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THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN 1846

A MEMORIAL

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

JOHNSON COUNTY, TEXAS

(Reproduction)

CHICAGO

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

1892

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PREFACE

This is a reproduction of the Johnson County portion of a book titled "A Memorial and Biographical History of Johnson and Hill Counties, Texas" published by The Lewis Publishing Company of Chicago, Illinois in 1892 plus the extract of biographical sketches from this same book published in 1985 by Weldon I. Hudson. The 1892 book is out of copyright and and copies are no longer available from the publisher. Permission was obtained from Weldon I. Hudson to reprint his extract. A full name index for both the 1892 publication and the 1985 Weldon I. Hudson biographical extract is included.

The preface from the 1985 Weldon I. Hudson book contains the following statement:

Since this manuscript was originally published in 1892, it is a valuable tool for research in this area of North Texas. Most of the sketches name ancestors for both the husband and wife for two or more generations. Some even go back to the immigrant ancestors. Data on the subjects' military careers and ancestors' military services is also included, as well as places of residence, occupations, church affiliations, and political affiliations.

It is the intention of GenPub to publish a comparable book for Hill County Texas in the near future.

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A Memorial

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

Johnson and Hill Counties,

TEXAS.

∴ ILLUSTRATED. ∴

Containing the Early History of this Important Section of the great State of Texas,
together with Glimpses of its Future Prospects: also Biographical Mention
of Many of the Pioneers and Prominent Citizens of the Present
Time, and Full-page Portraits of some of the most
Eminent Men of this Section.

"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."—*Macaulay*.

CHICAGO:
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1892.

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HISTORY OF

JOHNSON AND HILL COUNTIES,

TEXAS.

EARLY HISTORY OF TEXAS.

AS preliminary to the history of any section of a State it seems necessary to give an outline sketch of the State itself. There have been no less than ninety to 100 volumes, large and small, published strictly upon Texas matters, issued from time time since the days of Texan independence,—the days when her heroic citizens were struggling with Mexico for local self-government, and in this remark we refer to all classes of subjects,—railroads, immigration, agriculture, trade, political matters, etc. Besides the volumes referred, there have been hundreds of pamphlets, on scores of topics; and it is from the more substantial volumes that we glean the facts compiled in the following account. The compiler will endeavor to leave nothing untouched that is of genuine interest to those not possessing the large histories, whilst he shall condense freely,—give the kernel, not the hull, of the nut.

INDIANS AND EARLIEST EXPLORERS.

When the Spaniards arrived in Mexico, and in fact, for nearly three centuries thereafter, numerous tribes of Indians inhabited the country, in addition to the semi-civilized Aztecs, or those peopling the more southern portions of the vast territory stretching from what is now the upper boundary of Texas to the gulf. In the upper, or rather eastern, section of this New Spain—in short, Texas—a very powerful tribe of Indians who called themselves Tehas lived and roamed. They were members of the great Caddo family, and from the name, Tehas, comes Texas. The country, however, has been known by various names. The northern portion at one time bore the title of New Phillipines, while to the westward on the old maps it was called Estremadura or Coahuila. The Spaniard, De Narvaez, traversed the country from the Rio Grande to Mobile in 1522, and in 1537 De Nisa, another Spaniard, visited the village of Isleta. Three years later, 1540, Coronado took formal possession of the village in the name of the Spanish crown. Missionaries accompanied these conquerors, and after they subdued their almost defenseless victims administered to them the rites of religion, thereby stilling their consciences for the barbarities practiced. Espejo, at the head of a force, also having in his train a number of missionaries, took possession of Santa Fé and El Paso. One hundred years later, 1685, the French laid claim to a large portion of Texas, basing it upon the fact of La Salle and his colony having landed upon the coast. The old French maps give it as a portion of Louisiana. The Spanish put it down as a part of New Spain, and very justly, taking into consideration the fact of the conquest by Cortez. These rival claims were unsettled for many years after the last date mentioned. In the meantime a small but powerful young giant had been born, who began stretching out his arms at quite an infantile age. In 1803 France sold Louisiana to the United States; but this young Hercules also wanted Florida and Texas. Spain, however, did not want to part with either, but in 1819 she was induced to surrender Florida, in consideration of which the United States gave up all claim on Texas; but just when she had obtained any claim on Mexican territory history fails to state. Yet Uncle Sam was only following in the footprints of much older States, and he may, possibly, some day perform a few more imitations.

BOUNDARY.

The boundary of Texas on the north up to the period of the Revolution was still unsettled, several large settlements on the south side of Red river being claimed by both Texas and Arkansas, and not until 1849 was the matter definitely adjusted. Richard Ellis, for whom Ellis county was named, lived in one of the disputed settlements in the Red river country. He was a prominent citizen and represented his municipality in the Convention of 1836, being president of that body. The doubt existing, as stated, as to which government this section of country belonged, to be certain of representation, his son, who lived in the same house with him, was elected to the Legislature of Arkansas as a citizen of Miller county, of the State named. The elder Ellis died in 1849. In 1850 Texas sold Santa Fé, now known as New Mexico, thus parting with 98,360 square miles of territory, equaling an acreage of 56,240,640. According to the treaty map, published in 1850, Texas had left after the sale 237,321 square miles, equal to 151,885,440 acres; but estimates from our own land office give the State 268,684 square miles of territory, exclusive of Greer county. The State is nearly 1,000 miles from north to south in its greatest extent, and very little less from east to west.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The geographical situation of this vast empire, stretching as it does from the Gulf of Mexico half way to the Pacific ocean, and presenting a variety of climate unequaled on the face of the globe, is something that the ordinary thinker fails to grasp at first thought. In those portions of the State devoted to agriculture a large proportion of the land is susceptible of cultivation, and immense bodies are as rich and fertile as can be found on the continent. This is true, not only of the alluvial bottoms, but also of a considerable proportion of the prairie lands in the interior. Persons are apt to speak of sections of Texas as being especially adapted to certain products. They say the "stock region," the "sugar belt," the "cotton belt," the "wheat region," etc., seemingly thereby to imply that the sections named are only fitted for those certain products. But such is not the case, as every kind of stock can be raised anywhere in the State with proper attention, and every arable acre of land in the State will produce cotton, corn, sorghum, potatoes, peaches, grapes, etc. Sugar from the ribbon cane may be profitably cultivated everywhere south of the thirtieth parallel of north latitude, and wheat, rye, oats, apples, etc., anywhere north of the latitude indicated. In a number of counties cotton, wheat and corn can be raised almost in the same field. For a distance of fifty to one hundred miles interiorly from the coast, the country is quite level, but beyond this it is rolling, with gradual elevations and corresponding depressions, continuing to become more and more elevated till it finally becomes hilly and then mountainous from the northwestern limits to the gulf, into which by way of its thousand streams it empties all its waters. Persons who have never been in Texas are under the impression that it is very unhealthful; that the heat is violently excessive, and that those who are unused to the climate run great risk in coming here. This is very far from the truth. The temperature of Texas in the hottest days of summer is usually several degrees less than the greatest heat of the northern cities; and whilst sunstroke is common in those cities, there is not a single well-authenticated case of death from that cause on record or otherwise in the whole of Texas. In winter the difference in temperature is still more apparent, the cold being many degrees greater in the northern cities than here. Texas has the most uniform, equable and mild climate of all States in the Union, and is, therefore, the most healthful. As an evidence of the truthfulness of this assertion, one has but to look upon the citizens of the big State of Texas, and he will see people in proportion to the size of the grand empire wherein he is living,—great big men and women, strong and active, riding or walking in the flaming sun as unconcerned about the heat as though no such thing existed. Kentucky has popularly been supposed to produce the largest men, and well has she sustained her reputation in that regard; but it is the opinion of the writer that if a new measurement were taken, Kentucky would have to take second place, or hold her own by an inappreciable difference. Western Texas is fast gaining a reputation for its health-imparting breezes, and annually thousands of invalids visit those regions, many of them coming away entirely cured at the end of the season.

DISTRICTS.

A State as vast as Texas must, for convenience alone, be subdivided into districts, and in this case these districts are each large enough to form one or more States equal to any in the Union. What is known as Northern Texas includes within its area a double or triple tier of counties on the south side of Red river, as far west as the counties of Wise, Montague, Erath, and others, thirty or more. But this subdivision must again be divided, and about twelve counties should properly be attached to East Texas, as the character of the country on the east differs widely from that on the west. The first is heavily timbered and the other is prairie land, rolling and very fertile. The timber of this region is valuable, especi allythe pine, extensive sawmills being found throughout the country. Besides the pine there is post oak, black jack and some hickory. Water is abundant, generally good—invariably freestone. West of this timbered section commences the great prairie region. In the western portion of this subdivision commences the "mountains," so called, and although they do not possess the altitude of the Rockies, the Alleghanies, or the Blue Ridge, yet they are true mountains, with rocky ledges, spurs, precipices, etc. Many of those elevations are isolated cones, rising from the table lands; to the southward some of them are covered with cedar, valuable for fencing. East Texas includes about twenty counties, lying between the Trinity river and the State line off the east, and extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the southern boundary of Northern Texas. Much of this division is flat, and a considerable portion is covered with valuable timber. Numerous rivers and creeks traverse all portions of it, many of the streams being navigable. Middle Texas lies below Northern Texas and embraces all the territory from its upper boundary to the gulf between the Trinity and Colorado rivers. The bottom lands of the Brazos, which of course is included in this section, is extremely fertile. These alluvial lands have been aptly compared to the delta of the Nile. Within the bounds indicated are the cities of Austin, Galveston and Houston, and a number of other growing towns and thickly populated counties. Ordinarily considered, West Texas includes all of the country west of the Colorado river, but the country between the Colorado at Austin on the northeast, and Bexar county on the southwest, and the Colorado and San Antonio rivers to the gulf, must also be included. About forty counties lying north of Bexar, and extending to the western line of Kimble county and thence to the Red river, including Greer, and all eastward to North Texas, is what forms that portion of the State known as Northwest Texas. The character of the country is similar to that of Northern Texas. To a large extent, it is as yet undeveloped. It is supposed to be inexhaustible in mineral wealth and for agricultural purposes. Southwest Texas includes all the country south of Crockett county, between the San Antonio and Rio Grande rivers. It is an extremely rich section of the State, and was visited and partially settled at a very early date. This applies to a small portion of it, but the entire region is well adapted to the raising of cattle. What is known as the mineral region comprises a large scope of country composed of the counties of Crockett, Tom Green, Pecos, Presidio, and El Paso. Its mineral resources, however, have only been partially developed, but the region gives great promise of future wealth. The character of the country is very similar to the Pan Handle or Staked Plains region, and a description of one would answer for the other.

LLANO ESTACADO.

In regard to the famous name, Staked Plains, the best explanation of the matter is in this wise: A number of stakes driven into the soil were discovered by the early explorers of the country, some of which had upon their tops skeleton heads of buffalo; and it has been conjectured that when the Fathers in 1734 traversed the country from Santa Fé to San Saba to establish a fort and mission, they set up these stakes and placed buffalo heads upon them in order that others who might follow them could the better find their way across the then trackless wilderness. Thus came the Spanish Llano Estacado. This region is described, in connection with a map, in Yoakum's History of Texas, published in 1856, as follows: "From the head waters of the Red, Brazos and Colorado rivers to the Rio Pecos is a desolate and sterile plain from 100 to 200 miles in width, elevated about 4,500 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, without water or timber and with a scanty vegetation." But the facts, as since ascertained, are different. All the great rivers, from the Canadian on the north to the Pecos and Rio Grande on the south, have their sources in springs found in cañons penetrating this plateau, or from underground streams, from the same source, issuing out at the surface, as at San Antonio, San Marcos and other points. Colonel Shafter, of the United States army, made a thorough reconnoissance of this region in 1875, and he reported that large portions of it were adapted to grazing, having sufficient timber for all necessary purposes, with good running water along nearly the whole route he passed over. He started from Fort Concho, in Tom Green county, about 215 miles northwest of San Antonio. He says there are numerous springs in the ravines and cañons.

RIVERS.

The rivers of Texas are numerous, and many of them are navigable. In the northeastern section are the Red river, Big Cypress and Lake Soda, which are naivgable during the rainy seasons, and considerable trade is carried on with New Orleans by means of them. The Red river on the old Spanish maps is called Naugdoches, after an Indian tribe that formerly lived along that stream. The Sabine is the eastern boundary of the State from the thirty-third parallel of latitude to the Gulf of Mexico. The Spaniards called it Adaes, but in 1718 De Alarconne called it

Rio de San Francisco de Sabinas. The Angelina and Nueces rivers enter Sabine lake. Trinity river has been variously called. The Indians were Arkokisa and La Salle called it River of Canoes, because he had to procure canoes to cross it. The San Jacinto empties into Galveston bay, after forming a junction with Buffalo Bayou. The Brazos has been ascended in boats 600 miles, to the falls near Marlin. The Spaniards are said to have given the name Colorado to the Brazos, but by some means the names were interchanged. The San Bernard and Caney creeks have been navigated, the first for about twenty miles and the latter about seventy. In 1847 a small steamboat, built above the obstructions at the mouth of the Colorado river, ascended that stream to the falls above Austin, 600 miles. The Indian name for this stream was Pashohono, and tradition has it that a party of Spanish explorers, after nearly famishing for water, suddenly came upon this river and reverently kneeling called it Brazos de Dios —"Arm of God." The Navidad and its confluent is navigable thirty miles, to Texana, and the Guadalupe has been navigated seventy miles, to Victoria. Its principal western branch is the San Antonio, which is sometimes called the Medina. The Nueces river is navigable for small vessels up to the vicinity of San Patricio. The Rio Grande, so prominent in the annals of Texas and her struggles with Mexico, and forming the boundary between the two, is navigable for 500 miles, to Comargo. The stream bears three names. At Santa Fé it is called Rio del Norte; at Reinosa it is the Rio Bravo.

ELEVATIONS.

The elevations in Texas shown on the old maps, at a time when guessing as to what the character of a country, was, what the map-maker never had seen, were largely the result of imagination or from highly-colored descriptions given by persons who had seen these "mountains" from a long distance. While some of them are mountains, as stated previously, yet if they were in a mountainous region they would be called hills. The early maps had the Tehuacana mountains in Limestone county; Colorado mountains, above Austin; Guadalupe mountains in Kerr county; Pack Saddle and other peaks in Llano county. Later maps have Double mountain at the northwest corner of Jones county; White Sand Hills in Tom Green county; Chenate, and other peaks in Presidio county; and Eagle mountains in El Paso county. One of the highest points in the State, the top of one of the spurs of what is called the Guadalupe range, is 5,000 feet above the sea level, but it must not be understood that these spurs are anywhere near that figure from their bases. They are very modest and do not hold their heads very high. Red river, at the mouth of the Big Wichita, has an elevation of about 900 feet; San Antonio, 600; Austin, 600; Castroville, 767; Fort Duncan, 800; Fort Lincoln, 900; Fort Inge, 845; Fort Clark, 1,000; Round Rock, 1,145; Fort Chadburn, 2,120; Phantom Hill, 2,300; Fredericksburg, 1,500; Valley of the Pecos, 2,350; Jacksboro, 2,000; El Paso, 3,750; highest point on the San Antonio and El Paso road, 5,765; Llano

Estacado, about 2,400; Fort North, 629; Dallas, 481.

MINERALS.

Minerals, especially copper, exist in large quantities, said to be inexhaustible in several counties of the State, especially in Archer, Wichita, Clay, Haskell, territory of Bexar, and counties of Pecos and Presidio. Immense hills of copper, extending to the Rio Grande in the district indicated, are known to exist, some of the ore yielding 55.44 per cent. of pure metal. Tests have even shown a higher percentage than the figures given. The ore contains, also, some silver and one oxide of iron. Manganese, cobalt, nickel, lead, and silver are also found. Lead and silver are always associated together in the deposits in Texas. A sample of the combination from a vein in Llano county gave 286 ounces of silver and 74.45 per cent. lead. There are shafts in the section mentioned that were undoubtedly worked by theSpaniards, as at fifty feet from the surface drill and chisel marks were found. The most remarkable deposits of iron exist in northwestern Texas, considered by experts to fully equal in extent and richness the deposits of Sweden, Missouri, New York and New Jersey. They comprise almost every variety, exhibiting magnetic, specular, spathic and hematite ores. Loose masses of ore lie scattered over the surface of the ground in Llano, Mason and other more western counties. Analysis has given 96.890 per cent. of peroxide of iron, with 2.818 per cent. of insoluble silicious substances, proving it to be a magnetic oxide, which will yield 74.93 pounds of metallic iron to 100 pounds of ore. Coal, not only bituminous, and of the class of the best western grades, but anthracite equaling the best Pennsylvania, is found, whilst deposits of asphaltum, gypsum and guano are abundant. Many salt springs are also found, as well as springs impregnated with petroleum.

EARLY EXPEDITIONS.

THERE is little doubt that the Spanish claim to Mexico, when taking into consideration all the facts, was a just and equitable one, at least over the claims of France. Spanish explorers from the Mexican territory proper had traversed Texas as early as the latter part of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth. Being in Texas, they, according to the usages then in vogue, no doubt took formal possession in the name of their sovereign, or, not considering it a separate territory, waived the ceremony, looking upon it as a matter of course that it belonged to the Spanish crown. But, notwithstanding these facts, historians usually begin the history of Texas with the landing of La Salle on its soil in 1685.

After crossing from the lakes and descending the Mississippi river, and having planted the standard of France at its mouth, La Salle returned to France to obtain means and men to plant a colony at the mouth of the great stream in order that a new route be opened for commerce between France and her Canadian colonies. The "grand monarch" granted all that his loyal and enterprising subjects desired. Louis XIV gave him a commission to establish colonies and placed at his command four finely equipped vessels: the Joil, a frigate of thirty-six guns; the Belle, carrying six guns, a personal present from the king to La Salle; the Amiable, a ship of some 200 tons' burden; and a small vessel, the St. Francis, a supply boat. A naval officer of distinction, Beaujean, who was in the command of the frigate, also was in command as sailing master of all the vessels, but under the direction of La Salle, except as to the navigation of the fleet, until they should arrive in America. Seven missionaries, 100 soldiers, thirty volunteers, together with mechanics, girls, etc., accompanied the expedition, in all about 300 souls, among whom were two nephews of La Salle.

The expedition started from Rochelle, but during the voyage, a long and tedious one, disputes arose between La Salle and his naval commander. The Spaniards captured the St. Francis.

On December 26, land was discovered, which was supposed to be the coast of Florida. They were mistaken and driven far to the westward by winds. A landing was finally made near Corpus Christi early in January, 1685, says Joutel, the historian of the party. They finally reached their destination after many hardships and the loss of the Amiable; and to still add to their sad condition they got into trouble with the Indians, who killed two of their principal men, Ory and Des Loges, besides which the naval commander got angry with La Salle and sailed away to France with one of the two remaining vessels, taking the crew and a considerable portion of the ammunition and supplies. La Salle was still anxious to get to the Mississippi river. Leaving Joutel in charge of the little fort which had been erected, the great explorer started on a hunt for the mighty current. He passed too far to the westward, having reached the Brazos; so he returned to the fort. He had ordered a faithful friend in Canada, De Tonti, to descend the Mississippi until he reach the mouth of the Arkansas, where he was to erect a fort and gather supplies for the colony he was to bring to America. He started to discover the point where he believed De Tonti would be, but disaster again met La Salle, and he once more returned to his base of operations. He had started with twenty men, and only eight remained of that number. At the fort he found the numbers so decreased that he had only thirty-four persons left to him out of the original 300. With seventeen companions, on January 12, 1687, La Salle started for the northwest, taking with him Joutel and leaving the fort in charge of Sieur Barber, who had married one of the maidens brought out from France. This expedition was fatal to La Salle, as not only his nephew, Moragnet, and two of his most faithful men were slain by five discontents of his party, but the distinguished explorer also lost his life at the hands of Duhant, who in turn was shot by Heins. Joutel succeeded to the command, and pursuing their journey across Red river they were gratified on reaching the mouth of the Arkansas river, to see the French flag floating over the fort erected by the loyal De Tonti. As soon as this expedition into Texas became known in Mexico measures were taken to dislodge the French, and the Count of Monclova, who became viceroy in November, 1686, made this dislodgment one of the first acts of his administration. A military post was established in the interior, and Captain De Leon made governor of Coahuila. The governor from his post sent out a party to oust the French from their post on the Lavacca river. This Spanish captain or governor was a very humane man. He recovered, not to say captured, a few of the followers of La Salle and kindly sent them back to their own country. Also learning of the brutal murder of La Salle, Captain De Leon sought out two of the conspirators, who were among the Indians, and after a trial sent them to the mines for life. He founded the mission of San Juan Bautista, on the Rio Grande, at Presidio. De Leon was succeeded in 1691 by Domingo Teran, who became much interested in Texas, and penetrated the country as far as the Red river. In 1712 Louis XIV of France granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of the Louisiana country, and a trading expedition was sent out to the Rio Grande by him. In 1718 war was declared between France and Spain, and in 1719 St. Denis and La Harpe, two French captains, collected a small force and invaded Texas, but they were repulsed by the Spaniards. Don Martin D'Alarconne, at that time having become governor of Texas, backed by a considerable force, proceeded to dislodge the few remaining French who had not left the country. La Harpe, in fact, had not left, but had taken refuge with some friendly Indians. As showing the courtesy existing between military commanders of that day the following correspondence is given:

Monsieur: I am very sensible of the politeness that M. De Bienville and yourself had the goodness to show to me. The orders that I have received from the King, my master, are to maintain a good understanding with the French of Louisiana. My own inclinations lead me to afford them all equally the services that depend upon me.

But I am compelled to say that your arrival at the Nassonite village surprises me much. Your governor could not be ignorant that the post you occupy belongs to my government, and that all the lands west of the Nassonites depend upon New Mexico. I counsel you to advise M. De Bienville of this, or you will force me to oblige you to abandon lands that the French have no right to occupy.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

D'Alarconne.

Trinity River, May 20, 1719.

To this polite epistle the French commander replied:

Monsieur: The order from his Catholic Majesty to maintain a good understanding with the French of Louisiana, and the kind intentions you have yourself expressed toward them, accord but little with your proceedings. Permit me to inform you that M. De Bienville is perfectly informed as to the limits of his government, and is very certain that the post of the Nassonites depends not upon the dominions of his Catholic Majesty. He knows also that the province of Las Tekas (Texas), of which you say you are governor, is a part of Louisiana. M. De La Salle took possession in 1685, in the name of his Most Christian Majesty; and since then possession has been renewed from time to time.

Respecting the post of the Nassonites, I cannot comprehend by what right you pretend that it forms a part of New Mexico. I beg leave to represent to you that Don Antonio de Miner, who discovered New Mexico in 1683, never penetrated east of the province, or the Rio Bravo. It was the French who first made alliance with the savage tribes in this region; and it is natural to conclude that a river that flows into the Mississippi, and the land it waters, belong to the King, my master. If you will do me the pleasure to come into this quarter, I will convince you that I hold a post that I know how to defend.

I have the honor to be, etc.

De La Harpe.

Nassonite, July 8, 1719.

Immediate hostilities between these two Chesterfieldian commanders seemed certainly imminent, but, fortunately for the French, D'Alarconne, not being reinforced, as he had requested and had been promised, resigned his position and returned to Mexico, thus leaving the French undisturbed in East Texas.

About the same time another French force came to Texas, under M. Belisle, who formed an alliance with some of the more civilized tribes, but after a feeble effort to maintain a settlement the project of colonization was abandoned, and with the failure also fell all claim of the French on Texas.

CESSIONS.

In 1768 France transferred her Louisiana possessions to Spain, but in 1800 Spain gave it back to France, being induced to this course through European complications. In 1803 the Emperor Bonaparte sold Louisiana to the United States. Disputes then arose as to the ownership of a portion of Texas, and the claim was based upon the former occupancy by La Salle.

During the discussion of these matters a more serious one was hatching. The numerous and powerful tribe of Natchez Indians, and a number of other "hostiles," as we call them now, formed a league for the purpose of exterminating or driving from the country the French in Louisiana and the Spaniards in Texas. The plans of these red warriors were well laid, and numbers were not lacking to carry out their designs; for the Natchez, the Comanches and Apaches could put into the field possibly as many as 40,000 braves. Fortunately, the French commander, St. Denis, had been informed by some of his friends among the Indians of the plot, whereupon he took a force and entered the Natchez country and administered such a telling chastisement to that tribe that it put them out of the notion of going to war at that period. At San Antonio, also, there were troubles with the Indians, but Governor Bustillos organized an expedition and settled the redskins for the time being.

MISSIONS.

From the time of the occupation of Texas by the Spaniards till 1820, a number of "missions" (Catholic) were established. The first one was founded in 1690, by Alonzo De Leon, on the Rio Grande, the first mass being celebrated May 25 that year. These missions were conducted by monks of the order of St. Francis. Desirable locations were always selected when obtainable. Large tracts of land were donated to the Fathers in charge, and as soon as practicable substantial stone buildings were erected. A chapel for worship was first built, and generally so constructed that it could be used as a fortress in case of an attack. As large a space as convenient surrounding the building was inclosed by a heavy stone wall. Buildings for the accommodation of the priests, soldiers and domestics were also erected. The most important, as well as the most famous of these missions, is the Alamo. The name and location of this ever-to-be-remembered mission changed several times from its first establishment. There was a time when the name of "Alamo" involuntarily sent the hand of every patriotic Texan to his pistol belt or the handle of his bowie. The mission was commenced in 1700, on the Rio Grande, under the name of San Francisco Solano; in 1703 it was removed to a place called San Ildephonso; in 1710 it was moved back to the Rio Grande; about the year 1716 or 1717 it was removed to San Antonio, under the name of San Antonio de Valero; in 1732 it was removed to the military plaza in the city, and in 1744 transferred across the river to its present location, taking the name of Alamo, —Poplar Church. The corner-stone of the building was laid May 8, 1744, and a slab in the front wall has the date 1757. In 1793 it ceased to be used as a parish church.

COLONIZATION.

An attempt was made by the Mexican government during the administration of Marquis do Casa Fuerta as viceroy, to introduce colonies into Texas. The official named had visited this portion of the dominions of the Spanish crown, and was very favorably impressed with the country. He induced the king to defray the expense of bringing families from abroad, and it is said that about $70,000 was expended in bringing from the Canary Islands sixteen families. The new settlement was on the San Antonio river, and the village named San Fernandez. The Franciscan fathers were also working to make citizens out of the Indians, but it was a terribly up-hill task. The red Indian was then just what he is now,—an Indian, and nothing more or less, as he possibly always has been and always will be. At one of the principal missions, San Saba, after the kind and considerate treatment given them by the fathers, the Apaches rose up one day and butchered every one at the mission, not even sparing a servant, either man or woman.

At the beginning of the present century, after a lapse of over a century, very few missions had any population to speak of, and Texas was comparatively an uninhabited wilderness. San Antonio contained a population of about 3,000, and the only commerce was mostly carried on by buccaneers. There were possibly 140,000 cattle and horses. Very few Americans had then come into the country. Philip Nolan, an Irishman, in 1797 entered Texas for the purpose of procuring a supply of cavalry horses for the army of General Wilkinson, then in Mississippi Territory, with the consent of the Spanish authorities; and having a letter from Baron Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, he had no difficulty in procuring what he desired. He (Nolan) drew an accurate map of the country through which he had passed, and took notes and observations generally.

SKIRMISHES.

Again visiting Texas, ostensibly for the same purpose as previously, he was suspected of plotting against the interests of Spain, and was finally forbidden to enter the province. He managed to elude the vigilance of the Mexicans and made his way into the country as far as the Tehuacana hills in what is now Limestone county. Here, with fourteen Americans, five Spaniards and a negro, he took a position and built a blockhouse, intending to capture mustangs. He was pursued by Musquis, the commander at Nacogdoches, who, with sixty-eight regular soldiers and thirty-two volunteers attacked the blockhouse with a small cannon, killing Nolan on the first discharge. The fight was kept up by the rest of Nolan's band, under Bean, for several hours, and they finally surrendered under promise of being sent to the United States. The promise was broken, however, as they were put in irons and sent to San Antonio, where they were imprisoned and inhumanly treated. They were then sent across the Rio Grande and remained prisoners for many years, some of them dying and three escaping; one was shot. This expedition and several other matters then in dispute increased the natural hostility that a monarchist had against republicanism. Philip II. declared that nothing but Spanish commerce should be conducted on the Gulf of Mexico, whilst on land non-intercourse with the United States was proclaimed. The claim of France to Texas was renewed on the part of the United States, after this Government had purchased Louisiana. If Texas had belonged to France, and was a part of Louisiana, the United States Government had purchased it. At this time General Wilkinson was in command of the American forces on the border, and General Herrera in command of the Mexican forces opposite on Mexican territory. These two generals, through some trickery, and the passing of a considerable sum of money to Wilkinson, who is charged, was mixed up in the scheme of Aaron Burr, came to personal terms, and the result was the withdrawal of the American forces, much to the disgust of the soldiers. In the adjustment of matters between the two generals, an agreement had been made that a strip of country lying between the Sabine and the Arroyo Hondo should be respected as neutral ground, and remain unoccupied by either government. This strip of country became the resort of freebooters and desperados of all kinds, and the troops stationed at Natchitoches were principally engaged in protecting travelers and traders passing across it. Lieutenant A. W. Magee was one of the officers detailed upon this duty. This officer, with a number of others, conceived the idea of assisting the Mexican republicans and bettering their fortunes at the same time. The project of Burr was in Magee's mind, and he hoped to rescue Texas from Spanish domination and organize a republic. This he hoped to accomplish by getting the assistance of leading Mexicans. An alliance was formed with some of the Indian tribes in the vicinity, through John McFarland and Samuel Davenport, who had been Indian agents. The services of Bernardo Gutierrez were secured. He had been engaged with Hidalgo in the Revolutionary movement in Mexico, and had taken refuge at Natchitoches.

About the middle of June, Gutierrez, with 158 men, crossed the Sabine and had a skirmish with the Spanish guards. They marched forward and reorganized on the Trinity river, at that time having about 400 men. They reached Goliad and finally drove the Spaniards into San Antonio. Here the city was captured, and the private soldiers released; but the officers, including the Governor and General Herrera, fourteen in all, were slaughtered by order of Captain Delgado, whose father had been murdered by the Spanish. The republicans held San Antonio for some time, but were finally defeated and slaughtered in the usual Mexican fashion.

Although this defeat was complete for the republicans in Texas, a new organization was formed in Mexico, under Moreles, and one of the features of the movement was the occupation of the coast of Texas, including of course the harbor and island of Galveston, which would afford the republicans an outlet to the world by water. They occupied the island, and in November were reinforced by about 200 men under Xavier Mina, a native of Navarre. While Mina and Aury were occupying the island, Perry had taken possession of Bolivia Point, with 200 men.

The details of what followed from this time till Mexico became a republic are too homogeneous and prolix to relate here. Suffice it to say that Spanish domination ceased in Texas forever.

In 1812, Hidalgo was the first to unfurl the republican flag in Mexico, and, although he failed, Moreles and others kept up the organization, struggling for freedom from the Spanish yoke. The mother country herself was passing through the ordeal of a change in dynasty, and it was a favorable time to strike for independence. Iturbide, the ablest of the loyalist generals, favored the movement, and a conference of the republican leaders was held. The result of this interview was known as the "Plan of Iguala." This plan was somewhat modified afterward; but the result was the termination of Spanish rule in Mexico.

COLONIZATION RESUMED.

In 1819, after Spain had sold Florida to the United States, by which sale the latter Government agreed to relinquish all claim on Texas, efforts were made on the part of Mexico to colonize her province. Several liberal propositions were made; but none accepted till citizens of the United States took the matter in hand. The survivors of the Magee expedition had given glowing accounts of Texas and its possibilities and of the liberal disposition of the Mexican authorities, and a number of Americans set out for the new field of enterprise. Moses Austin, who had moved into Missouri when it belonged to Spain, resolved to become the founder of a Texas colony. To make preparations, he visited San Antonio, but was at first coolly received by Governor Martinez, and ordered to leave the province; but, happening to meet Baron de Bastrop, whom he had previously known, that gentleman, who was one of the alcaldes of the municipality, became warmly favorable to Austin's plan, and through his influence the governor was induced to give the colonial project his sanction. With the aid of De Bastrop, Austin succeeded in getting the signatures of all the officials of the city to his application, which was forwarded to Arredondo, the commander of the eastern interior provinces.

Having no doubt of the success of his application, Austin returned to Missouri to make arrangements to introduce his colonists; but on his journey he was so much exposed that he took sick and died after reaching his home. During the time that he was in Mexico, his son, Stephen Fuller Austin, was in New Orleans maturing plans to co-operate with his father. Arredondo promptly gave his assent to the colonial project, and Veramendi and Teguin, two prominent citizens of San Antonio, were appointed commissioners to meet Austin at Natchitoches. Stephen Austin, hearing of these commissioners and the meeting place, set out to go there, but on the road heard of the death of his father. The authority of the elder Austin was transferred to the son. Being cordially received at San Antonio, he returned to New Orleans, and with the assistance of citizens of that city purchased a vessel, loaded it with supplies and started it for the mouth of the Colorado river; but the schooner was never afterward heard from.

Austin at once departed by land, and was joined on his trip by ten companions. The lands selected were upon the Brazos and Colorado rivers, and the party reached the bank of the Brazos December 31. The conditions upon which the colonists were permitted to settle were at first quite stringent. They must be Roman Catholics; citizens of Louisiana; must take an oath to support the Spanish monarchy and be of exemplary character. Each man was to receive 640 acres of land, his wife 320, and each child 160. To the heads of families eighty acres were given for each slave brought in. The land was to be paid for at the rate of twelve and a half cents per acre.

But the condition of affairs was so unsettled that Austin was compelled to wait a whole year before a government sufficiently stable was formed by which he could arrange his colony on a firm basis. As an inducement to colonists a clause was inserted in the law, which is quite lengthy, exempting all colonists from taxes, tithes, etc., for six years. The settlements filled up and grew with considerable rapidity. Austin had opened a farm on Red river, where he raised a large quantity of produce for his colony. He gained the friendship of General La Garcia, commander of the eastern interior provinces, and made friends of all the leading persons with whom he came in contact. In consequence of the restless and rambling disposition of a majority of the colonists, they scattered from San Jacinto on the east to Navidad on the west, and from the coast of the gulf to the old San Antonio and Nacogdoches road. Ferries were established, farms opened, stores set up, and the condition of the colonists was assuming quite a comfortable aspect.

Hayden Edwards also obtained a contract for the introduction of some 800 families, with grants of land sufficient for all that he might bring. He was unfortunate, however, in his location, as it was in the neighborhood of Nacogdoches, which had been settled by a roving band of dangerous characters. Besides this, Edwards got into trouble with the Mexican authorities, and his contract was annulled after he had spent several thousands of dollars in bringing out his colonies. He organized a party and attempted to regain his possessions, but was finally defeated. These transactions occurred in 1826.

Numbers of other *impresario* grants were made throughout the country, too numerous to give in detail here.

The people in Austin's colony enjoyed all their rights and privileges for several years without molestation, and for six years, as previously stated, were exempt from taxation.

The government gave them liberal grants of land, and those dissatisfied with their first locations were permitted to change.

Austin filled the position of military as well as civil ruler, and up to 1828 was the superior judge. Although he did everything that he could to bring in colonists, and he was eminently successful, yet the history of frontier expansion shows that it is no easy task. Especially in Texas the difficulties were great, it being remote from other settlements and in the midst of a country so vast that one fails to appreciate the extent of it. These colonies were, in addition, in a foreign country, with laws and a government entirely different from that whence the settlers came, and in a country, too, filled with hostile Indians, and scarcely less treacherous and cruel Mexicans. Taking into consideration these facts, the success of the Austin movement was most marvelous. But he was no ordinary man, and his colonists were sturdy, brave and industrious. They asked no favors of the Mexican government, and were left to pursue their business uninterrupted. They knew how to protect their homes, and were more than a match for a dozen savages. From that race of pioneer heroes came the stock that afterward threw from their necks the Mexican yoke, and gave rise to the mighty arms and masterly heads which are now so numerous in the Lone Star State. The statesmen and warriors who have been and are now lending luster to the American name sprang from that grand old body of fearless men and women.

POPULATION.

In 1834 the population, as estimated by Almonto, whom Santa Ana sent into Texas to gather statistics, was 36,300, of whom 21,000 were civilized and 15,300 Indians. An extract from Almonte's report shows that while the Mexican population fell off nearly one-half from 1806 to 1834, the Americans had grown from nothing in 1820 to 7,000, exclusive of negroes. He says:

"In 1806 the department of Bexar contained two municipalities,—San Antonio with a population of 5,000 souls, and Goliad with 1,400; total, 6,400. In 1834 there were four muncipalities, with a population respectively as follows: San Antonio, 2,400; Goliad, 700; Victoria, 300; San Patricio, 600; total, 4,000. Deducting 600 for the municipality of San Patricio, an Irish settlement, the Mexican population had declined from 6,400 to 3,400 between 1806 and 1834. The department of the Brazos (Austin and De Mitt's colonies) had the following municipalities: San Felipe, 2,500; Columbia, 2,100; Matagorda, 1,400; Gonzales, 900; Mina, 1,000; total, 7,000 to 8,000, exclusive of negroes."

TAXATION.

Matters were progressing satisfactorily in Texas, but the question of taxation was arising,—how to obtain revenue to support a government for the rapidly increasing population; for colonists, as well as other people, must be ruled with officers, and those officers must be paid for their services. Without lawful restraints society lapses into anarchy, no matter how well contented the people may be at the start. The colonists of Texas were not only exempt from all internal taxes and tithes, but could bring what they liked into the country free of duty. From the foundation of Austin's colony up to 1830-'31, Texas from one end to the other was exempt; but the exemption of so large a portion of the State could not have the effect of producing plethora in the treasury at Saltillo; so, not having the funds to pay officials, very few officials were to be found in Texas. A number of expedients for raising the desired amount of revenue were tried. The Texans, no matter how good they were as citizens, did not feel kindly toward assessors and tax collectors. They had lived so long without those burdens that they dreaded worse than ever to return to them.

The time of expiration of tax exemption in the case of many of the colonists had now arrived, and in 1830 the government took steps to collect. It was not unreasonable that it should do so, if the process came about in the usual manner; nor would it have been objected to by the people. If the assessors and collectors had gone about their work without any display of force, all would have been well. But the Anglo-American can not brook in silence a civil officer parading around with armed bands of soldiers at his heels and accompanied by officers with dictatorial powers. The question of slavery had some influence, of course, in the growing discontent, as the Mexican government had abolished that institution, after guaranteeing the colonists protection for their slaves when they first came.

The Fredonians at Nacogdoches had caused suspicion against the Americans, and, besides, the United States had renewed its claim on Texas.

All these things were but precursors to the storm that was shortly to burst upon the people and by which Mexico was destined to lose much of her fair territory. It was evidently the intention of the authorities thoroughly to Mexicanize Texas, as in April, 1830, a decree was issued prohibiting any further immigration into Texas from the United States, which was followed by a still more odious one, directing that Mexican convicts be banished to Texas. Customhouses were to be established at several points at the border, and about a thousand soldiers were to be distributed throughout the settlements. These soldiers were the vilest wretches that ever wore a uniform, and their officers, clothed with absolute power over the citizens, were unprincipled and restless. Many acts of oppression are recorded against the minions of Bastemente, but the tyrant Bradburn stands conspicuous. This officer seems to have taken special delight in annoying the Texans. He endeavored to close all the ports in Texas except Anahuac, in order that he and Teran might reap the benefit, their headquarters being at that port; but his action was so unjust that it called forth the leading citizens, who demanded the instant nullification of the order, and they succeeded. He then endeavored to set the slaves of the Texans free, causing them much trouble and inconvenience.

His next act was the arrest of William B. Travis, Patrick A. Jack, Monroe Edwards and others. The news of this outrage flew like fire before the wind over the plains of Texas; and the smothered indignation broke out in the raising of a military company and marching to the Anahuac, who upon approaching that place captured seventeen of Bradburn's soldiers. The citizens then demanded the release of the prisoners held by Bradburn, which was at first refused; but at the intercession of a liberal Mexican officer, Colonel Souverin, Bradburn agreed. The citizens released the soldiers, but the treacherous Bradburn broke his word and retained the citizens.

The citizens now resolved to take the fort, and sent for cannon at Brazoria; but in the meantime Santa Ana had pronounced against Bastemente, which materially changed the aspect of affairs. Bradburn was relieved from command and the prisoners in the fort released. The citizens of Brazoria, not knowing of this change in the situation and smarting under the order of Bradburn, rose in arms and demanded the surrender of the fort at Velasco, then held by Ugartechea. The fort finally surrendered.

The three most important forces sent to Texas had now been disposed of. The remnant, that is, those who had escaped the Texan bullets, were now gathered together and sent to Tampico, to assist in the revolution against Bastemente. "Thus ended the warlike commotions of these colonies," says Edwards. "On the 2d of September, 1832," he continues, "just as the inhabitants were informed that their greatest arch enemy, General Teran, and his troops, on their way from Mexico to Matamoras, had been surrounded by the Liberal forces of General Montezuma, and that, too, on the identical plain where the injudicious Iturbide lost his life, Teran, having determined within himself neither to unite with the Liberals nor submit to them as a prisoner, returned to a private place and fell on his own sword, appearing, to those who found him still alive, as inexorable in the hour of death as he was uncompromising in political life."

"Texas," says another writer, "now breathed one enthusiastic feeling of admiration for Santa Ana as the undoubted hero and main support of the Federation." But one short year, even, can make mighty changes in a man's opinions and actions. Who would have thought at that time that the apparently patriotic Santa Ana would become the tyrant he afterward proved to be, and the butcher of the gallant martyrs of the Alamo?

The legislature at Saltillo, in April, 1822, repealed the liberal colonization law, and passed another based upon the decree of April, 1830. The new law forbade anybody but Mexicans from becoming *empresas*, but the influence of the delegation from Texas was so far felt that a law was enacted creating new municipalities, and allowing the people to elect their officers. A movement was made to form a separate State of Texas, and to a separation from Coahuila, as the former had sufficient population, and the junction of the two States was considered only temporary when in 1824 they came together for convenience. The project fell through, and Austin, who had gone to Saltillo to consummate the separation, was arrested and placed in prison, where he remained for nearly two years, sometimes in solitary confinement without any of the comforts of an ordinary prison.

Texas was quiet during this time (1834), but Coahuila was in a state of revolution. Santa Ana now began to show his cloven foot in matters touching Texas. At a convention to consider the Texas question, he drew up a set of resolutions which bore hard on the Texans. Austin seemed to confide in Santa Ana, and wrote favorably of his project, but the Texans did not have faith in him, and his actions a little later proved them to be correct in their estimate of him.

THE REVOLUTION.

At the beginning of the revolutionary period the colonists were in quite a prosperous condition. They had found in their new homes just what they had sought. A steady increase was going on in the population; their cattle and horses were multiplying; cotton, corn, sugar and all that they needed in the way of produce was easily cultivated, and in large quantities. They were contented and happy, but the political sky was beginning to be overcast with dark and portentous clouds. Santa Ana, who had taken the reins of government as a Republican, was getting into full accord with the aristocratic and church party, and was preparing to overthrow the Republic. He was ambitious, unprincipled, cruel and treacherous. He betrayed the party which had elevated him to the highest position in Mexico. He still held Austin in confinement, who was ignorant of the charges against him. There could be no justifiable accusation against the Texan leader. A few concessions were made to Texas, in order to cajole the settlers. An additional delegate was allowed that State in the general legislature. In the fall elections of 1834, the Centralist party, headed by Santa Ana, was victorious everywhere except in Texas, Zacatecas and Coahuila. In revenge for the action of Zacatecas, that State was declared to be in rebellion, and the number of militia was reduced to only one in every 500 persons, the balance being disarmed. Many acts of usurpation were perpetrated upon the citizens of the three sections which had not endorsed Santa Ana at the late election, and finally that general, at the head of about 5,000 men, started for Zacatecas to reduce that Republican State to submission. The governor of Zacatecas, Francisco Garcia, was a Republican of high standing, but lacking military experience and ability. He had under him fully as many soldiers as Santa Ana. He evacuated the city and made a stand on the Guadalupe plains, and after a bloody battle he was disastrously defeated, losing 2,000 killed or wounded, and the rest taken prisoners. This was a terrible blow to the Republican cause, and in addition Santa Ana was clothed with unlimited power. He soon used this power by dissolving all State Legislatures. The people of Texas were thus left without a civil government. True, the political Shiefs and alcaldes exercised their functions, but the laws were all of Spanish origin and distasteful to the Americans. Being mostly farmers, the Texans were averse to any warlike measures, if they could honorably be avoided. Some were for submission to Santa Ana, but the slumbering lion in the nature of these hardy border men foreboded a terrible storm when the lion should be aroused by too much prodding from the keeper. Santa Ana, in the meantime was preparing, under cover of collecting the revenue in Texas, for the military occupation of the province. He landed 500 men at Lavaca bay, and forwarded them under General Ugartechea to San Antonio. The customhouse at Anahuac was taken in charge and enormous dues were demanded. So excessive were they that W. B. Travis raised a company and captured Captain Tenorio and the soldiers at the customhouse. They were shortly after released, as the act of Travis was thought by his friends to be too hasty. When Tenorio reported these proceedings to his superior officer, he was sent on a still more uncalled-for errand. A Mexican Republican, Lorenzo de Zavalla, had taken refuge in Texas, and Santa Ana, fearing his influence, ordered his arrest, but no one would undertake the task. Another order was sent from headquarters to arrest R. M. Williamson, W. B. Travis, Samuel M. Williams, Moseley Baker, F. W. Johnson and John H. Moore, and a subsequent order included the names of J. M. Carravahal and Juan Zembrano. The two last being Mexican citizens, they were carried off; but the job of arresting the first six persons was considered so dangerous that no officer had the temerity to attempt it. In addition to these Mexican outrages on the Texans, the Indians were becoming troublesome. Merchants and traders were intercepted and killed, and their goods carried off. But these Indian outrages served one important purpose: they gave the Texans an excuse for forming companies, procuring arms and drilling ostensibly for operations against the savages, but really to resist the encroachments of the despotic Mexican government. The companies were called "committees of safety," and their business was to disseminate information, secure arms, ammunition, etc. A central committee was also formed which met at San Felipe, and an administrative council was organized. The council sent Messrs. Barrett and Gritton to San Antonio on a mission of peace to General Ugartechea, but nothing was accomplished. Stephen F. Austin in the meantime was returning, when he was made chairman of the council at San Felipe. He expressed regret at the action of his friends and stated that he had hoped to find everything peaceful.

Santa Ana still professed to have the kindest feelings toward the Texans, and he authorized Austin to tell his people that he was their friend, and that he desired their prosperity; that he would do all he could to promote it, and that in the new constitution he would use his influence to have conditions therein to give Texas a special organization, suited to their education and habits. But Santa Ana could be nothing but treacherous, as the treatment of the people in that portion of the State occupied by his troops but ill accorded with his professions of good-will. Citizens were arrested, money forced from those who fell into the hands of the despot's minions, and communities stripped of their arms, the soldiers compelling families to support them, the attempt to disarm all citizens being a principal feature of the plan of subjugation. Captain Castenado was sent to Gonzales to seize a small cannon which had been given to the corporation for protection against the Indians. The citizens were unwilling to part with their gun and prepared to resist the demand of Castenado, who had 150 soldiers to back him. A company was organized, which charged the Mexicans and put them to flight in disorder. The news of this conflict roused a warlike spirit in the Texans. A company was raised to capture the Mexican garrison at Goliad. Captain George Collinsworth led the party and almost without firing a gun the exultant Texans made prisoners of the whole force, about twenty-five, including Colonel Sandoval, besides obtaining 300 stand of arms and military stores to the amount of $10,000. The Mexican fort at Lipantitlan was also captured shortly after.

Not only had Austin returned, but the noted Benjamin R. Milam had escaped from Monterey and returned and joined the patriot forces. Austin, who was a born commander, was put in immediate command of the Texan forces, on his arrival at Gonzales, which was on the 11th of October.

The consultation met October 16, but there being only thirty-one members present an adjournment was made till November 1. November 5 a preamble and set of resolutions were adopted, in which the declaration was made that although they repudiated Santa Ana and his despotic government, they yet clung to the Constitution of Mexico of 1824. On November 12, an ordinance was passed for the creation of a provisional government, with an executive council, to be composed of one member from each municipality. Henry Smith was made Governor and James W. Robinson Lieutenant-Governor. Sam Houston, who, it will be noticed, had figured some little in Texas history since 1832, was selected to command the army to be raised; and just here an extract from a biographical sketch of this famous man will not be inappropriate:

"After the very adventurous life in the Indian country Houston visited Washington, in 1832, and when he left he bore a commission as Confidential Indian Agent among the tribes in the Southwest. He had already been meditating a settlement in Texas, and the establishment of a stock ranch on some of her beautiful prairies. He determined to visit the Province, partly to look for a new home, and partly to fulfill his mission to the Indian tribes within her territory. He crossed Red river at Jonesboro, December 10, 1832, and proceeded to Nacogdoches, passing but two houses on the route. At San Felipe he met James Bowies who invited him to visit San Antonio and have a "talk" with some Comanche chiefs, then camped in the neighborhood of that city. From this period Texas became his home, and for thirty years his character forms her principal figure, and her soil entombs his mortal remains. * * *

Mr. Houston was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1793, and, his father dying when he was fourteen years old, young Sam moved with his mother and her nine children to Blount county, Tennessee. He ran away and joined the Cherokee Indians; was in the battle of Horse Shoe, on the Tallapoosa river, in 1814; was made Indian Agent in 1817. He studied law, and in 1819 was district attorney of Davidson county, Tennessee; in 1823 he was elected to Congress, and after his second term was elected Governor of Tennessee. In January, 1829, he married a Miss White, and they seemed to live happily together, but one morning Mrs. Houston left for her father's house in Gallatin, and the governor fled from the city in disguise, after resigning his position. The cause of these mysterious proceedings have never been made known, the two persons interested carrying the secret to their graves. Houston was the man that Texas needed at the period of his advent here. He had had experience as a legislator, as an executive, and as an officer of the United States army. His youth had been passed in severe struggles with poverty, and nearly his whole life had been spent on the frontier. He was a pioneer among those hardy adventurers who are constantly enlarging the boundaries of civilization. He was still in the prime of manhood, and his fine physique pointed him out as one born to command. Around the camp-fires, in the company of his companions-in-arms, he was jovial—perfectly at home; could barbecue his own meat, and, if he enjoyed such a luxury, could prepare his own cup of coffee. Self-reliant and self-helpful, he exacted no service from his soldiers that he was himself unwilling to undertake. When planning a campaign, or conducting a battle, he was equally self-reliant, but more reticent, seldom advising with his brother officers. He also possessed the rare and wonderful gifts of a popular orator. He could sway the multitudes as the trees of the forest are bent by the passing tornado. He could on any occasion, on a moment's notice, address his fellow-citizens, or his fellow-soldiers, in such strains of convincing eloquence as inspired his auditors with his own lofty sentiments. The advent of such a man into Texas properly forms an epoch in our history."

The first service that Houston rendered his adopted country was as a member of the convention at San Felipe, in 1833, being chairman of the committee that drew up a constitution for the State as it was to be, when separated from Coahuila. It was never adopted, owing to the despotic measures of Santa Ana. Houston at first did not think it best for Texas to attempt a separation from Mexico, and as late as August, 1835, he introduced a series of resolutions at a public meeting at Nacogdoches, declaring for the Constitution of 1824. He also, as a member of the consultation at San Felipe, in 1835, still opposed a declaration of independence. His abilities were so great that, notwithstanding these views, he was made commander of the army as previously stated.

General Cos, with 500 soldiers, landed at Pass Cavallo, in September, and marched immediately to San Antonio, when he superseded General Ugartechea. Austin, after reaching Gonzales, and effecting a reorganization of the volunteers, started for San Antonio. He reached the Mission La Espada, nine miles below the city, on the 20th. On the 27th, after resting his men he detached the companies of Fannin and Bowie, ninety-two men, to ascend the river and if practicable select a more suitable camping ground. Fannin spent that night in a bend of the San Antonio river, near the Conception mission. The point was well chosen, but the Mexicans looked upon it as simply a trap, to secure their game from which was all they had to do. It was a natural fortification, but General Cos thought he had a sure thing of it, so he marched out in the morning and made an attack. The Mexicans surrounded their supposed prey and the battle began. The Texans with their deadly rifles plucked off all the gunners from the enemy's battery, as they came within range. A charge was made or attempted three separate times, but they were hurled back in confusion by the Texans. who remained masters of the field. Sixteen dead bodies were found near the abandoned cannon, which had been discharged but five times; so true was the aim of the riflemen that the Mexican gunners were shot before they could fire, in most cases. This was the first battle of the Revolution, and the loss of the Texans was one man—Richard Andrews. The Mexican loss was about sixty, as every one of the patriots who fired took aim and usually brought down his man. Austin in October moved up about half a mile, on the Alamo ditch, near the old mill, and the next day to within one mile east of the city. He had nearly 1,000 men, but they were ill provided with arms and ammunition of war, and without cannon. He was poorly prepared to attack a larger force than his own in a strongly fortified city. He, however, sent to Gonzales for the cannon at that place. Then came a number of skirmishes with the enemy and the capture of 300 horses by Bowie. The executive or general council, in view of the lack of funds wherewith to provide the supplies, etc., so much needed at the time, Messrs. Austin, Archer and Wharton, Commissioners to the United States, were empowered to negotiate a loan of $1,000,000 in bonds of $1,000 each, and the commander-in-chief was authorized to accept the services of 5,000 volunteers and 1,200 regulars. Provision was also made for a navy.

To return now to the army under General Burleson encamped before San Antonio: Many of the men had gone home, although others were arriving daily; still, only about half the original force remained. There had been about 1,400 men in the camps at one time; 600 was the number on the 1st of December, while Cos had a much larger force in the city and was expecting 500 more. These additional troops arrived in time to take part in the defense of the city. The defenses had been put in order and the old fortress of the Alamo on the east side of the river had been repaired and fortified with cannon. The main plaza had been fortified and the streets barricaded, while the adobe houses in the narrow streets afforded shelter for the Mexican soldiers. Many of Burleson's officers, in consideration of these facts, were in favor of abandoning the siege. On the 2d of December it was decided to make the attack. The force was paraded and a strong address was made by Colonel William H. Jack. A call was then made for volunteers, and 450 men, including the New Orleans Grays, responded, the latter under the command of Major R. C. Norris. It was decided to make the attack next morning, although many considered the project as a hopeless one. But three citizens arrived in camp from the city and gave such encouraging news that on the next morning Colonel Milam suggested to Burleson to make the attempt while the enthusiasm was at its height. He agreed and Milam stepped in front of Burleson's tent and gave a loud and ringing *huzzah*, which, together with his magnetism, aroused the whole camp. He said he was going into San Antonio and wanted volunteers to follow him. A ready response was made, and the little band, forming into two sections and accompanied by two field pieces, entered the town by different directions. A description of this famous battle has so often been given that its details are almost like household words to all Texans. The result was sufficient almost to place it in the category of one of the "decisive battles of the world," for the *result* of a battle is what makes it great. Hundreds of battles have been fought where thousands on each side have been slain and yet the result has been *nil*. This siege and capture of the strongly protected city of San Antonio de Bexar was all important to Texas. It gave the Mexicans to understand that not in numbers alone consists the strength of an army. Here was a force of undisciplined frontiersmen, poorly armed and equipped, only a few hundred in number, attacking a well organized army of regular soldiers, advancing into their very midst and forcing them to surrender. The difference in apparent strength of the two forces and the result would appear ridiculous were it not so serious a matter. The spectacle of a general such as Cos seemed to be, surrendering to a few Texans, was a scene to be remembered by those who took part in the siege. But it is the old story of the Anglo-Saxon against the field. He is rarely ever the under dog in the fight at the finish.

But, during the time the fighting men were doing such splendid work, the politicians were quarreling; nor are we lacking in a more "modern instance" or two, on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. Governor Smith vetoed some matters that the council had voted, and the council promptly deposed him and placed Lieutenant-Governor Robinson in the executive chair. Smith held the archives and claimed to be governor still, and there were consequently two governors at once; but that state of affairs is not uncommon in these days. Much other legislative matter of some interest at the time was transacted, but it is not now of supreme importance. The main historic facts is what the compiler wishes to emphasize in these pages.

Several declarations of independence were adopted in different sections of the embryo State, but an election was held for delegates to a convention which met on the 1st of March, 1836, and on the second day a committee was appointed to draft a declaration of independence, which was done, and it was unanimously passed, Tom Houston offering the resolution that the report of the committee be adopted. Richard Ellis, for whom Ellis county was named, was president of the convention. A constitution was also framed which was adopted March 17, and a government *ad interim* inaugurated: David G. Burnett, President; Lorenzo de Zavolls, Vice-President, and Sam Houston, Commander-in-Chief of the army in the field.

Zacatecas, and the district over which Governor Garcia still had nominal sway, the remaining portion of old Mexico wherein the Republicans held out the longest, at last fell, Santa Ana having gained a complete victory over the forces of the governor. This swept away the last vestige of the Republican party in Mexico. Yet Texas was not only holding her own, but gaining strength with every day; so Santa Ana determined to subjugate this State. He proposed to send two columns into the province, General Urrea being ordered to Matamoras, to take one division along the coast to Goliad and Victoria, while the president himself with the main division would take the province by way of Presidio, thence to San Antonio and San Felipe. In January, 1836, Santa Ana reached Saltillo, and Guerrero, by the 15th of February. From the latter place he wrote to Señor Tornel, Minister of War, giving that official on outline of his plans in reference to Texas, which were "to drive from the province all who had taken part in the Revolution, together with all the foreigners who lived near the sea coast, or the borders of the United States; to remove far into the interior those who had not taken part in the Revolution; to vacate all lands and grants of lands owned by non-residents; to remove from Texas all who had come to the province, and where not entered as colonists under Mexican rules; to divide among the officers and soldiers of the army the best lands, provided they would occupy them; to permit no Anglo-American to settle in Texas; to sell the remaining vacant lands at $1 per acre, allowing those speaking the French language to purchase five million acres, those speaking English the same, and those speaking Spanish without limit; to satisfy the claims of civilized Indians; to make the Texans pay the expense of the war; and to liberate and to declare free the negroes introduced into the colony." And further to cut off from Texas the hope of aid from the United States, the Minister of War, Tornel, issued a general order to all commanders to treat all foreigners (volunteers from the United States) as outlaws, to show no quarter, and slay them when taken as prisoners,—in short, to take no prisoners alive.

Colonel Travis, with 145 men, who was in the vicinity of San Antonio, on the approach of a portion of the invading army, retired to the fortress of the Alamo, on the east side of the river. And just here a description of this famous fortress, the Alamo, and its armament will be in place; and although it has often been described yet the memories surrounding it, glorious though sad, cannot be kept too fresh in the minds of all who love supreme heroism,—the Spartan heroism as shown by Travis and his little band. "The main chapel is 75 x 62 feet; walls of solid masonry, four feet thick and twenty-two and a half feet high, roofless at the time of the siege. It fronts to the west toward the city, one-half mile distant. From the northwest corner a wall extended fifty feet to the convent building. The convent was a two-story building, with a flat roof 186 x 18 feet. From the northeast corner of the chapel a wall extended 186 feet north, thence 102 feet west to the convent, inclosing the convent yard. From the southwest corner of the chapel a strongly built stockade extended 75 feet to a building called the prison. The prison was one-story, 115 x 17 feet, and joined a part of the south wall of the main Alamo plaza, of which the convent formed a part of the east wall; and some low buildings, used as a barracks, formed a part of the west wall. The main plaza, inclosed with walls, was 154 x 54 yards. The different enclosures occupied between two and three acres,—ample accommodations for 1,000 men. The outer walls were two and a half feet thick and eight feet high, though, as they were planned against the Indians, the fortress was destitute of salient and dominant points in case of a bombardment. A ditch, used for irrigation, passed immediately in the rear of the church; another touched the northwest angle of the main square. The armament was as follows: three heavy guns, planted upon the walls of the church,—one pointing north, toward the old mill; one west, toward the city; and one south, toward the village of Lavalleta. Two guns protected the stockade between the church and the prison; two protected the prison, and an eighteen-pounder was planted at the southwest angle of the main square; a twelve-pound cannonade protected the center of the west wall, and an eight-pounder was planted on the northwest angle; two guns were planted on the north wall of the plaza,—in all, fourteen in position. Over the church floated the flag of the provisional government of Texas, the Mexican tri-color, with the numerals 1824, in place of the eagle in the white stripe."

The siege began on the 23d of February, and so stubbornly did Travis and his men resist the furious onslaughts of the Mexicans that not until Sunday, March 6, did the fall of the Alamo occur, an account of which, briefly told, will here be given: "The Mexicans advanced to the attack at about four o'clock in the morning, but the Texans were ready, and poured upon the advancing columns a shower of grape and musket and rifle balls. Santa Ana was watching the operations from behind a building about 500 yards south of the church. Twice the assailants reeled and fell back in dismay. Rallied again by the brave Costrellon (who fell at San Jacinto), according to Filisola, 'the columns of the western and eastern attacks meeting with some difficulty in reaching the tops of the small houses forming the wall of the fort, did, by a simultaneous movement to the right and to the left, swing northward until the three columns formed one dense mass, which, under the guidance of their officers, finally succeeded in effecting an entrance into the enclosed yard. About the same time the column on the south made a breach in the wall and captured one of the guns.' This gun, the eighteen-pounder, was immediately turned upon the convent, to which some of the Mexicans had retreated. The cannonade on the center of the west wall was still manned by the Texans and did fearful execution upon the Mexicans, who had ventured into the yard. But the feeble garrison could not long hold out against such overwhelming numbers. Travis fell early in the action, shot with a rifle ball in the head. After being shot he had sufficient strength to kill a Mexican who attempted to spear him. The bodies of most of the Texans were found in the buildings, where hand-to-hand fights took place. The body of Crockett, however, was in the yard, with a number of dead Mexicans lying near him. Bowie was slain in his bed, and it is said that he killed three Mexicans with his pistols before they reached him after breaking in the door. The church was the last place entered by the foe. It had been agreed that when resistance seemed useless, and suspecting their fate, any surviving Texan should blow up the magazine. Major Evans, it is said, was performing this sad duty when he was killed in time to prevent the explosion. Several Texans appealed to their inhuman captors for quarters, but they were cut down without mercy. The butchery was complete: not a Texan soldier was spared! Two ladies and a negro servant were the only occupants who remained to tell the tale of the Alamo. Lieutenant Dickinson attempted to escape with a child on his back, but their bodies fell, riddled with bullets. One hundred and eighty bodies of the Texans were collected together and partially buried. The Mexicans lost twice that number.

Santa Ana, in the meantime, had ordered Urrea to proceed along the Texan coast, and that general reached San Patricio on the 28th of February, entirely unknown to the Texans. Some narrow escapes were made by Colonel F. W. Johnson and others, but a party under Major Morris and Dr. Grant were captured and they fell victims to the Mexican murderers,—for they were nothing less. Colonel Fannin had been ordered to prepare for a descent on Matamoras, but hearing of the advance of Urrea he re-entered Goliad, where he had been in command some time. Having been requested to send some reinforcements to Captain King his force was thereby depleted by 112 men. King and his men, after a skirmish or two, by some means got separated from another portion of his force and were captured and killed. Fannin, in Goliad, on the 16th of March, was reinforced by the twenty-eighth cavalry. He then prepared for a retreat; but just at nightfall a large force of the enemy was discovered in the neighborhood, when he remounted his cannon and prepared for defense. The following account of the disastrous battle of Colita which followed is copied from an able historian of Texas: "The morning of the 17th was foggy, and as no enemy appeared to be in sight

Fannin concluded to make good his retreat. After reaching a point about eight miles away from Goliad, they halted to permit the oxen to graze. They then resumed their march and were within about two miles of Colita creek when a company of Mexican cavalry was discovered in front of them, issuing from a point of timber. Urrea had taken advantage of the fog to get around and in front of Fannin's force. Horton's cavalry had gone in advance to make arrangements for crossing the stream and could not get back to their companions. Two charges of Urrea's cavalry were gallantly repulsed by Fannin's artillery, which did great damage to the Mexicans. The fight was kept up till nightfall, when the enemy retired out of range and the Texans prepared for a renewal of the fight in the morning. Their condition was indeed critical. Fourteen of their number had been killed, and sixty others, including Fannin, were wounded. Urrea received during the night heavy reinforcements. With no adequate protection, in an open prairie, without water, surrounded by an enemy five times their number, what could they do but surrender as prisoners of war? A white flag was raised and the following terms of surrender agreed upon: That the Texans should be treated as prisoners of war according to the usages of civilized nations; that private property should be respected and restored, but side arms of the officers should be given up; the men should be sent to Copano, and thence in eight days to the United States, or as soon as vessels could be procured to take them; the officers should be paroled and returned to the United States in like manner."

After surrendering in good faith and relying upon the honor, in this case, at least, of the Mexican general, the prisoners were looking forward to a speedy release, and on Palm Sunday, the 27th, they were expecting to be forwarded to their homes. But alas! vain hope! the treacherous scoundrel to whom they surrendered had broken his military word and was about to place his name in the same category as the Caligulas and Neros and other fiends in human shape. Without warning and under the pretence of starting them homeward the privates were marched out in four companies, strongly guarded, from the old mission at Goliad, where they had been sent and where the men of Ward's force were also confined, and who, too, met the same fate as Fannin's men. They were taken in different directions, and within sound of the officers, whose fate had also been decided upon, they were brutally slaughtered. A few, by feigning death and lying still till dark, escaped. The officers and the wounded who were still in the fort were then taken out and all of them met the same fate as the privates, Fannin being the last to suffer death. That Santa Ana, at the close of the victorious revolution, should have been permitted to escape the fate of those brave patriots, has been a hard pill for most Texans to swallow. Ten years later, when he was in command of the Mexican army opposing General Scott, and when he was again captured, it was difficult for the American soldiers to keep their hands off the bloodthirsty brute, and he had to be strongly guarded to save him from the vengeance of many a grizzled Texan. Not content with these butcheries, Santa Ana, thinking that the conquest of Texas was complete, gave orders to his subordinates to shoot all prisoners, he himself making preparations to retire to the capital. But when he heard that a considerable army under Houston was still in the field, he, at the solicitation of Almonte and Filisola, concluded to remain and complete his work.

General Houston had been re-elected commander-in-chief of the army and had gone to Gonzales, with the intention of reorganizing the forces, in which he had great difficulty, for the fate of Travis and Fannin and their men caused a great panic when the news became known. Besides, thirty-two of the citizen soldiers of Gonzales, who had entered the Alamo the night before the battle, were slain, leaving a dozen or more families of that town without a head. A number of desertions also occurred and the alarm was, indeed, widespread. Then came some movements on the part of General Houston that caused great criticism of his actions. There was not a very considerable cordiality between the commander and the newly inaugurated president, and in an order to the former from the latter these words were added: "The enemy are laughing you to scorn. You must fight them. You must retreat no further. The country expects you to fight. The salvation of the country depends on your doing so." The Confederate as well as the Federal generals, during the late war, had their critics at their respective seats of government, yet the names of Houston, Lee and Grant live on; but where are they, who were they, who sought to teach those great soldiers? The battle of San Jacinto was the response of the great Texan to his official, not to say officious, superior. And the best report of that decisive battle is contained in the official report of the commander who, by that one blow to Mexico, secured the independence of Texas, the annexation of our great State to the greatest nation on earth, and finally led to the acquisition of the vast interior region stretching from the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
"SAN JACINTO, April 25, 1836.

"*To His Excellency,* D. G. BURNET, *President of the Republic of Texas:*

"*Sir:*—I regret extremely that my situation since the battle of the 21st has been such as to prevent my rendering you my official report of the same previous to this time.

"I have the honor to inform you that on the evening of the 18th instant, after a forced march of fifty-five miles, which was effected in two days and a half, the army arrived opposite Harrisburg. That evening a courier of the enemy was taken, from whom I learned that General Santa Ana, with one division of his choice troops, had marched in the direction of Lynch's Ferry, on the San Jacinto, burning Harrisburg as he passed down. The army was ordered to be in readiness to march early on the next morning. The main body effected a crossing over Buffalo bayou below

Harrisburg on the morning of the 19th, having left the baggage, the sick, and a sufficient camp guard in the rear. We continued the march throughout the night, making but one halt on the prairie for a short time, and without refreshment. At daylight we resumed the line of march, and in a short distance our scouts encountered those of the enemy, and we received information that General Santa Ana was at New Washington, and would that day take up the line of march for Anahuac, crossing at Lynch's Ferry. The Texan army halted within half a mile of the ferry in some timber, and were engaged in slaughtering beeves, when the army of Santa Ana was discovered to be approaching in battle array, having been encamped at Clopper's Point, eight miles below.

"Disposition was immediately made of our forces, and preparations for his reception. He took a position with his infantry and artillery in the center, occupying an island of timber, his cavalry covering the left flank. The artillery, consisting of one double-fortified medium brass twelve-pounder, then opened on our encampment. The infantry in column advanced with the design of charging our lines, but were repulsed with a discharge of grape and cannister from our artillery, consisting of two six-pounders. The enemy had occupied a piece of timber within rifle shot of the left wing of our army, from which an occasional interchange of small arms took place between the troops, until the enemy withdrew to a position on the bank of the San Jacinto, about three-quarters of a mile from our encampment, and commenced fortification. A short time before sunset our mounted men, about eighty-five in number, under the special command of Colonel Sherman, marched out for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy. Whilst advancing they received a volley from the left of the enemy's infantry, and after a short renconter with their cavalry, in which ours acted extremely well, and performed some feats of daring chivalry, they retired in good order, having had two men severely wounded and several horses killed. In the meantime the infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Millard, and Colonel Burleson's regiment, with the artillery, had marched out for the purpose of covering the retreat of the cavalry if necessary.

"All these fell back in good order to our encampment about sunset, and remained without any ostensible action until the 21st, at half past three o'clock, taking the first refreshments which they had enjoyed for two days. The enemy in the meantime extended the right flank of their infantry so as to occupy the extreme point of a skirt of timber on the bank of the San Jacinto, and secured their left by a fortification about five feet high, constructed of packs and baggage, leaving an opening in the center of their breastwork, in which their artillery was placed, their cavalry on their left wing. About nine o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the enemy were reinforced by 500 choice troops, under the command of General Cos, increasing their effective force to upwards of 1,500 men, whilst our aggregate force for the field numbered 783. At half past three o'clock in the evening I ordered the officers of the Texan army to parade their respective commands, having in the meantime ordered the bridge on the only road communicating with the Brazos, distant eight miles from our encampment, to be destroyed, thus cutting off all possibility of escape. Our troops paraded with alacrity and spirit, and were anxious for the contest. Their conscious disparity in number seemed only to increase their enthusiasm and confidence, and heightened their anxiety for the conflict. Our situation afforded me an opportunity of making the arrangements preparatory to the attack, without exposing our designs to the enemy. The first regiment, commanded by Colonel Burleson, was assigned the center. The second regiment, under the command of Colonel Sherman, formed the left wing of the army. The artillery, under special command of Colonel George W. Hockley, Inspector-General, was placed on the right of the first regiment; and four companies of infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Millard, sustained the artillery upon the right. Our cavalry, sixty-one in number, commanded by Colonel Mirabeau B. Lamar (whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day had attracted the admiration of his comrades, and called him to the station), placed on our extreme right, completed our line. Our cavalry was first despatched to the front of the enemy's left, for the purpose of attracting their notice, whilst an extensive island of timber afforded us an opportunity of concentrating our forces and displaying from that point, agreeably to the previous design of the troops. Every evolution was performed with alacrity, the whole advancing rapidly in line, and through an open prairie, without any protection whatever for our men. The artillery advanced and took station within 200 yards of the enemy's breastwork, and commenced an effective fire with grape and canister.

"Colonel Sherman, with his regiment having commenced the action upon our left wing, the whole line, at the center and on the right, advancing in double quick time, rung the war cry, 'Remember the Alamo!' received the enemy's fire, and advanced within point-blank shot before a piece was discharged from our lines. Our line advanced without a halt, until they were in possession of the woodland and the enemy's breastwork, the right wing of Burleson's and the left of Millard's taking possession of the breastwork, our artillery having gallantly charged up within seventy yards of the enemy's cannon, when it was taken by our troops. The conflict lasted about eighteen minutes from the time of close action until we were in possession of the enemy's encampment, taking one piece of cannon (loaded), four stand of colors, all their camp equipage, stores and baggage. Our cavalry had charged and routed that of the enemy upon the right, and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge which I have mentioned before. Captain Karnes, always among the foremost in danger, commanded the pursuers. The conflict in the breastwork lasted but a few moments; many of the troops encountered hand to hand, and, not having the advantage of bayonets on our side, our riflemen used their pieces as war clubs, breaking many of them off at the breech. The rout commenced at half past four, and the pursuit by the main army continued until twilight. A guard was then left in charge of the enemy's encampment, and our army returned with their killed and wounded. In the battle our loss was two killed and twenty-three wounded, six of whom mortally. The enemy's loss was 630 killed, among whom were one general officer, four colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, five captains, twelve lieutenants; wounded, 208, of which five were colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, two second lieutenant-colonels, seven captains, one cadet; prisoners, 730: President-General Santa Ana, General Cos, four colonels (aids to General Santa Ana), and the colonel of the Guerrero Battalion are included in the number. General Santa Ana was not taken until the 22d, and General Cos on yesterday, very few having escaped. About 600 muskets, 300 sabres and 200 pistols have been collected since the action; several hundred mules and horses were taken, and near $12,000 in specie. For several days previous to the action our troops were engaged in forced marches, exposed to excessive rains, and the additional inconvenience of extremely bad roads, ill supplied with rations and clothing; yet, amid every difficulty, they bore up with cheerfulness and fortitude and performed their marches with spirit and alacrity. There was no murmuring.

"Previous to and during the action, my staff evinced every disposition to be useful, and were actively engaged in their duties. In the conflict I am assured they demeaned themselves in such a manner as proved them worthy members of the army of San Jacinto. Colonel T. J. Rusk, Secretary of War, was on the field. For weeks his services had been highly beneficial to the army; in battle he was on the left wing, where Colonel Sherman's command first encountered and drove the enemy; he bore himself gallantly, and continued his efforts and activity, remaining with the pursuers until resistance ceased.

"I have the honor of transmitting herewith a list of all the officers and men who were engaged in the action, which I respectfully request may be published, as an act of justice to the individuals. For the commanding general to attempt discrimination as to the conduct of those who commanded in the action, or those who were commanded, would be impossible. Our success in the action is conclusive proof of their daring intrepidity and courage; every officer and man proved himself worthy of the cause in which he battled, while the triumph received a lustre from the humanity which characterized their conduct after victory, and richly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their general. Nor should we withhold the tribute of our grateful thanks from that Being who rules the destinies of nations, and has in the time of greatest need enabled us to arrest a powerful invader whilst devastating our country.

"I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

"Sam Houston,
"*Commander-in-Chief.*"

The condition in which Santa Ana was when captured was in accordance with the actions of all bloodthirsty cowards when entrapped by those they have wronged. He had torn from his body his gaudy uniform and donned the garb of a common country man, but he had forgotten to take from his shirt-sleeves a pair of cuff-buttons, which aroused the keen suspicions of James H. Sylvester, a printer, the man who found the sneaking despot hidden in the grass. The capture, as told by a writer who had knowledge of the facts, are these: "Some of Burleson's men were out hunting for the fugitive, when one of them saw a deer on the prairie looking intently at some object in the tall grass. The man approached the spot and found lying on the grass a Mexican in common garb, but, upon discovering a gold button on his sleeve, took him back to his companions, who conducted him to camp, having no idea of his rank. As the company passed in, the Mexican prisoners exclaimed, 'El Presidente!' Inquiry was made of General Almonte, who announced that the one just brought in was no less a personage than Santa Ana himself. He was conducted to Houston's camp, and his own officers allowed to remain with him and his personal baggage restored. Besides Sylvester, who found him and brought him to his companions, the captors were Joel W. Robinson, A. H. Miles and David Cole."

How that little force of 783 Texans, badly equipped, poorly clothed, and half starved, could march out and crush to atoms, as it were, in less than half an hour (eighteen minutes, says Houston in his report), an army of 1,500 men, splendidly accoutered, ably generaled, and comfortably clothed and fed, is nothing short of marvelous; and with a loss of but two killed in battle and twenty-nine wounded to the victors, against 630 killed and 208 wounded of the enemy, to say nothing of the prisoners; for all, or nearly all who were not killed or wounded, were captured, hardly a man escaping! But oh! the Texans had the fate of those two brave martyrs, Travis and Fannin, in their minds, and when the battle cry of "Remember the Alamo!" rang out as they rushed to battle, every man was a Hercules. Ten thousand men could not have daunted their invincible courage. They knew that defeat meant death to every one of them, and it were better to die in harness than to be led out like sheep to the slaughter. They shot and struck to kill. Death had no terror for those patriots, and woe betide the brutal Santa Ana had he been caught in the action! He was so sure of victory that it is said that he contemplated with pleasure the close of the fight that he might show his power. Every man, Houston and all, of those San Jacinto heroes, would have been immediately shot if they would have been so unfortunate as not to be killed in battle. Knowing this, how those Texans could have refrained from killing this man has always puzzled the friends of liberty. As it was, it was best. No stain rests upon the escutcheon of the Lone Star State.

After much controversy, especially in regard to the disposition of the captive President of Mexico, a treaty was entered into by President Burnet and most of his cabinet and Santa Ana; but the clause providing for the release of the latter was bitterly objected to, and at one time the matter bid fair to be the cause of serious troubles and internal complications. During these times a number of captures of vessels on the coast near Copano were made, especially by Captain Burton, who commanded a company of mounted rangers. Cavalry does not seem to be the best arm of the service in naval warfare, but this bold captain used very ingenious stratagems to induce passing vessels to stop at Copano, when his men would step aboard and take possession in the name of the Republic of Texas.

On July 23 the President issued a proclamation, in accordance with the power vested in him, for an election for President, Vice-President and members of Congress, to be held on the first Monday in September, which election resulted in the selection of Sam Houston for President, and Mirabeau B. Lamar, Vice-President. In due time these officials were inaugurated, and thus the wheels of the new government were set in motion, and another star in the galaxy of nations shone forth.

SETTLED GOVERNMENT.

AT the inauguration of President Houston, he presented the Speaker of the House his sword, with the following remarks: "It now becomes my duty to make a presentation of this sword, the emblem of my past office. I have worn it with some humble pretensions in defense of my country; and should the danger of my country again call for my services, I expect to again resume it and respond to that call, if needful, with my blood and life." The historians have somewhat criticiced this little grandiloquent speech, saying that as he had resigned his office as Commander-in-Chief on May 5, and had just been re-invested, by virtue of his position as President of the Republic, with the command of not only the army but also the navy, they cannot see the propriety of the resignation. But then a statesman and a fighter like Sam Houston is entitled to say almost anything he pleases. He gave evidence of the genuineness of the mettle of which he was composed. Pericles was not only the greatest general of his time in Greece, but also the vainest man.

Santa Ana was still held as a prisoner after the commencement of the administration of Houston, and the question what to do with him was still agitated; but the President cut the Gordian knot by sending him to Washington city, where he was finally released; and after all the magnanimity shown him he repeated his former butcheries by ordering several parties of Texans shot after they had been captured. Several attempts were made at different times to invade Texas. Filisola, stationed on the Rio Grande, was about entering Texas, but the revolution under Montezuma gave the Mexicans enough to do at home.* Trouble was experienced by the appearance of a Mexican fleet in the Gulf and many captures occurred. These were the parting shots of the enemy at the people by whom they had been vanquished. They were the snarlings and snappings of the dying wolf.

SETTLEMENT.

The Congress of the United States, on March 2, 1837, passed the bill recognizing the independence of Texas, and during the next year commercial treaties were negotiated with Great Britain and France, though the former insisted upon considering Texas as a part of the Mexican Republic. At the election held September 3, 1838, Mirabeau B. Lamar was elected President, and David G. Burnet, Vice-President. Lamar took ground against the annexation of Texas to the United States, but he was a very able man, and during his administration Congress laid the foundation of the school fund, by setting aside fifty leagues of land for a university and three leagues for each county in the Republic. To induce a more rapid settlement the government made a number of contracts with various parties. In 1841–'42, W. S. Peters obtained two contracts obligating himself to introduce 800 families into the region around Dallas. Fisher & Miller took a contract to settle 600 families on the upper Colorado and Llano rivers; C. F. Mercer two contracts for settling 600 families in the region of country above the Peters colony, toward Red river. A German emigration company settled Comal and Gillespie counties; and Henry Castro introduced about 600 families into western Texas, settling Castroville in 1844; Quipi in 1845; Vandenburg in 1846, and Dhanis in 1847. In 1840 France and Belgium recognized the independence of Texas.

The policy of President Lamar toward the Indians was entirely in opposition to that of General Houston. The latter was for conciliation, whilst the former advocated the entire exclusion from the soil of Texas of every redskin to be found, and to do it, if necessary, with the sword. Lamar's ideas on this subject are very generally endorsed at the present day by the citizens of the West and Northwest. The President had a very onerous task during his administration. The credit of the country was at a very low ebb, and the expenses of the government were excessive. He was as President, as is usually the case, whether responsible for the condition of affairs or not, blamed for it, and to such an extent did the storm prevail that his sensitive nature could not stand it, and he asked permission of Congress to absent himself from the Republic, which was granted, and the government was administered during the last year of his term by the Vice-President. At an election held in September, 1841, Sam Houston was again elected President, and Edward Burleson, Vice-President.

Matters seemed to be, and were, as far as the growth of the country was concerned, progressing smoothly enough, but there was still trouble ahead. Mexico still cherished the delusion that she could still subdue the Texans. When the subject of annexation to the United States began again to attract attention, Mexico, to keep up the shadow of a claim on her severed province, sent parties into the country at various points. One of those, unheralded and entirely unexpected, under the command of General Vasquez, on March 5, 1842, made its appearance in the neighborhood of San Antonio and demanded the surrender of the city, which, after consultation of the authorities, was complied with. Vasquez remodeled the city government after the Mexican style, and no citizen was disturbed. Other parties of Mexican soldiers temporarily occupied Refugio and Goliad, but in September a more formidable force under General Adrian Wool, arrived in the vicinity. The raid was unexpected, and the District Court being in session, Judge Hutchinson, J. W. Robinson and a number of other lawyers and officers of the court were arrested. A small battle near the city in which Wool was defeated, caused his departure. Those Mexican raids had awakened a martial spirit, and preparations for aggressive warfare were made, but troubles arose in the commands and very little came out of the project; but numbers fell into the hands of the cruel Mexicans who murdered them after surrender, as Ampudia said, when negotiating for a delivery of prisoners to him, "in accordance with the magnanimous Mexican nation." The details of the shooting in cold blood of the hundreds of captives, is a page in Mexican history well known to all Texans.

September 2, 1844, Anson Jones was elected President, and Kenneth L. Anderson, Vice-President. During this administration the subject of annexation was uppermost everywhere in Texas and the United States, and James K. Polk had been elected on that platform. England and France, jealous of the growing power of the great republic, offered to guarantee the independence of Texas on condition that she should not be annexed to the United States, but Texas had too many natives of that country to accept the kind offer. Those countries were comparatively safe in their proposal to violate the "Monroe doctrine" at that day, but they would hesitate a long time now to undertake the job. Texas was scarcely in a condition to keep up a government at the time, and a large majority of her citizens were anxious to become citizens of our country. A resolution for "annexation" was promptly passed by Congress, and as promptly signed by President Tyler. On the 5th of May, President Jones issued a proclamation for an election for delegates to consider the proposition of the United States, which resulted finally in the adoption by the Texas Congress, on the 16th of June, of the annexation measure. And thus the Lone Star State was added to the grand galaxy of the States of the Union. As soon as the annexation bill passed the Congress of the United States, Mr. Almonte, the Mexican Minister at Washington, denounced the measure and demanded his passports. War with Mexico was inevitable, and it came on, resulting, as all know, in victory for the Americans. The details of that strife are not in place here; they are matters of national history. Governor Henderson, the first to fill that position, was inaugurated February 16, 1846.

A very perplexing question soon arose; by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 22, 1848, Mexico had ceded to the United States the section of country now known as New Mexico, usually called at the time Santa Fé, and the latter country set about putting the wheels of a territorial government in motion; but Texas claimed New Mexico as a portion of her territory. The matter caused very bitter feelings on the part of some hot-heads, who threatened to dissolve the bonds that bound Texas to the Republic, but better counsels prevailed, and a bill finally passed by which Texas was to be paid $10,000,000, under certain conditions, and the disputed territory passed to Uncle Sam. Elisha M. Pease was inaugurated Governor December 21, 1851, was re-elected in 1853 and served four years. During the administration of Governor Pease the public debt and other financial questions were uppermost. December 21, 1857, Hardin R. Runnels was inaugurated. During this year a severe drouth prevailed in Texas, but numbers of settlers came in. Peace generally prevailed throughout the State, but the Indians got to be troublesome, and had to be removed from our soil. The famous Juan Cortina also commenced depredations, and carried them to such lengths that the United States had to take the matter in hand. Among the commanders sent to put down the bandit was Colonel Robert E. Lee, who is now embalmed in the memory of all Southerners as well as Texans. In 1859 Sam Houston was again elected to the chief office in Texas. February 1, 1861, Texas passed the ordinance of secession, thereby falling in line with her sister Southern States. Then came on the war with all its horrors, the details of which cannot be incorporated here; suffice it to say that Texas, as she always has done, did her duty. After the war, in conjunction with the other Confederate States, Texas felt the iron heel of the victor during reconstruction times, but, when General Hancock was placed in command of the department which included Texas, matters were very much ameliorated, since which time Texas has grown with marvelous rapidity.

JOHNSON AND HILL COUNTIES.

WE come now to consider more particularly the features and history of Johnson and Hill counties. Together they constitute, physically, what we might denominate the garden of the State of Texas, on account of its soil and climate, and politcally they are in active sympathy on account of their topographical relations. These counties, we might say, are strong in every sense of the word,—strong agriculturally, strong socially, and strong politically, although not near so old as most of the Gulf counties. This strength is due, of course, mainly to the character of the early immigrants, bringing those of like enterprising spirit from the older States, and secondarily to the opportunities afforded them by the soil and climate, and the facilities for transportation.

NATURAL FEATURES.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The ninety-seventh meridian west of Greenwich, England, and the thirty-second parallel cross each other near the town of Peoria in Hill county. Therefore Cleburne is about ninety-seven degrees and twenty miles west of Greenwich and about twenty-six miles north of the thirty-second parallel. From this point the north star consequently appears a little over thirty-two degrees above the horizon; and being ninety-seven degrees west of Greenwich, the standard (railroad) time in this county is about half an hour ahead of local mean sun time; but it must be borne in mind that local sun time, not averaged, varies from one to sixteen minutes from mean solar time every year, there being only four days in the year when the shadow of a perpendicular will be upon the noon mark precisely at twelve o'clock; for sometimes it varies as much as sixteen minutes and a fraction one way, and at other times as much in the opposite direction.

The latitude of Johnson and Hill counties, Texas, north of the equator is the same as the parallel passing through or near the following points around the earth, commencing at the Pacific coast: A few miles south of California and Arizona; near El Paso, Texas; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Selma and Montgomery, Alabama; Savannah, Georgia; Madeira Islands (off the coast of Africa); Morocco; and the Barbary States of northern Africa; the Isthmus of Suez, southern part of Persia and Afghanistan, northern Hindostan, central Thibet and central China (Nanking).

The general average height of the surface of the land in Johnson and Hill counties above sea level is 700 to 800 feet, Cleburne being about 800 feet, while Fort Worth is said to be 1,100. Typically, the surface of the country is rolling or undulating prairie, with slight skirtings of low, scraggy timber along the principal water-courses, and the general appearance differs but little from all the great western plains from lake Michigan to the Rio Grande. The cause of all the prairies is generally considered to be the practice of burning off by the Indians, either purposely or carelessly, continued for ages, which kept the trees and shrubs from encroaching upon the grass area. But for some reason the timber of this part of Texas is limited in variety and considerably dwarfed, crooked and knotty compared with that of the older States east and northeast.

While to the casual observer, traveling through the country by rail from northern Illinois to the Brazos river, there seems to be but little change in the character of the surface, yet to the scientific eye there are many little curious features to be discerned within the domain of the natural sciences,—geology, botany, zoology, topography, climate, etc.

Originally, to the eye of the beholder it presented one vast scene of prairie; for what little timber and brush existed was confined to the low ground along the streams, and hence was not perceivable at a distance, as the high and undulating prairie intervened above or at least on a level with the top of the timber. The prairie was covered with tall, luxuriant grass, bedecked with flowers of all shades of beauty, and in places resembled a garden. The grass was from one to four feet high, and even higher still when it produced seed, sometimes attaining a height of six or seven feet. This tall grass, bedecked with the myriads of flowers waving in the breeze, resembled a scene at sea at the setting of the sun, its rays shining through the crested waves of foam and the billows, and presenting all the prismatic colors.

A billowy ocean with green carpet spread,
Which seemed almost too neat for man to tread,
With glittering stars of amaryllis white,
With violets blue and roses red and bright,
With golden cinquefoil, star-grass, buttercups,
With dazzling cardinal flowers and painted cups,
And lone but cheerful meadow larks to sing,
This grassy sea appeared in smiling spring.
In summer came the stately compass-plant,
As if to guide the wandering immigrant;
Then asters, golden-rods and wild sunflowers
O'erspread the vales in labyrinthine bowers.
Thus nature, clad in vesture gold and green,
Brought autumn in and closed the floral scene.

The name "Texas" was derived from the fact that one tribe of Indians, the Comanches, called this country "te-as," meaning beautiful. This imposing landscape made a strong impression upon all travelers. One beholder, in the exuberance of his emotions, exclaimed that he believed that when the Creator said that his work was good he must have been either in Texas or had this land in view! Another person, upon whom the effect was not so æsthetic, said that the Creator had a lot of scraps left which he threw together, and the result was Texas!

In describing the topography of any section it is customary to notice first the most conspicuous feature, the water-courses. In Johnson county creeks are numerous. Walnut creek, rising a few miles from Alvarado, in the eastern division, runs across the county line into Ellis county. Mountain creek rises near the same place, and extends northeast into Ellis county. Chambers' creek (the north fork) takes its beginning about six miles east of Cleburne, in the Cross Timbers, passes a little south of Alvarado and emerges from the county near the southeast corner. The south fork of this creek, from the same Cross Timbers, finds its way to Grand View and thence into Ellis at some distance from the point where the north fork crosses. Caddo creek drains the northern part of the county, rising a few miles north of Cleburne and passing into Tarrant county not far from the western edge of the Cross Timbers. Hackberry creek, the principal stream within Hill county, runs through its central portion.

But the largest and most noted stream in these counties is Noland's river. This stream has its beginning on the divide, not far from the northwest corner of Johnson, passes southward by the point where the village of Buchanan once stood, thence five miles west of Cleburne, and crossing the Hill county line soon empties into the Brazos river. Its most important tributaries are Camp creek, on the west, and Buffalo creek, on the east. This river was named in honor of Philip Noland, a trader between the United States and Mexico, who was killed near its eastern bank, some time between 1820 and 1830. He was on his way from Nacogdoches through this section to Mexico, on a trading expedition, when he met a company of hostile Mexicans, with whom he had a severe fight. A passport had been given him, and he with his party had stopped at a log fort, when they were attacked by about 150 Mexicans. Some were killed and the rest captured, and some of the latter were carried to Mexico. The exact place of Noland's death is pointed out to be on the H. G. Bruce survey, a few miles northwest of Cleburne, according to one account; but according to another it was in or near the northwest corner of Hill county.

The foregoing streams run during a considerable portion of the year, and during the driest seasons most of them have within their banks water sufficient for all necessary purposes. There are also numerous springs, and well-water can generally be obtained at a depth of twenty to thirty feet. The water thus obtained in the eastern portion of the county is soft, but contains more or less mineral substances, while in the western half of the county the water is very hard, being strongly saturated with calcareous or chalky and limy matters.

The "Cross Timbers" is the name given to that great strip of light wood, several miles wide, extending across a large portion of the State of Texas from southeast to northwest, between the Trinity and Brazos rivers, but west of the divide, which is called the "Mountains." It consists mostly of post-oak, black-oak, white-oak and burr-oak. An amusing legend is current that in a former age a Mexican giant who owned all this country leased it to another giant for the purpose of raising a crop. The latter filled his pockets with acorns for planting, and while plowing one day the landlord suddenly appeared for the purpose of taking undue advantage of him, and the lessee, in running away from him, had to stop frequently and sit down to pull the cactus thorns out of his feet, when some of the acorns would roll out of his pocket!

In Johnson county the Cross Timbers have an average width of about twelve miles, the western edge cutting the county nearly into halves. Thus the eastern part of the county is mostly wooded while the western portion is clean prairie. The strip runs through the western part of Hil. county.

Caddo Peak, in the northeastern part of Johnson county, is the highest elevation in these counties, its summit reaching about 350 feet above the level of the surrounding country. Looking north, one can see from its top, without the aid of a glass, the Blue Knobs beyond Fort Worth, twenty-nine miles distant. In the far northeast and east the range of hills called "Cedar mountains" can be seen very distinctly. These lie in Ellis and Dallas counties, at least thirty miles distant. Looking directly northeast, a post-oak grove near Cedar Springs, in Dallas county, can be outlined, and that point is at least fifty miles away. Turning toward the south, a high timber ridge obscures Cleburne from view, but objects far beyond Cleburne, distant thirty miles, may be plainly observed. Turning the eye in the direction of the setting sun, we have Comanche Peak, thirty miles away, in Hood county, plainly in our sight. Looking southwest, the Duffau mountains in Bosque county meet the eye at a distance of forty miles. Again, casting the eye into the northwest, you behold the west fork of the Trinity river, clearly defined by the timber along its banks. Indeed, the range of lands beyond Weatherford, distant thirty to thirty-five miles, may be seen without straining the eyes. From this "grand stand" the red men of Texas used to make their observations.

At its base the peak is about three-fourths of a mile in diameter, and it rises abruptly to a giddy height. The summit is flat and about 100 feet in diameter. Brown sandstone was the material used by old Dame Nature in the construction of this huge pile. Many names of visitors have been inscribed upon the rocks at this summit, some of which are still visible. Some are dated back as far as 1836, and even 1816, but of course it is not certain whether these are true dates or not. The weather-beaten and worn character of the cuttings, however, shows that some of them were made there many years ago.

In the substance of the stone are remains of marine shells, showing that these strata were once underneath the sea. Encircling the sides of the peak are steps twenty feet broad, supposed by some to have been made by Indians for convenience in making observations while sheltered from the wind.

GEOLOGY.

In order to obtain a comprehensive view of the geological structure of the formations underlying this region of Texas, we quote the following, somewhat abbreviated, from the First Annual Report of the State Geological Survey, dated 1889, which is all that is yet authentically published concerning this subject. No detailed investigation of the fossils of this region have yet been made; some notes have been taken by one of the assistant

State geologists, but are not yet published.

The two series of rocks comprising the Cretaceous system occupy the area of the State known as the black prairie, the Grand prairie and the two cross timbers, and unstudied areas in the eastern and trans-Pecos regions of the State. To these strata the State owes a large part of her agricultural and general prosperity, for they are the foundation of the rich black-waxy and other calcareous soils of these regions. In addition to their agricultural features they are the most productive source of building material, while adjacent to the parting between them, extending the entire length of the State and dependent upon their stratigraphy, is a remarkable area of natural and artesian wells, as seen at Fort Worth, Austin, Waco, Taylor, San Marcos and elsewhere. That these formations are of great value to the State is also shown by the fact that they are the site of our principal inland cities and the rich agricultural soils which surround them.

This is in general a chalky country, and uniquely Texan, so far as the United States are concerned, constituting a distinct geographic region, in every topographic, economic and cultural aspect, and one which should not be confused with other portions of our country. It covers an area of over 73,512 square miles, or over one-fourth of the total area of Texas, forming a broad belt of fertile territory across the heart of the State, from the Ouachita mountains of the Indian Territory and Arkansas to the mountains of northern Mexico,—an area larger than the average American State and equal to the combined area of all the New England States. One third of this region lies north of the Colorado river, and the remainder to the southwest.

This region, with its many different prairies, each covered by its peculiar vegetation, its sweeping plains and diverse valleys, its undulating slopes clad with patches of live oak, its narrow strips of cross timbers, its ragged buttes and mesas, presents a varied landscape, yet possessing as a whole an individual aspect peculiarly its own. All these features, with their different tints and tones of soil and vegetation, with their varied conditions for human habitation, are but the surface aspects of the system of chalky rocks (chalky sands, chalky clays and chalky limestones) upon which it is founded, and to which is principally due every physical quality of the country. In fact, it is the great chalky region of the United States.

The rocks originated as sediments of the Atlantic ocean, laid down with great uniformity during two of the long epochs of subsidence and emergence, when the waters covered this region many hundred fathoms deep. These ancient sediments are now more or less consolidated and elevated into fertile land, which is decomposing under atmospheric conditions into soils and debris, and in its turn being slowly transported to the ocean, where it will make other rock sheets. They now occur in regular sheets or strata, dipping beneath each other toward the sea, while the projecting western edges, each of which weathers into, and imparts its individuality to, its own peculiar belt of country, outcrop in long, narrow belts, sub-parallel to the present ocean outline. Thus it is that as one proceeds inland from the coast he constantly crosses successively lower and lower sheets of these formations. The oldest, or lowest, in a geological sense, of these outcrops forms the upper cross timbers, those above these make the Grand prairie, the next sheet forms the lower cross timbers, the next the black prairie, etc. Each of these weathers into a characteristic soil, which in its turn is adapted to a peculiar agriculture. Each also has its water conditions, and other features of economic value.

The Cretaceous country of Texas, as a whole, like the system of rocks of which the surface is composed, is separable into two great divisions, each of which in turn is subdivided into a number of parts. These two regions are known as the Black Prairie and Grand (or Fort Worth) Prairie regions, each of which includes in its western border, north of the Brazos, an elongated strip of timber known as the Lower and Upper Cross Timbers, respectively.

The Black Prairie region occupies an elongated area extending the length of the State from the Red river to the Rio Grande. The eastern border of the Black Prairie is approximately the southwestern termination of the great Atlantic timber belt. The Missouri Pacific and the International railroads from Denison to San Antonio approximately mark the western edge. In general this region consists of a level plain, imperceptibly sloping to the southeast, varied only by gentle undulations and deep drainage valleys, unmarked by precipitate cañons. It is transected at intervals by the larger streams, whose deep cut valleys, together with their side streams, make indentations into the plain, but not sufficient to destroy the characteristic flatness of its wide divides,—remnants of the original plain, or topographic marine base level, which has not been completely scored by its still youthful drainage system. The altitude of the plain is between 600 and 800 feet.

The surface of most of the Black Prairie region is a deep black clay soil, which when wet becomes exceedingly tenacious, from which fact it is locally called "black-waxy." In general it is the residuum of the underlying clays, and contains an excess of lime, which, acting upon the vegetation by complicated chemical changes, causes the black color. It is exceedingly productive, and nearly every foot of its area is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, constituting one of the largest continuous agricultural regions in the United States.

Johnson and Hill counties, excepting the eastern part of Hill, are situated in the most characteristic part of the area. Upon digging down to water the sub-structure is found to consist of a light blue or yellow calcareous clay, called by the residents "soapstone" and "joint clay," from its jointed and laminated structure. The surface, especially of the high undrained divides, is also accompanied in many places by minute depressions known as "hog-wallows," which are produced by the drying, cracking and disintegrating character of these excessively calcareous clays in poorly drained places.

The western edge of this chalky region, as seen at Oak Cliffs, near Dallas, at Sherman, Hillsboro and other places, usually ends in an escarpment overlooking a valley containing the minor Black Prairie and lower Cross Timber strips. It is upon this chalk that the most prosperous of the interior cities of Texas are located.

West of the "white-rock" or chalky division, and generally at a slightly lower altitude, occupying a valley across the State, is a second narrow strip of black clayey land, of a nature similar to that of the main black-waxy area, and likewise accompanied by "hog-wallows." This is the country east of Denton and Whitesboro, in the Mountain creek district of Dallas county, and along the line of the Missouri Pacific railway from Alvarado to Waco.

Let us now study the five stratigraphic and lithologic divisions of the Black Prairie region more technically in the light of geologic science, commencing with the lowest:

1. The lower cross-timber sands, extending from the Brazos river to the Red, are brown and more or less ferruginous, being a predominantly sandy littoral deposit, and resting unconformably upon various horizons of the semi-chalky beds of the Washita division, or top of the Comanche series. These sandy deposits present an infinite variety of conditions of cross-bedding, clay intercalations, lignitic patches and variation in fineness of size and angularity of the uncemented particles, characteristic of typical littoral deposits, while occasionally there are found fossiliferous horizons. Iron and lignite are found in the beds of the lower cross timbers, the lignite being frequently mistaken for bituminous coal; but it is doubtful whether either can be found in sufficient quantity for commercial use. It is probable, however, that an artesian well sunk almost anywhere in the cross timbers along the Central Texas railroad would yield an abundant flow of water.

2. The Eagle Ford clay shales lie to the eastward and immediately above the lower cross-timber sands, and are the foundation of the minor Black Prairie streak. Beneath the scarp of the white rock (Austin-Dallas chalk) at Dallas, and extending westward through the Mountain creek country to the lower cross timbers, can be seen typical localities of this division, the thickness of which is estimated at 400 feet. These clays in their medial portion are dark blue and shaly, highly laminated, and occasionally accompanied by gigantic nodular septariæ, locally called turtles. Fossil remains of marine animals are found in these clays, including many beautifully preserved species, the delicate color and luster of the shells being as fresh as when alive. Most abundant among these are oysters, fish teeth, chambered shells and Inocerami.

North of Waco these beds increase in thickness and extent, forming extensive black-waxy areas in Hill, Johnson, Ellis, Dallas, Collin, Lamar, Fannin and Grayson counties, west of the white-rock scarp.

The chief economic value of the minor Black Prairie will ever be its magnificent black calcareous clayey soil, while some of the chief geologic considerations are the ascertainment of means to make this soil more easily handled and less tenacious by devising suitable mixtures, the discovery of road-making material and the increase of water for domestic and agricultural purposes. Owing to its clay foundation, the soil now retains for plant use treble the quantity of moisture of some of its adjacent sandy districts, but surface and flowing water is scarce. Fortunately, however, this district is also within the central Texas artesian well area, and an abundant supply of water can always be obtained at a depth of less than 1,500 feet. When this fact is fully appreciated the region will become one of the most prosperous in Texas. In the valleys of most of the streams running eastward across the east half of the minor Black Prairie, artesian water can be obtained at from 100 to 300 feet. The source of this water is the lower cross-timber sand. Many of the concretions and calcareous layers are probably suitable for making cement; but tests must be made. The clays may also prove of commercial value.

3. The White-Rock or Austin-Dallas chalk, next above the preceding, is the most conspicuous representative division of the whole Upper Cretaceous system. This occupies a narrow strip marking the western border of the main Black Prairie region, separating it from the minor Black Prairie. The outcrop of this chalk extends from Arkansas southwestward through Dallas, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco, Belton, Austin, etc.

The rock of this formation is a massive, nearly pure, white chalk, usually free from grit, and easily carved with a pocket-knife. Under the microscope it exhibits innumerable shells of foraminiferæ. It weathers in large conchoidal flakes. In composition it varies from eighty-five to ninety-four per cent. of calcium carbonate, the residue consisting of magnesia, silica and a small proportion of ferric oxide. The thickness of this chalk is about 500 feet. This formation abounds in fossils, most of which, however, are but poorly preserved casts.

The economic advantages of this bed are various. Being porous, it is healthful as affording sites for dwellings and cities, and is easily applied to all useful purposes to which chalk generally is applied.

4. The "Exogyra Ponderosa" marls, constituting the bed next above the last, extends eastward from Dallas, and therefore does not concern us here, as also the 5th, the Upper Arenaceous or Glauconitic, still further east.

On the principal ridge in the eastern part of Johnson county the sandstone upheaval is a wonderful water-bearing stratum, while the limestone below it is dry and impervious. At a certain level below that ridge there is an abundance of water on both sides of the ridge showing the existence of an immense fountain.

The lower strata (below the Cretaceous) have been upheaved above this ridge. Brown haematite ore is abundant.

In places throughout the cross timbers there is the most beautiful fire clay in the world,—a bright cherry red. A brick composed of this clay can be thoroughly heated white hot, and never afterward changed by fire. There are also traces of coal in that region.

In two of the Caddo peaks there is a quantity of iron, deflecting the needle of a compass when brought in that vicinity.

In the western part of Johnson county there are traces of gold, in quartz. Mr. R. H. Adair, the county surveyor, as well as others, has found specimens there. There are indications of gold-mining having been done in former times, in outcroppings near Mr Rosh's place, near the junction of Walnut creek with the Brazos river and two miles from Acton.

In the western, or prairie, portions of Johnson county sulphur springs are numerous. Along the Brazos are springs of pure, cold water, from the sandstones. The river is several hundred feet below the general level of the country, and these springs are under cool bluffs covered with cedar. Near the summit of these bluffs is some of the finest building stone in the country.

In the eastern portion of the county the well water is generally soft and in some places impregnated with minerals, while in the western part the water is harder. In both sections well water is obtained at a depth of twenty feet or a little more.

The borings of the artesian wells at Cleburne give the following strata: The first fifty or sixty feet, the cretaceous,—same as the outcroppings of the country; a more homogeneous blue lime-stone for 250 or 300 feet; blue marl or soapstone, fifteen feet; 150 feet further down, the first vein of artesian water; then blue limestone again, with occasionally a little slate. At a depth of about 885 feet, sand, extending down to the depth of 1,006 feet from the surface of the ground. Next was a red, tenaciousclay, which is probably 300 feet in thickness.

One artesian well at that point is 1,300 feet deep.

From the borings of the artesian well at Itasca, we ascertain the following: First twenty feet, drift; 130 feet, black slate; thirty feet, sandy lime; two feet, hard lime; forty feet, black slate; thirty-five feet, water-bearing rock; forty-five feet, caving black slate; twenty-two feet, blue slate; 119 feet, white slate; and the rest of the way down to a depth of 1,150 feet from the surface (the depth reached at this date, January 25, 1892), shale in layers alternating in colors between blue and very white, including five or six feet of pipe clay. Most of this shale is considered "too dry" and chalky to be deemed true soapstone.

Very few fossils have been discovered in our district. The most noted, of which we have account, are Ammonites ten to fourteen inches in diameter along the Brazos, where other fossils also are most abundant.

Gold and petroleum have both been found in small quantities, in Hill county.

CLIMATE.

The climate of this section is generally mild. During the long summer seasons there is a constant breeze sweeping over the prairies which tempers the day and renders the night cool and refreshing. In the hottest weather there is scarcely a sultry day without some mitigating breeze. On this account sunstroke is almost totally unknown, and the effects of heat less overpowering and destructive than in the northern States. The winters are short and usually dry. A few frosts and sometimes an inch or so of snow is the extent of winter weather. Most of the days during the winter season,—which extends from about the middle of December to the middle of February,—are sunny and cheerful, while the wind is not disagreeable, except during an occasional "norther." At all other periods the northers are not unwelcome. For at least five months in every year they drive off the malaria and bring in a pure and bracing air from the higher plains and mountains. The traveler from most other States is particularly impressed by the bright sun from sunrise to sunset, the tonic quality of the atmosphere and the halcyon character of the weather. The buzzards and carrion crows devouring the carcasses of all dead animals before decomposition contaminates the air, and there being no cellars under the houses,—the most productive factories of malaria, universal among Northerners,—the people in this part of Texas ought to be more healthy than those of any other part of the world. The sickness from which they suffer here, therefore, must certainly be due to their own bad habits. The air of all Spanish America is indeed so free from bacteria, the source of decay, that fresh meat is easily cured by simply drying out doors, without salt. The best country in the world for dyspeptics to recover is in this great Southwest.

As to the rainfall, it is acknowledged that it comes a little too much concentrated at certain seasons, without much regard to the necessities of the planters; yet the agricultural class have adapted themselves to this feature, and are prosperous in the raising of cotton and corn; while fruits and vegetables of all kinds are easily raised in great abundance and of good quality.

On one occasion, when a family was on their way to Texas, they met a woman and her family leaving the country. She was asked why she was going away, and answered, that although Texas looked all right and was healthy and productive, yet she did not care to have all the dry weather at once, nor all the rain at once, but would like a mixture, as it were,—a streak of lean and a streak of fat; that "it never rained here, and that when it did commence it would rain forever!"

There was some truth in the woman's reason. For several seasons nearly all the rain fell within a few days, or weeks, frequently a month. For a number of years from 1846 and onward, the most of the rain fell in November and March, about two weeks each, and the balance of the year was dry. It is not so uniform of late years, the wet spell coming in January, sometimes in May, June or July. Here, in this part of Texas, it has been quite a common occurrence for it not to rain for five months, yet good crops are usually made, sometimes better, sometimes worse. This state of affairs is due to the superiority of Texas soil.

RECORD OF THE WEATHER 1846-'91.

Following is a record of the weather in this region, from the fall of 1846 to the fall of 1891:

1846-'7.—Scarcely any winter weather until spring.

1847.—A few northers which lasted from two to three days, accompanied with a few light frosts,—so light that the cotton stalks put out sprouts near the ground.

1848.—December 8, a heavy rain, accompanied with lightning and thunder, and followed by cold weather, freezing and sleeting lively until evening, when it began to snow, and continued until the ground was covered to the depth of some four or five inches with ice and snow, which remained on the ground about ten days or two weeks. It was so cold that it not only froze the branches and creeks, but the rivers. The Brazos river was frozen over, and persons crossed it on the ice below Waco. Red river was also frozen over to such a degree that the ferryboat was stopped about a week and the people crossed on the ice. North of Bonham they crossed it in a boat on December 26, and it was still covered with ice above and below where the boat crossed.

1849.—May the 15th corn was killed as far south as Austin. There was but little rain except in the fall and spring; weather dry, pleasant and salubrious.

1850-'51.—Dry and mild.

1852.—This was a very wet year from July the 1st till the fall, and a vast amount of sickness prevailed. Chills and bilious fevers prevailed. The spring was dry.

1853.—Dry in spring and summer; a cold spell in winter; quite cool in the spring; farmers harvested with overcoats and mittens on, with cradle,—"arm-strong's reaper."

1853-'54.—The springs of these years were extremely cool, so cool that the farmers harvested with "arm-strong reapers" (scythe and cradle) all day with overcoat and mittens on, and did not suffer with heat from the 10th to the 15th of May.

1855.—Quite a cold snap in January; heavy snow in places for this section; snow remained about two weeks.

1856.—Normal temperature, but dry and water scarce.

1857.—April 5th of this year a heavy norther blew up, killing vegetation clear down to the ground. Wheat was headed out and in bloom, which froze in waves in daylight, and as soon as the clouds passed away and the sun shone out the wheat, grass, corn, and in fact all vegetation wilted and fell to the ground. In a few days it would have burned, and some persons did really burn their wheat off; others, with the hope of facilitating its suckering from the root, mowed the wheat; others turned their stock in upon it and grazed it off; some let it alone, trusting to Providence for the result. On the 11th it snowed all day, making a depth of about four inches. Those who decided that the corn was all killed, planted over after the freeze, and below the snow. The snow made moisture enough to bring the crop up, and to the astonishment of all the wheat sprouted up and made from three to ten bushels to the acre. Corn that was not planted till after the snow lay in the ground as sound as if in the crib till the last of August. No rain the entire season till that time, and still there was made wheat and corn enough from the moisture of that snow, supplemented by the gulf fogs. There were many long faces that spring, in proportion to the population, and no wonder, for it surely did look like starvation for all; for there were no means of transportation save by ox teams and wagons, and of course the people could get nothing from other States by that means in time to save them.

Numbers of persons, however, who came to Texas at an early day lived without bread for as long as a year in some cases, or until they could make a crop.

1858.—More than ordinary rain; temperature mild, but unpleasant in winter, owing to the rain.

1859.—The summer was fearfully hot, the winds having the characteristics of regular siroccos. It was so hot that numbers of buildings in town and country were burned to the ground. The burning was charged to the negroes, as at that particular time, not long before the war broke out between the Northern and Southern States, abolitionism was exciting the people. Although the negroes were ignorant and easily deluded, yet, be it said to their credit, they were peaceable and attended to their work as a general rule. Whilst this was the case, the mass of the people thought otherwise, and they went "crazy" on the subject, to use an exaggerated expression. A number of negroes, as well as some whites, were roughly dealt with. It was thought that the fires were the work of incendiaries, as in most instances no cause could be traced whereby the buildings could have taken fire from accidental causes; but finally matches in old Uncle Billy Oldham's store in Waxahachie took fire whilst lying on a shelf, right under the sight of the clerks and proprietor, in broad daylight. The cat was out of the bag; the explanations of all the mysterious and alarming conflagrations was plain—spontaneous ignition. To test the matter, and that all might see the cause for themselves, matches were placed on the sidewalks and in other situations, which in a short time burst into flame. In fact, as soon as the matches, in many instances, touched the heated pavements they ignited.

1859–'60–'61.—Almost no rain for three years, and still good crops, especially wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc.; corn, moderate, but very little of it planted. Wheat made from twenty to forty bushels per acre, weighing from sixty-eight to seventy-two pounds to the measured bushel. The question naturally arises, How could such a crop be produced with almost no rainfall? We had what was known as sea or gulf fog, which came up nearly every morning about daylight or shortly after, and continued until about eight o'clock. All vegetation would be wet with it. These fogs have very nearly disappeared. From 1846 to the '60s, they occurred almost every morning; but they have become fewer and fewer until now, 1891, they scarcely ever appear. As to the cause of their cessation we have not as yet been able to solve the the problem. We never saw one of these fogs beyond Red river, and have been on this side amid a heavy one, whilst across the river there was no sign of a fog. They originated in the gulf, but just why they came then and not now, is one of those inscrutable mysteries which seem beyond our ken. What the climatic change or changes can be to produce so marked a difference, not even the Vennors, the Fosters, nor the Old Probs can tell us. Old Earth goes rolling right along, apparently [illegible] same as she was 5,000 or 6,000 years ago, but we must remember that Egypt not much over 2,000 years back was a land flowing with milk and honey, and one of the most magnificent empires of the world, with stately monuments and an advanced civilization, whilst to-day she is almost a howling wilderness. The winds that apparently brought those fogs still blow, but whether so strong as formerly is doubtful. One thing is certain, however, that a breeze seldom blows now which prevents one from carrying an umbrella. A further evidence of some great change in our meteorological conditions is the prevalence of those pestiferous little gnats, which very seldom annoyed one at work outdoors. For instance, in "chopping" cotton, as it is termed, in those former days' it was rare that any one was annoyed, but now the little insects are so numerous and persistent that one at work in the field is often compelled to wear a veil over the face. Even in traveling it was rarely the case that one was annoyed, the wind blowing the gnats off; but now they are extremely bad at times.

The beautiful phenomenon of the mirage accompanied these gulf fogs; that is, they preceded the fog. Pictures suspended in the low clouds, consisting of landscapes, hill and dale. groves, farms, houses and farms, appeared, and would last for some time. They were similar in principle to the mirages seen on deserts and in the Arctic region, and were formerly thought to be optical illusions, superinduced by the wants of the traveler, as in passing over a desert when water was needed. These would see beautiful streams, and those in the Arctic region see boats of rescue; but investigation has shown that these images of the mirage are the reflection in the clouds, under peculiar circumstances, of real objects. The summers of 1860 and 1861 were dry and hot, but without hot winds.

1862–'63.—Springs cool and backward Men ran reapers with overcoats, comfort and mittens on, and still suffered with cold.

1864–'65–'66.—Ordinary as to temperature, but dry and hot in the summer season.

1867.—This year the spring was also cool and backward; had a sleet and snow during the last of March. In Hill county the snow was deeper, but the weather was not so cold, and little damage was done. Peach trees were seen in full bloom several times in February and March, enveloped in ice, when they looked exquisitely beautiful, the full bloom expanded, yet solid, with the petals glistening in the light. Of course it seemed that not a peach would be borne upon the trees, but, strange as it may appear, the crop was a good one. At other times a "norther," no colder, and with no ice, would kill every blossom on the trees, as well as the oats and garden vegetables. The ice protected the fruit from the cold winds.

1868.—Wet, cold winter; heavy hail the 17th of March; summer hot and dry.

1869–'70–'71.—Ordinary as to rainfall and temperature.

1872-'73.—Wet, very wet in harvest; rained six weeks almost without intermission.

1874-'75.—But little rain; dry and cold snap during both winters.

1876.—This year was a remarkably cool one, with frost every month but two, July and August. The corn was killed about the 20th of June. It is needless to say there were no garden vegetables that year.

1878.—Same as preceding year.

1879.—Very dry and but little corn made. On the 5th of October, this year, Mr. Lewis and family, who were in camp two and a half miles from old Buchanan, had a narrow escape from drowning in a flood. Sunday night about ten o'clock, in the short space of seven minutes, Noland's river was overflowing, and, with the back water from a sluice, soon had the family entirely surrounded, and almost submerged. A fearful gust of wind had swept the tents away upon the first appearance of the rain, and only by the use of blankets thrown over the children and the slight protection afforded by the trees were the smaller children saved from being drowned. When the rain had ceased the little boy was despatched for assistance. Plunging into the sluice on horseback with an intrepidity that would have done honor to one of more mature years, amidst the impenetrable darkness, he landed safely on the opposite shore. Arriving at the house of Mr. Hooker, who lived near by, he aroused him and notified him of the danger that menaced the family. Mr. Hooker quickly repaired to the scene and by swimming his horse back and forth across the stream succeeded in taking the family one at a time to high land. Mr. Hooker says that in a few minutes after the last one had been rescued the little island was entirely covered with water sufficiently deep to have carried away the family. They were conveyed to Mr. Hooker's, where they received the cordial hospitality of his family, and, from his own statement, a more grateful people it was never his fortune to entertain.

1880.—Ordinary as to rainfall, but temperature above normal.

1881.—Wet in winter and spring; temperature above normal.

1882.—More than ordinary rain; temperature ordinary.

1883.—Normal.

1884.—Very wet in spring, and cool.

1885-'86.—Weather dry and hot.

1887.—More than ordinary rain. About midnight of Monday, August 29, the rain began, and during the day following it fell in torrents until half past twelve o'clock. The waters in Hackberry creek, Hill county, arose fifteen or eighteen feet. The fifteen-foot railroad embankment just south of the Hackberry bridge succumbed and about forty feet was washed out, leaving the rails and ties suspended. The flood is thought to have been three feet higher than that of 1860. It was four feet deep in Mrs. Haley's residence on the slope beyond her gin on the west side of the Hackberry. The stream was over one mile wide. It reached the second story of the mill. Nearly every building in Hillsboro suffered from leaky roofs. Bridges and dams almost everywhere in this section of Texas were washed away. No less than five washouts on the railroad between Hillsboro and Waco occurred. The bridge across Aquilla creek, on the Aquilla and Hillsboro road, costing over $4,000, was demolished. All the bridges between Woodbury and Cleburne were washed away, not even a culvert remaining. It was estimated that during the sixteen hours 16¼ inches of water fell. The western portion of the town of Blum was badly damaged and two lives were lost, and many also had a narrow escape.

At Cleburne a considerable number of small dwellings along both the West and East Buffalo creeks, were carried down. There seemed to have been a "cloud-burst" northeast of Cleburne, raising these creeks to an unprecedented height. Several buildings, as well as the bridges and a lumber-yard, were carried down about daylight. This flood is supposed to have been augmented by a railroad dam above town, collecting a large quantity of water, and then breaking. Among the dwellings carried down was the two-story residence of Mr. T. L. Sanders, the present proprietor of the *Enterprise* at Cleburne, who had in it a printing office. He and his family (there were seven persons altogether in the house) had a narrow escape with their lives. The women were rescued by being placed two or three at a time upon the back of a horse, their weight holding the animal down so that he could make progress through the furious waters. A house just above them was swept away, in which all the inmates lost their lives. For the rescue of the survivors great credit is due to the heroic efforts of Messrs. C. R. Dill, Thomas Childress and Joseph Churchill. Afterward Mr. Dill was presented by the citizens with a gold medal, costing about $100, as a token of his bravery.

On the East Buffalo creek buildings, wagons and machinery could be seen coming down until nine o'clock. The railroad bridges on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé railroad near Cleburne, on a level with twelve-foot embankment, were all washed away. The oldest citizens at Cleburne say that the water was five feet higher than ever before known.

Of course the crops were badly damaged everywhere. Fencing and tanks in the low grounds were carried away, but after all some good incidentally resulted to the farmers from this great devastation.

1888.—Wet in winter and spring; temperature normal.

1889.—In January had a fearful norther —rain, freeze, sleet, which lasted over two weeks. It was a very wet winter.

1890.—Cold and dry; freeze 28th February; killed oats and very nearly all the wheat; wet in spring.

1891.—Cold and light rains in winter first part of year; dry in spring and summer; more than ordinary hot; "norther" August 20; frost 21. Spring cold and backward, so much so that it was a common saying, "Did you ever see the like?" In August, about the 29th, there was a norther and some frost in places on low ground, though the summer had been one of unusual heat, owing to the calmness of the atmosphere and the wind generally from the east, sometimes from the north. No wind but a south wind seems to allay the heat.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The most exciting and fearful scenes of early days on the frontier were those when the prairies were on fire. It being generally very dry during the summer, the grass dried up as though it had been mown, and was excellent forage for stock. They kept fat on it when they could get plenty of water, which was obtained by digging holes in the ground in the beds of the creeks after they dried up. Sometimes the water had to be drawn for them, which was done by turns by the settlers, or some one was hired by the community to attend to the matter. Fires would break out from camp-fires of travelers, or was started by smokers emptying their pipes, and occasionally some reckless fellow would set fire to the grass to see it burn. The wind was generally strong at that season of the year, so strong that there were but few days one could carry an umbrella. And when the fire got headway, so fearful was its march that it was difficult to keep out of its way. It leaped branches and creeks, and to save one's home and the range for his stock about the only remedy was to "fire against it," as it was termed, which had to be done in time. The fact was accomplished by using plows, wet blankets, etc., and after it was headed in this way the next thing was to drive the stock out of the ring of fire, which was fearful and hazardous, for the flames would be eight and ten feet high if the wind was not strong enough to keep them closer to the ground, and fifty feet or more from rear to front. The fire roared like low, rumbling thunder, weeds and grass stems whirling in the air, rabbits and rats passing, and birds screaming in the air; birds of prey, as thick as buzzards over a carcass, taking advantage of the terrible situation to catch their prey and seeming to add consternation to the scene; cows lowing, horses neighing and running helter-skelter. Amid this excitement men well mounted would enter the arena, equipped with spurs and whip, and by hallooing and snapping their whips would get the stock on a run at full speed, and crowd the rear ones on the front so that when they struck the fire the front ones could not stop, but would be pushed through the fire, and the rear ones and men followed all together at a fast speed: the flames would be pressed to the ground by the herd and the air put in motion by the men. But whilst it could be and was done, yet amid such a scene the men would tremble, for it seemed that not only the fire but all nature joined in the carnival of destruction.

WILD ANIMALS, ETC.

In primeval times vast herds of animals roamed at will over the prairies, ruminating upon the luxuriant and succulent grasses, both wild and domesticated. Buffalo, cattle, deer and antelope were all fat and sleek as though kept in the stalls of some breeder of fine stock, and when they roamed, either in play or from fright, it looked as if the whole surface of the earth was moving, the very ground seeming to tremble with their tread, the sound of their feet being as the sound of "many horses running to battle," while the snort of horses and the grunt of cattle and buffalo formed a combination of sounds that were not altogether in harmony, nor calculated to inspire courage either in man or beast, for but few horses would stand in their pathway, especially of the buffalo; and it was well, for the bison of the plains never turned his course for anything, animate or inanimate, over or through which he could pass, neither branch nor creek. In illustration of their habits we will give an instance. A herd of buffalo was discovered in a valley near a creek, and a number of men determined to have a chase and kill some of them; so they went out, some taking positions at the upper end of the valley, while others ranged themselves on each side; still others went below to bring on the engagement, which they did. The buffalo fled up the valley and the men in the rear following. When they came to the men stationed at the upper end of the valley, in the path they supposed the buffalo would take, but which they did not, they found one of the watchers sitting on the ground at the root of a tree, with arms and legs around the tree, who asked as they came up whether the buffalo had gone, and if they had, that he would *come down!* Pretty badly scared, when he could not tell whether he was up the tree or not! The laugh was on the man for many years afterward, and he was frequently asked to go buffalo-hunting!

On another occasion a party of men went out on a buffalo hunt, and, coming upon a large herd, were making preparations for the slaughter; but the animals, scenting their enemy, stampeded. One man happened to be in their pathway, and as his horse would not stand before them, he ran off. There was a medium-sized branch in front of the fleeing horseman, and for this he made, hoping to cross and run up stream before the buffalo reached it; but in going down the bank the horse fell and the rider tumbled off. Before he could recover, the frightened herd came dashing toward where he lay, and he expected every moment to be trampled to death by a thousand hoofs; but the buffalo, as is their custom, jump all small streams. This they did, and the man lay secure as the entire herd passed over him in the air. One failure of the beasts to make the leap would have been instant death. He tried to pray, but could not think of anything to say, he was so badly scared.

Another source of amusement practiced by the early settlers was the catching of mustangs. There were three methods: The first was to ambush them, being well mounted and equipped with a good lariat made of rawhide or horse-hair, and then dash upon them, throwing the noose of the rope over their heads, or under a foot; but this method, except to the best experts with the lasso, rarely resulted in anything better than the catching of a colt or some old, worn-down animal. Occasionally a stallion was caught, as he clung to the rear of the troop and acted as herder or driver. But the lassoist often paid dearly for his catch, and was glad enough to get away even with the loss of his lariat. Another method was for a number of men to go into the range of a herd and divide into three or four divisions, one division to give chase for several hours, then another division take up the chase, and so on, lasting two or three days, thus running the mustangs down. This was exciting and afforded considerable sport, even if one or more were hurt by the falling of their horses, as frequently was the case. This method, however, was not very profitable, as the horses that were ridden were worsted to a greater extent than what the captured ones were worth. The third method was to build a circular pen, or corral, with an opening to the south and having wings running out some distance. The opening to the south was in consequence of the winds in spring and summer blowing from that direction. The dust created by the moving herd would hide the pen, as it preceded the mustangs. When once in the pen the real fun commenced, as well as the tug of war with the frightened but not the less courageous beasts. The stallions, and even others of the herd, would fight like tigers, driving the men from the pen, who would be glad to make their escape. Then a scene of shooting the poor beasts would begin. Some of the mustangs would be caught and occasionally a good American horse was taken, which had been driven into the herd by the stallions.

There were other and more exciting scenes, but not attended with as much sport as catching wild mustangs, and that was the chasing of wild Indians, who occasionally passed through the country, ostensibly for hunting, but really for stealing. They ran off stock, frightened women and children, and killed or captured any one who was so unfortunate as to be found alone by the redskins. None, however, were killed in Johnson and Hill counties, and the depredations were nearly all in other counties. The chasing of the Indians was about all the satisfaction the settlers had, for it was such a short distance to the brakes of the mountains, which they would reach by morning, and reaching which they disappeared as completely as though they had sunk into the earth. In those brakes they left no trail, and when they did and the whites followed, the latter would be ambushed, some being killed or wounded. There were, however, frequent alarms of approaching Indians when there were none near. There was a settlement made near where the town of Alvarado now is, which was formed principally from the families making up the portion of the county of Ellis now known as the Ovilla neighborhood.

The bears prowled along the thickets and often played havoc with the hogs. The panther's wild scream sent a thrill through one's nerves, and the howling of the wolves made night hideous. In the woods were catamounts. The wolves of those days were large, and of the species commonly known as "the loafer." They, in turn, gave place to the common little prairie wolf, so well known but a few days back. The Mexican hogs were wild, thin and poor. Their bristles were almost like quills on the fretful porcupine. They had great tusks in each jaw that crossed like the letter X. You could not strike one with a stick and then get the stick away before the hog could strike it with his tusks. Other animals were and might well be afraid of them.

Wild turkey also were abundant in the timbers in pioneer times.

INDIANS.

J. W. Wilbarger, in his large work entitled "Indian Depredations in Texas," enumerates about 240 raids, many of them in the region near Johnson and Hill counties, but not one of them ever touched this territory. Within the bounds of these two counties the Indians never had, within the memory of the white man, any permanent villages. The Caddos, a weak tribe, had a small village in Hill county, and the Waco Indians once had a camp at Elm Hill on the Brazos river. This region was simply an open hunting ground for the various tribes in the vicinity north and west. There was nothing remarkable in the habits and customs of these Indians other than what is familiar to Texans. Most of them were clad in buckskins and buffalo robes. Probably the best-known tribes visiting this section of Texas were the Shawnees, Iron-eyes, Tehuacanas, Tonkawas, Kickapoos, Bedais and Anadarcoes, besides the Caddoes and Wacoes already mentioned. They were all friendly. Occasionally a roving band of Cherokees and Comanches arrived here, the latter being well-known as hostile.

To suppress Indian invasions the Government of the United States built and sustained Forts Worth and Graham, the latter being on the east side of the Brazos river on the western border of Hill county, erected probably between 1840 and 1850. The Indians invading this section always had horses and guns, and they came generally for the purpose of stealing horses, etc., during the night-time. They were gradually driven out of the country by the United States forces.

The old "Santa Fé trail," portions of which are yet visible, ran through Johnson county, north of Caddo Peak and out toward Bonnard's Peak on the Brazos, and probably on to the Duffau mountain in Erath county or to Comanche Peak.

There is a tradition that a band of Mexicans at one time were carrying a quantity of money on the gulf, when pirates were pursuing them, and to elude them they started from Louisiana by land westward through Texas, having horses on each side of them. The robbers finally overtook them here in Johnson county or near it and killed them all, but did not obtain their money. The story goes that it was buried at some point between the Cross Timbers and the Brazos river. Messrs. R. H. Adair, the present county surveyor, and G. R. Edgar, who settled on Noland's river, near the Three Forks, in 1851, both dreamed twice concerning the locality of this buried treasure, and the points where they respectively located it were not over 200 yards apart! Many searches have been made for this money, but up to this time in vain, as far as the public knows. It is but natural to presume that if any one should find a quantity of money in secret he would ever afterward keep it to himself, and the public never know whether the treasure had been found or not.

Colonels B. J. Chambers and Thomas Smith, with others, were in 1841 surveying in the neighborhood of Alvarado when, one evening as they were about to camp, they discovered a band of Indians on a high hill on the prairie a mile and a half distant. The campers were considerably agitated in regard to their safety The Indians gave a sign supposed to be friendly. Colonel Smith, a noted Indian fighter, suggested that one of the party be appointed to go out and meet the savages; and he being appointed went out and met a messenger from them and soon returned with the information that they were friendly Indians. This of course was only a scare, but it was about as serious as any Indian experience we can learn of in this region, except the following instance, related by a writer in the *Galveston News* of October 1, 1879:

"Twenty years ago I was introduced into the wilderness where Cleburne now stands, and was introduced in a very lively manner, being chased through that section by old José Maria's band of semi-civilized Indians, all of whom were stone-blind drunk. I was then 'green from the States,' had a top buggy —possibly the only one in the State at that time—and undertook to pass through this wilderness accompanied only by a negro boy. The buggy horse was covered with a brilliant red fly-net, which color was the most fascinating to the savage eye. José Maria and his villainous-looking followers caught sight of it from an eminence in the rear of us, from which we had but a half hour before descended, happy in the belief that we were traveling through peaceful pastures and that the red man was not frequent in these parts. He and his forty or fifty braves made for us, and the first I knew of it was announced by the fact that my negro boy, who generally lagged behind, darted past me with his face as white as alabaster and the picture of utter goneness, and was speechless. Before I knew the real cause I tried to rally him, thinking he had suddenly turned crazy. His only response was a pointing movement of his arm toward the rear of us. At this I turned my head rearward and I — well, I felt my heart sinking within, experiencing sensations similar to those of a greenhorn on taking his first raw oyster. There is no other way of telling what I felt or what I thought when the distance closed faster and faster between those bloody 'Injuns' and *me*,—not *us*, for the negro flew before me like the wind.

"To cut this story short I will state that I came to the sage conclusion that there would be no use trying to get away from the red devils by running any farther than I had (about a mile); so I called a halt and began to collect any senses, which were much in need of 'mobilization.' In a few minutes I was completely surrounded by as ugly a pack of human hounds as ever existed anywhere. Excepting the aboriginal clout, the Indians were all naked. Their faces were daubed over with red and yellow ochre, with huge brass rings pendent from their ears and noses, long, black, coarse hair, parted in the middle and hanging unkempt about their shoulders and backs, and all armed with rifles and bows and arrows. On being surrounded I was shivering with fear like an aspen leaf, but almost instantly I felt relieved when I discovered the Indians riveting their eyes on the red fly-net; and, summoning courage enough to speak, I saluted them, in Spanish, with 'Good morning.' At this old José responded in a deep, guttural tone, 'Yes.'

"Recalling the fact that I had two bottles of whisky in the buggy I made haste to haul them out, and, holding them up with the remark, 'Good whisky,' I drew their attention from the fly-net. Handing one of the bottles to José and the other to another one of the *outré* crew, I reined up my horse to move on, when the old chief stopped me, as he said, 'to drink and dance to my good health.' I said to them, 'All right,' and, 'On with the dance.' Those infernal rascals kept me waiting in the big open prairie two mortal hours, and at the conclusion of the jamboree insisted on my presenting old José with the red fly-net. At this I shrugged my shoulders, *a la* Frenchman, as though I were loth to part with the fly-net; yet in truth I would have given them horse and buggy and fly-net,—and the negro boy if he had not run away,—to get clear of them. However, I gave to José the fly-net, and thanking me he said, 'You tink me wild Injun and you run like de devil. Me good friend. Live at trading-house wid Charlie Barnard.' And then the whole pack of them broke into an excruciating howl, which they meant for laughing; and for the first time the fact dawned upon me that I was 'sold' by a drunken party of friendly Indians!"

This Charles Barnard, who married a Mexican lady, is still living, on the Brazos, near the western border of Johnson county.

* * *

JOHNSON COUNTY.

EARLY SETTLERS.

THE first settler of Johnson county was Samuel Myers, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this volume.

As westward our empire has ever taken its way, the eastern part of Johnson county was first settled. S. J. Chapman wrote at Grand View, July 22, 1876, the following reminiscences concerning the early settlement of the southeastern portion of the county:

"The first settlements in this precinct were made in 1852, by D. Smith and W. Meadows, six milesa little north of east of Grand View, on Chambers' creek. During the next year or two L. Goen, J. S. Morrow, Philip Walker, T. Smith, the Kennards, Ross, Whitmire, Kirtley, Queen, Scurlock, and perhaps a few others came in and began to form settlements. In 1856 it is believed there were not to exceed twenty families, all told, in the limits of Grand View precinct, and not a farm worth the name.

"Our first settlers were generally stock-raisers. In 1860 it is believed that 1,500 acres would cover the entire amount of land in cultivation, and perhaps the same amount will approximate the acreage actually in cultivation in 1866, from the fact that the war arrested all improvements for nearly six years. Then, if my figures are correct, there was not much over 1,500 acres in cultivation ten years ago in this precinct.

"A partial report of the agricultural committee of the Grand View Grange will show what has been done within the last ten years, in the west portion of the precinct: 59 farms, averaging 87 acres to the farm, ranging from 20 to 346 acres, devoted to the following crops: corn, 2,265 acres; cotton, 1,865 acres; wheat, 372 acres; oats, 363 acres; barley, 12 acres; rye, 3 acres; millet, 23 acres; sorghum, 60 acres; sweet potatoes, 71 acres; cornfield peas, separate from other crops, 20 acres; peanuts, 1 acre; Irish potatoes, garden vegetables, etc., over 100 acres; grand total 5,134 acres. With few exceptions the crops are now well cultivated and were never finer."

J. R. McKinsey wrote at Caddo, in 1876, to the Cleburne *Chronicle*, the following items:

"During the month of May, 1853, I visited the northern portion of this county, it being the territory of Ellis county. Having gone up the Clear fork of Trinity river a few miles above Fort Worth in Tarrant county, I then turned across toward Caddo peak. Very few houses were to be seen, the country having a wild, romantic and wilderness-like appearance. Antelope, deer, wolves and mustang ponies were the most to interest one as he passed from one section to another.

"I found a few settlers on Village creek, some of whom had been living there twelve months or more. No improvements had been made worth mentioning. I was at this time stopping temporarily in Dallas county, and was out on this trip to select me a place for a permanent home. The country looking so lonely and wilderness-like, and I being a total stranger to it and to the few people I met, I became discouraged, went back to Dallas county and contented myself with buying a small tract of land there. Not being satisfied at length with my situation, I purchased a Peters colony roadright certificate in view of going West to select a piece of land and locating upon it. Meeting with William Balch, who resided at what is now Alvarado, and he learning my desire to get a new situation, he gave me a strong solicitation to visit his section of the country and select a settlement there.

"In the month of January or February, 1854, I did as he requested. He was perfectly delighted with that section of the country. Messrs. Balch and James and J. Robinson were about all the settlers at or near the site of the present Alvarado. Colonel Samuel Myers resided some three miles north of Mr. Balch; and in passing from one of their residences to the other but one house intervened, that of David Myers.

"Messrs. Balch and Myers appeared anxious that I should get a location near them. They rode with me, pointing out such tracts as they believed were vacant lands, and I left my certificate with them, with instructions where to have it laid when the district surveyor came again into their neighborhood.

"About this time much interest began to be taken in regard to the vacant domain of Texas, and the surveyors and wily landsharks took a deeper interest in their own welfare than they did for others, and I failed to get my certificate located on any of that rich domain. I am not to be understood as censuring either Mr. Balch or Mr. Myers as being the cause of my failure.

"Being still dissatisfied with my location in Dallas county, I set out in company with one of my neighbors to look still higher up the Clear fork than I did during the first trip. Going up to a point opposite the head of Long creek, in what is now Parker county, I and my companion returned south, crossing the divide between Clear fork and the Brazos river, continuing my course south, skirting the timbers on the creeks running into the Brazos, passing Long creek, and arriving at or near what is now known as Rucker's creek. Then night came on and we were compelled to camp out. We were not prepared for this, as we expected to find some one living out there from whom we could beg a night's lodging. Not so, for the country was wild, dreary and desolate. We spent a very uncomfortable night under the shelter of a lonely post-oak standing near what is now the residence of Mrs. Holford, daughter of the lamented David Crockett. I was at that lonely spot a few years ago and recognized the tree under which we had bivouacked from two letters that I had inscribed upon it with my pocket-knife when I arose from my wet couch early in the morning. It had rained during the greater part of the night, and still continued to rain down almost in torrents. We felt ourselves in a peculiar situation, in a strange country, and knew not where to get shelter or refreshments. Not a foot-print of a white man could we discover save one,—a log cabin which had been recently raised to the square; but no one was about or near it. This was afterward occupied by John Parker. At this time there were no settlements on the Brazos higher up than Charles Barnard's, in Johnson county.

"We left our camp in gloomy dismay. We remembered crossing a road or trail the evening before, and we thought if we could find it either end of it would take us to some place. The rain still came down upon us, but we jogged along on the trail, without knowing where it would lead us to or the direction we were traveling. All on a sudden we came in view of a house in a low valley near a branch or creek. It was the most gloomy and desolate looking place I ever saw. Two very large leopard cats near by seemed as indifferent and bold at our appearance as if they were masters of the situation. I became very much disheartened when I discovered the building to be an old waste cabin. It was known to me afterward as a station house for soldiers on the Belknap trail leading from Belknap to Fort Graham, and the creek or branch is called 'Station Branch' to this day.

"We passed the station house and continued on the trail, the rain still spattering down upon us. It was dark, gloomy and foggy. We thought our situation a hard one. After a long time it began to clear. The rain ceasing and the fog disappearing, we discovered Caddo peak and the Brushy mounds. We turned off abruptly from the trail and made directly for the peak. When we first discovered it we were about opposite the Sugar Loaf on George's creek. Noland's river lay between us and the peak, and when we came to it it was booming full. We had traveled up it for some distance in order to find a suitable crossing, and crossed over just above the cottonwood grove near where 'Squire Edgar now lives. We hastened on in the direction of the peak and soon discovered a newly built house. We quickened our pace and soon arrived at the house seen in the distance. We inquired of the good lady if we could get something to eat, and were answered as the weary traveler loves to be. We alighted, rested a few moments and then sat down and partook of a meal that a king, with as keen an appetite as ours, would not have complained of.

"After dining I took a good look at the country that lay in full view. We were then at the place afterward known as Gathings Point. I thought then, as I think now, that from this point a man can get as lovely a view of landscape as can be seen almost anywhere in the world. That view won my affections to Johnson county, and from that time on until now my interests in the prosperity and welfare of this county have been enlisted and unabated.

"This second trip was made in the month of May, 1854. I soon made arrangements and had my certificate located and a house erected,—the first house built west of Rock creek in this neighborhood. I moved my family from Dallas to this county in September following. There were then only two or three houses on the Fort Worth and Fort Graham road between Fort Worth and Buffalo creek."

The following items are from the memory of Major E. M. Heath, of Cleburne:

On December 21, 1852, when he settled in the county, there was nothing like a town in the county. The first postoffice established in the county was at the residence of David Mitchell, about three and one-half miles east of the present site of Alvarado.

Alvarado, the first town, was laid out in the winter of 1853–'54, by William Balch and James D. Janes. The name was suggested by A. H. Onstott, afterward the first sheriff of the county, in memory of a Mexican town of that name. The first store in the new town was built by Stephen D. Bright and F. L. Kirtley, they being the first merchants. They bought their goods in Houston and hauled them to the county by ox teams. They failed not long afterward and Major Heath was their assignee. An inventory of their effects is given among the early records of the county. The second merchant in the place was James D. Janes, who began busi- in the winter of 1853–'54 also. As soon as the town of Alvarado was located, the postoffice was moved from Mr. Mitchell's residence to it, and afterward continued there.

The following named persons, each the head of a family, resided in the county when Major Heath settled here: Samuel Myers, David Mitchell, Abraham Futhey, James Evans, William Carter, James Coldiron, A. H. Onstott, William Balch, John Balch, B. J. Stocks, W. L. Combes, James Billingsley, Samuel Billingsley, Jonathan Billingsley, W. C. Billingsley, William Billingsley, Nathan Billingsley, John Billingsley, John R. Billingsley, Milton Stout, David Myers, J. J. Mills, and S. B. Kirkham.

The first religious exercises were held at old Grand View, which was then situated on the prairie some distance from the present town of that name. This town was first laid out by F. L. Kirtley and has been twice moved: first, from the prairie where started to the edge of the cross timbers, and thence to where it now stands on the completion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway through the country.

Other items, from Major Heath, are appriately incorporated elsewhere in this volume.

Of the foregoing pioneers referred to, F. L. Kirtley died October 9, 1879; Jeremiah Easterwood, October 24, 1879, and Mr. J. M. McKinsey in December, 1891. Mr. Easterwood, a native of Butler county, Georgia, was born May 1, 1803. At the age of fifteen years he emigrated with his father, Simeon Easterwood, to Alabama, and thence in succession to Gibson county, Tennessee; Mississippi, where he resided nine years; and finally to Texas, in 1852, settling in Johnson county the following year. He assisted in the organization of the county and became its first county clerk. Later he was elected county treasurer, in which capacity he served about five years. He was ordained to preach by Bishop McKendree, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1833, and afterward was always a consistent and honored Christian minister.

G. R. Edgar, as before noticed, settled on Noland's river, near the Three Forks, in 1851.

G. W. Freeland located in the western part of the county.

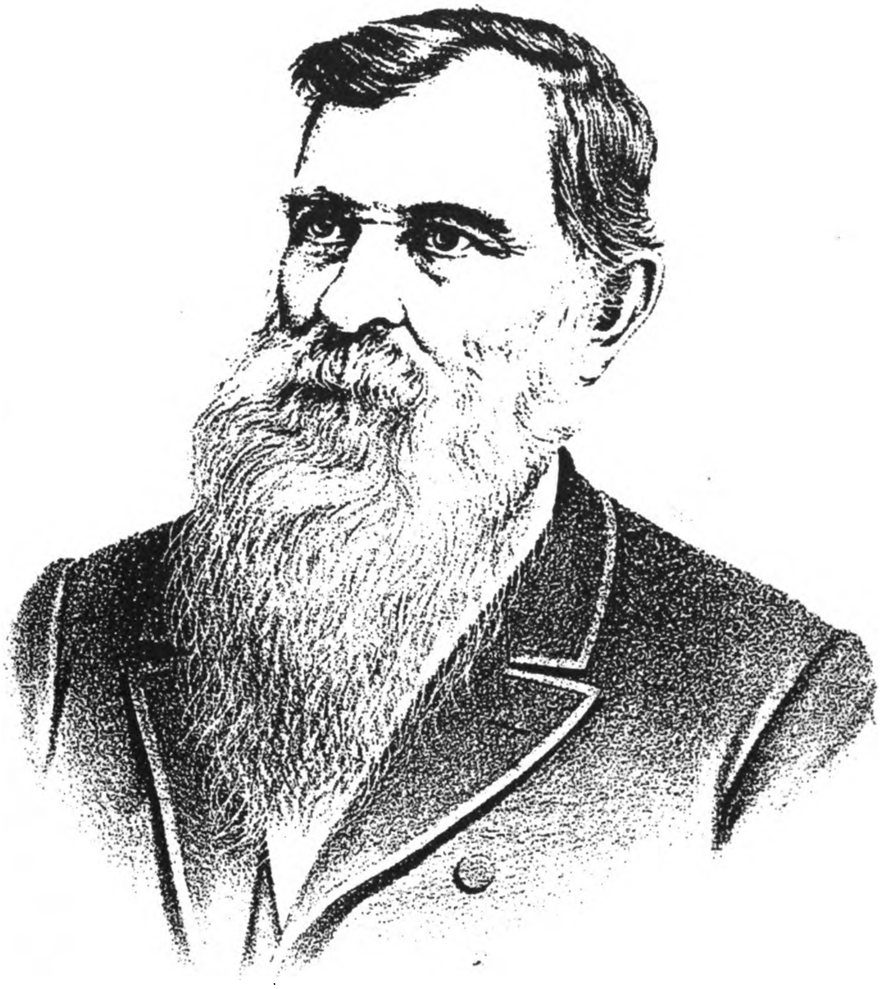
G. R. and George Dillard, now both deceased, were the oldest settlers in the northwest part of the county.

John Sykes located on Falls creek, in 1852, where he had to wait three or four years before he could get his land surveyed.

B. S. Anglin, settling also on Falls creek, in 1854 or 1855, now lives in Granbury.

Major E. M. Heath, vice-president of the First National Bank of Cleburne, settled within the present limits of Johnson county December 21, 1852, taking up his residence near the site of Alvarado. At that time there were only twenty-four families in the county, the settlements being confined to the eastern edge of the Cross Timbers. There was nothing like a town in the county, and only one post office, which was kept at the residence of David Mitchell, about three and one-half miles east of the place where Alvarado now stands. The settlers then went to Waxahachie, in Ellis county, and to Dallas and Lancaster, Dallas county, for such store supplies as they were able to buy; for breadstuffs they went both to Dallas and Collin counties. The county was then attached for judicial and other purposes to Navarro county, and later for a short time to Hill and Ellis counties. The territory was in the old Robertson Land District, and the land office was located at old Franklin, the county seat, to which place the settlers went to file their claims. There was but little litigation then, the settlers being mostly concerned in making settlements and establishing themselves in their new homes.

By the winter of 1853–'54 the actual settlers had increased to about 100 families, and with this increase in the population the question of separate county organization began to be agitated. A meeting was held that winter near Alvarado, possibly at one of the two stores which then constituted the town, and an organization effected; Mr. Heath was appointed secretary of the meeting, and active steps were taken to have the county erected into a separate jurisdiction. Mr. Heath was directed to draw up a petition to the Legislature, which he did, asking that a county be organized, the boundaries of which were set forth, but the name of which was not suggested. This petition was presented to the people, Mr. Heath doing most of the canvassing, and was signed by all the *bona-fide* settlers of the county, at that time numbering 107. (Major Heath is able to recall the names of 103 of the signers, and has



E. M. Heath

kindly furnished the list to the general historian.) The petition was mailed by him to the Hon. Jeff. Weatherford, Representative, then residing in Dallas county, in whose district the proposed new county lay, accompanied by an appropriate letter setting forth the wishes of the citizens. Major Heath also wrote to General ~~N. H. Darnell,~~ who was then a resident of Dallas county, asking his services in behalf of the new organization, as it lay in his district as Senator. Major Heath's name was suggested by these gentlemen to the Legislature in connection with the movement, and he received the appointment as Commissioner to organize the county. After receiving his commission he went to Waxahachie, where he was sworn in before Justice E. M. Brack, receiving instructions in regard to future proceedings. The enabling act had been passed by the Legislature that winter, 1853–'54. The wheels of the new local government were soon set in motion and things moved along quietly and satisfactorily. Major Heath was not elected one of the officers of the new county in the beginning, but later on was called to the discharge of public duty. Although he gave a great deal of attention to the business pertaining to the general welfare, he did not neglect his private interests. He had come into the county to make a home for himself and family, and made a settlement near Alvarado, in the eastern part of the county. A year later he took up his residence on Turkey creek, the locality since known as the Lee's Academy neighborhood. He took up a headright there and engaged in farming and stock-raising on a small scale until 1859. Having been elected to the office of Assessor and Tax Collector shortly after the county was organized, and the county seat having been removed to Buchanan, he removed to that place in 1859, and resided there until the opening of the war.

He entered the Confederate service in April, 1862, volunteering in Captain H. G. Bruce's company, Twentieth Texas Cavalry. His regiment was assigned to duty in the territory west of the Mississippi, and he went at once to the front, joining the armies operating in the Trans-Mississippi region. He was in a number of minor engagements, the most important being the battle of Elk Creek, in the Indian Territory. His company entered with 152 men, and came out with forty-two; Major Heath was captured, as was also his Captain. He was taken North and transferred from prison to prison until he had been within the walls of seven, and finally was held at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, for a period of sixteen months. In February, 1865, he was sent on exchange, and April 9 of the same year, the day upon which Lee surrendered, he reached the Confederate lines and received a leave of absence from General E. Kirby Smith for thirty days. Although the news of the surrender was abroad in the land, the Major never relaxed his efforts to reach his command, and held himself a willing servant to the cause he had espoused as long as there was a duty to be performed.

The documents supplied Major Heath when he was granted a furlough are still in his possession, and following is a copy of them:

"Headquarters Trans-Mississippi Dep't,
"Shreveport, La., April 14, 1865.

"Special Order No. 89.

"Leave of absence for thirty days is granted the following exchanged prisoners, and they will report to their proper commanders without delay. Quartermasters will furnish transportation.

"Lieutenant E. M. Heath, Twentieth Texas Cavalry.

"By command of E. Kirby Smith.

"P. B. Seeds, Major, Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen."

(First indorsement:)

"Transportation furnished in kind from Shreveport, Louisiana, to Rusk, Texas.

"T. R. Heard, Major, S. P. Q. M."

(Second indorsement:)

"Transportation in kind furnished from Rusk to Waco, Texas.

"William G. Thomas, Capt. and A. Q. M."

"Headquarters Trans-Mississippi Dep't.
"Shreveport, La., April 14, 1865.

"The within leave of absence is extended until the 1st day of June, 1865, at which time Lieutenant E. M. Heath will rejoin his command. By command of

"General E. Kirby Smith.

"J. F. Belton, Adjt. Gen."

"Transportation Office,
"Dallas, Texas, May 19, 1865.

"Application for transportation to command has been made to me by Lieutenant Heath. I have no transportation but what is now required for transfer of troops under my charge, and do not consider it my duty to furnish it only by or upon application of Post Quartermaster to whom I am furnishing transportation. I. R. Kannady,

"Capt. and I. P. Transpt."

"Post Quartermaster's Office,
"Dallas, May 19, 1865.

"It is impossible to provide the necessary transportation to Lieutenant Heath at this time, on account of urgent demands on this office for transportation for sub-supplies to Marshall. F. A. Rector,

"Major and Q. M."

Major Heath entered the service as a private; he immediately became Lieutenant of his company, and later Sergeant; he acted as Adjutant a greater portion of the time, and was serving in this capacity when he was captured. He returned home the latter part of April, 1865, when he became thoroughly satisfied that the war was ended. He traded a small piece of property, which he owned in Buchanan, for a farm, removed to this and took up the pursuit of agriculture. In 1866 he was elected Sheriff of Johnson county and filled that office until April 19, 1869, when he was removed under reconstruction measures. He could not take the ironclad oath required by act of Congress. He continued to reside on his farm until 1877, when he moved to Cleburne, and shortly afterward, in connection with his brother, Oliver S. Heath, opened a real-estate office, which he conducted a number of years. In 1881 he and his brother and C. W. Mertz founded the Johnson County Bank. (See account of banks in general history.) This bank was succeeded by the First National Bank, of which Major Heath became vice-president, and continues to fill that responsible position to the present time. He has been an important factor in this institution, owning considerable stock and being one of the foremost men in shaping its affairs. In addition to his interest in the bank he owns property in the city of Cleburne and some valuable farm land in Johnson county. Of recent years he has devoted himself wholly to his private interests, not having held any public office, except that of town Councilman, since he gave up the Sheriff's office in 1869. He is now a member of the Council and is an active worker. He is not a seeker after public office, but when called to a position of trust by his fellow-citizens he responds cheerfully and brings to the discharge of his duties that ability and judgment which has marked the transaction of his individual dealings.

Major Heath was born in Fountain county, Indiana, October 6, 1830, and was but six years old when his parents removed from the Hoosier State to Iowa, then Black Hawk purchase, and settled near the present site of Mt. Pleasant. He was reared in that vicinity, and resided there until 1852, when he came to Texas and settled in Johnson county. He grew up on a farm, and has all his life been identified with agriculture. He has lived in this county about forty years, and is one of the oldest inhabitants; he has passed through many vicissitudes and privations, and has bravely carried the burden of toil and responsibility which marks the progress of civilization on the frontier. He naturally feels that warmth of affection for his adopted home that the parent cherishes for the child whom he has watched develop from helpless infancy to rugged manhood. The Major's parents also came to this county, and their remains are interred within its borders.

Lambeth Heath, his father, will be remembered by many of the older citizens of the county. He settled here some time in the '50s, coming from Iowa. He was a pioneer in the best sense of that term, spending his entire life on the frontier, whither he carried the arts and industries of the most progressive age the world has yet seen. He was a native of North Carolina, and removed to Indiana at an early day when a young man; there he was married, and later went to Iowa, and thence to Texas. He died in Johnson county in 1880, at the age of eighty-three years. Lambeth Heath's wife was named Nancy Johnson; she was a daughter of Archibald Johnson, an early settler of Tennessee, and in that State she was born and partly reared. Her parents were also pioneers of Indiana, and there she met and married the father of Major Heath. She died in Johnson county, in 1871, at the age of seventy years. Major Heath had two brothers and three sisters who came to Texas after he took up his residence in the State: Archibald Johnson, who is now in the western part of the State; Mrs. J. N. Holland, now resident of Thorp's Springs, Hood county, Texas; Mrs. S. E. Howerton, who died at

Mansfield, Tarrant county; Mrs. S. N. Harris, who died at Alvarado, Johnson county; and Oliver S., who was for many years a citizen of that county; he died in Cleburne, in December, 1887.

Major Heath was married near Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, January 9, 1849, to Miss Mary Shaw, a daughter of Milo C. and Elizabeth Shaw; her father was a native of Mississippi and an early settler of Illinois, while the mother was born in Virginia; they were married in Tennessee and removed thence to Illinois. Mrs. Heath was born near Decatur, Illinois, and she was only a girl when her parents removed to Iowa and settled near Mt. Pleasant; there her mother died in 1862, and her father in 1864.

Major and Mrs. Heath are the parents of the following named children: Chester L., who is now the cashier of the First National Bank of Cleburne, a full sketch of whom is found on another page of this volume; Elbert N., an invalid at home; Ella, one of the teachers in the public schools of Cleburne; Myra E., wife of Prof. J. W. Mahan, principal of Mahan's Commercial Colleges at Sherman and Corpus Christi, Texas; Delia, widow of H. C. Allen; Pet, who is at home with her parents; and Lee Davis, a resident of Cleburne. The father, mother and children, with one exception, are members of the Christian Church. The Major's parents were members of the same church, but Mrs. Heath's people were Presbyterians.

Major Heath is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandry. He is a strong advocate of temperance reform, and during the great fight over the Prohibition question in this State a few years ago he led the Prohibition forces in Johnson county and did effective work in the cause. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the free-school system, and has done the part of a good citizen in promoting this most important institution in his county. He is a man of singularly temperate habits and is possessed of a fine physique in consequence; he is six feet one and a half inches in height, and is straight as an arrow; he has a clear, blue eye, a fresh complexion, and a step as elastic as in youth. He is well informed upon all the topics of the day, and is an encyclopedia of information upon the history of Johnson county. Since coming to the county he has occupied a position peculiarly his own, one that will be left vacant when he passes from the scenes of which he has so long been a part. That Johnson county realizes her indebtedness to Major Heath is clearly shown by the high regard in which he is held by all classes of citizens.

Of Colonel B. J. Chambers, Philip Walker and other pioneers, sketches are given at length elsewhere in this volume. See index.

Joseph Shaw, "Uncle Joe," was born in Orange county, North Carolina, August 10, 1798. In 1845 he moved to Gibson county, Tennessee, as poor as North Carolina emigrants generally are. December 23, 1854, he arrived here in Johnson county, with his family, pitching his tent near Buchanan. He stopped here, however, because he ran out of means to carry him further. In 1857 he was elected Sheriff, to fill the unexpired term of Charles Colston. The county seat was then at Buchanan. In August, 1858, at the general election, he was re-elected to the same office, for the full term of two years, and was again re-elected in 1860, after which time he held no office. In his politics he was an old Henry Clay Whig, and after his party died he joined the Democratic. He amassed a snug little fortune, by his good judgment in the management of property. His town lots yielded a handsome monthly revenue. He continued to reside in Cleburne, conducting a hotel and saloon at the northwest corner of the public square, south from the Cleburne House, and also engaged in brokerage and lending money, until his death, about 1882, when he left a widow and children.

Colonel John Schaffer, who may be considered one of the godfathers of Cleburne, was born in Richmond county, Georgia, March 19, 1813; and at the age of thirteen was taken by his parents, in change of residence, to Augusta, where his father, James S. Schaffer, was elected to a high and responsible office in the city government.

In 1831 the family removed to Dallas county, Alabama, where they engaged in farming, and where young Schaffer married Miss Cynthia Harris, in 1837.

February 15, 1846, he arrived with his family at Bonham, Fannin county, Texas, where he resumed his occupation as planter. He resided in the village of Bonham, however, where he also engaged in the newspaper business. In connection with Joseph A. Clark, later of Thorp's Springs, he published the *Western Argus*, a popular paper. In 1858 he moved to Parker county. On the breaking out of the war between the States, in 1862, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of a frontier regiment.. At the expiration of eighteen months' service our hero gave up his sword for the plowshare. In 1866 he settled in Johnson county, near where Cleburne now stands. The next year he and his old friend, Jo Clark, erected the first grist and saw mill at or near Cleburne.

In recalling the memories of the olden time, as we have been obliged to do in reciting the foregoing reminiscences of pioneer citizens and primitive scenes, we experience that sad, sweet pleasure which it is the central province of all history to inculcate. Let us turn our eyes and thoughts back to the log-cabin days of a third of a century ago, and contrast those homes with the comfortable dwellings of to-day. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings, early struggles and final triumphs. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire, and up through the chimney may count the stars, while ghostly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hangs the old tea-kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons patiently wait for the huge back-log. Over the fire-place hangs the trusty rifle. To the right of the fire-place stands the spinning-wheel, while in the farther end of the room is seen the old-fashioned loom. Strings of drying apples and poles of drying pumpkin are overhead. Opposite the door through which you enter stands a huge deal table; by its side the dresser, whose pewter plates and "shining delf" catch and reflect the fire-place flames as shields of armies do the sunshine. From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner and hid from casual sight we find the mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the older children sleep. To the left of the fire-place and in the corner opposite the spinning-wheel is the mother's work-stand. Upon it lies the Bible, evidently much used, its family record telling of parents and friends a long way off, and telling, too, of children

> "Scattered like roses in bloom,
> Some at the bridal, some at the tomb."

Her spectacles, as if just used, are inserted between the leaves of the Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench, well notched and whittled and carved, and a few chairs, complete the furniture of the room, and all stand on a coarse but well-scoured floor.

Let us for a moment watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless, and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband, "Pray, what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies, "I do not know." But see the pair upon whom age sits "frosty but kindly." First, as they enter, they give a rapid glance about the cabin home, and then a mutual glance of eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do lips quiver? There are many who know why; but who that has not learned in the school of experience all these symbols of trials and privations, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story that they tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin we read the first pages of our history, and as we retire to its low doorway, and note the heavy, battened door, its wooden hinges and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange that the scenes without should seem to be but a dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell their own story of this people's progress. They are a history and a prophecy in one.

ORGANIZATION.

When the "fullness of time" appeared to have arrived, 107 voters signed a petition for the formation of Johnson county. Following are the names of all but four, whose names cannot be recalled:

Sam Myers.
A. Futhey,
William Carter,
James Evans,
William Balch,
John Balch,
James Coldiron,
A. H. Onstott,
C. H. Hurst,
David Mitchell,
James Billingsley,
Sam Billingsley,
Jonathan Billingsley,
John R. Billingsley,
Robert M. Billingsley,
John Billingsley,
Christoph'r Billingsley,
William C. Billingsley,
Nathan Billingsley,
Elbert Billingsley,

George W. Quick,
J. C. Quick,
Clementine Myers,
J. W. Rawls,
E. M. Heath,
E. B. Ray,
W. G. Ray,
T. J. Farris,
J. J. Mills,
Benjamin Brown,
G. R. Shannon,
W. R. Shannon,
William Goen,
W. S. Quinn,
T. J. Quinn,
—— Quinn,
Thomas Hailey,
James Hailey,
Allen Hailey,
T. J. Blythe,
J. L. Blythe,
William O'Neal,
J. W. O'Neal,
W. O. Menefee,
John Stephens,
Lewis Tanzy,
James Mackey,
J. R. McKinsey,
A. C. Johnston,
D. R. Jackson,
Radford Ellis,
C. Wise,
J. M. Toler,
Zopher Foster,
T. N. Hunter,
John Hunter, Sr.,
John Hunter, Jr.,
11 J. M. S. Billingsley, ✓
12 William Billingsley, ✓
A. Jackson Bradley,
S. B. Kirkham,
T. J. Mills,
William Mills,
J. D. Myers,
Joab Watson,
Mat. Graham,
Jesse Douglas,
F. L. Kirtley,
S. D. Bright,
B. J. Stacks,
Tom McMilian,
Thomas L. Wilshire,
Josiah Wilshire,
J. Easterwood,
Wiley Jones,
L. W. Jones,
C. H. Jones,
J. H. Jones,
R. P. Covington,
J. B. Willeford,
Charles Neely,
John Robinson,
Jonathan Burk,
G. H. Sigler,
William Combes,
Zur Combes,
Zerah Combes,
John Fox,
G. W. Meadow,
Simeon Odom,
A. D. Kennard,
J. S. Morrow,
P. Walker,
Lewis Goen,
J. S. Foster,
W. L. Siegler,
D. D. Myers,
John Robinson,
W. T. Wise,
J. M. Tatum,
Jesse Billingsley, 13
W. W. Truitt,
G. W. Austin.

Accordingly, Johnson county was created by act of the Fifth Legislature, passed February 13, 1854, as follows:

"SECTION 1.—Be it enacted," etc., "that all that portion of territory lying west of Ellis county and north of Hill county, south of Tarrant county, beginning at the northwest corner of Ellis county on the south boundary of Tarrant county; thence running due west, passing the southwest corner of Tarrant county and continuing due west to the bank of the Brazos river, thence continuing due west ten miles; thence south, thirty degrees east, to Bosque county; thence north, sixty degrees east, to the west bank of the Brazos river; thence down the same with its meanders to the northwest corner of Hill county; thence north, seventy-five degrees east, to the northeast corner of Hill county, on the southwest boundary line of Ellis county; thence north, thirty degrees west, to a point directly west of the southwest corner of Dallas county, to the place of beginning, —shall be and the same is hereby created a separate county, and called the county of Johnson."*

While on the subject of county boundary lines let us proceed:

On the 6th of November, 1866, an act to define the boundary lines of Palo Pinto, Johnson and Erath counties was passed, section 3 of which affects Johnson county as follows: "That the county of Johnson shall hereafter be bounded as follows: Beginning on the northeast bank of the Brazos river. at the upper corner of a 320-acre survey in the name of J. Lyon, which is also the lower corner of A. Farquhar's 320-acre survey; thence due north to the intersection of the south line of Parker county; thence east with the south line of Parker and Tarrant counties to the present north corner of Johnson county; thence southeast with the west line of Ellis county to the north corner of Hill county; thence south to the north corner of Hill county" [seems tautological]; "thence westward with the north line of Hill county to the Brazos river; thence following the meanderings of the Brazos river to the place of beginning."

"SECTION 4.—That the county judge be authorized to appoint commissioners to locate the boundaries of said county as contemplated by this act."

March 25, 1871, the eastern boundary line was changed as follows: "Be it enacted," etc., "that that part of Ellis county west of a line beginning at the southeast corner of Johnson county, running thence north to the southern boundary of Tarrant county, be and the same is hereby annexed to Johnson county."

The petition asking the Commissioners' Court of Hill county to order an election for the purpose of determining whether a portion of the territory of said county should be detached from Hill and attached to Johnson county, was presented at the February (1880) term. An election was ordered at the same term, and was accordingly held March 20, following. The returns showed that the proposition was carried by a majority of twenty. This territory is described as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the William Kinsey 320-acre survey, lying north of and adjoining Kimball's bend on the Brazos river; thence with said William Kinsey's east boundary line north, thirty degrees west, to the Hill and Johnson county line; thence in a westerly direction with said county line to the Brazos river, to the northwest corner of Hill county; thence down the Brazos river with its meanders with the Hill county line to the lower corner of the said William Kinsey's survey; thence north, sixty degrees east, with the said William Kinsey's survey to the place of beginning."

The above described territory contains 5,324 acres, and embraces the following surveys: Mark M. Ridley, 500 acres; A. J. Gilbert, 400 acres; Thomas Larrison, 640 acres; H. P. Moses, 230 acres; C. B. Roberts, 640 acres; J. Crouch, 320 acres; L. N. West, 320 acres; Thomas Russell, 1,474 acres; M. A. Johnson, 180 acres; B. S. Jenkins, 320 acres; and William Kinsey, 320 acres; total, 5,324 acres.

The present boundary line of Johnson county, according to Art. 822 of the Revised Statutes of 1879, stands as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Hood county, thence south with the east line of said county and the county of Somervell to the upper corner of J. Lyon's 320-acre survey on the Brazos river; thence with the Brazos to the northwest corner of Hill county;

thence with the Hill county line north, seventy-five degrees east, to the west line of Ellis county (said point lies south, thirty degrees east, twenty-two miles from the west corner of Ellis county, as established January 28, 1850); thence due north to the south line of Tarrant county; thence west to the place of beginning."

Thus Johnson county was originally created out of Navarro (principally) and McLennan counties, and at first included Hood and Somervell counties, and since then a corner was taken from Ellis county, and a small tract from Hill.

There still remains a dispute concerning a half mile strip running quite across on the north side of the county. The question is a somewhat complicated one. By special act of the legislature, Dallas county's north line was made the south line of the old Fannin district or on what is known as the "Orr line." Dallas county's northwest corner is admitted. From that point the Dallas county west line is to extend due south thirty miles, but in running it the surveyor did not run straight but cut off a considerable amount of Tarrant county and gave it to Dallas. Tarrant objected to this and a compromise was effected by allowing Dallas county to keep Tarrant's territory, and running 801½ varas south, farther than authorized, thereby going 801½ varas into Ellis county. Now, Johnson county's north line is to extend thirty miles due west from the northwest corner of Ellis, which is 801½ varas farther south than it should be, thereby giving Tarrant a strip about thirty miles long and 801½ varas wide which does not belong to her.

This is the land in dispute, and has been for some time. The surveyor has recently written to Judge Adams facts and figures in regard to it, which it is more than probable will convince the proper authorities that Johnson county's claim is correct. Johnson county, embracing 687 square miles in its area, is located a little northeast of the geographical center of the State of Texas, and is bounded on the north by Tarrant and Parker counties, on the west by Hood, on the south by Bosque and Hill, and on the east by Ellis county.

During the Centennial occasion of 1876, J. R. McKinsey published the following historical items:

"The county was created by the Fifth Legislature of Texas on the 13th day of February, 1854, and the county officers were elected on the 7th day of August following. David Mitchell was chosen the first chief justice; Jeremiah Easterwood, county clerk; J. Roberson, treasurer; A. H. Onstott, sheriff; F. L. Kirtley, assessor and collector; A. D. Kennard, Christopher Billingsley, Carr Wise and William O'Neal, county commissioners.

"The entire vote cast at this election was less than 120.

"The next thing in order was the selection of a county seat. Four places were put in nomination,—William O'Neal's, Stephens', Patton & Tarrant's and Robinson's. The election, held January 18, 1855, resulted in no majority for either place. A second election was ordered August 16 following, when the following named places were in nomination: William O'Neal's and Henderson & Chambers'. The vote stood: O'Neal's, 161; Henderson & Chambers', 59. O'Neal's donation was declared elected; and the legislature having previously named the county seat Wardville, in honor of a Texas veteran of the name of Ward, this name was accordingly attached to this first county seat of Johnson county. O'Neal's, or Wardville, was situated on the west bank of Noland's river five miles west of Cleburne.

"Dissensions soon arose about the county seat being outside the constitutional limits, and this supposition was ascertained to be true. A removal becoming then necessary, an election was ordered to be held September 8, 1856, and this time the places put in nomination were Wardville, Bailey's and Manley's. No one of these places having received a majority of the votes polled, it was declared no election. It was then ordered by the chief justice that another election be held October 4, following, for the purpose of re-locating the county seat of Johnson county. For this election the following places were placed in nomination: Bailey's and Manley's. The former received 151 votes and the latter 47. Bailey's was accordingly declared to be the county seat.

"It being the duty of the county court to give the place chosen a name, it was agreed to call it Buchanan, in honor of James Buchanan, then president of the United States.

"This put a quietus upon county troubles for a time, and the new county seat bid fair to make a sprightly and pleasant county town. This point is five miles northwest of where Cleburne now is.

"At a session of the legislature a petition was presented from different parts of the county, praying that a portion of the west end of Johnson county be cut off, in order that a new county might be created, taking along with the section thus cut off a part of Erath, Bosque and Palo Pinto counties, and forming what is now Hood county. This being accomplished, it opened up afresh the question of the removal of the county seat of Johnson county. Accordingly, an election was ordered for March 23, 1867, when the following places were nominated: Buchanan, Camp Henderson (now Cleburne), Sanders' and Hollingsworth. Camp Henderson, being elected by an overwhelming majority, was declared the county seat of Johnson county.

"From that time on the population and prosperity of the county was much more rapid than at any previous period. It must be apparent to all that so many removals of the county seat retarded the progress of the county. Had Camp Henderson been chosen at the start, the population and prosperity of the community would be far in advance of what it has been since.

"The county was settled up rather slowly for several years, for drouths were common then, and one summer generally satisfied a new-comer, especially if he were from Arkansas. Since the war very few sections of country have been settled up more rapidly than Johnson county."

After reciting the foregoing facts in the Centennial year, 1876, Mr. McKinsey fell into a long series of retrospections, beginning thus: "Over twenty years ago we had broad acres spread out before us of rich, undulating lands, but few occupants and small fields; now, many of these rich, broad acres are enclosed in large fields, well-cultivated and growing under heavy-laden crops of wheat, oats, hay and cotton. Over twenty years ago few houses were to be seen in the distance before you; now they can be seen in abundance looking east, west, north or south. Over twenty years ago most settlers were contented to follow after a few head of stock and but little effort was made to till the ground; now nearly all are actively engaged, seeing who can excel in the raising of rich products on their land. Then very few houses in the county could be regarded as respectable domiciles; now many fine and costly mansions are reared, of brick, wood and stone. Then the site of the present Cleburne was a howling wilderness, wild Indians camping and hunting all over it and around it; now behold a beautiful city! Then our country was blessed with honest, peaceable citizens, while horse-thieves, robbers and highwaymen were almost unknown; now the country is flooded with criminal classes,—so much so, indeed, that it is hazardous for a man to travel from one county into another without being attacked, especially if it be known that he has money," etc., etc. The writer proceeds to draw many contrasts between primitive and modern times, with the coloring highly in favor of the former in respect to morals and political government. We can conscientiously comment on Mr. McKinsey's reflections upon the morals of the community thus: In the earliest times there was but little property and no money here to tempt thieves, robbers and swindlers to this section of the country, and not enough voters to support demagogues; but, after all, there was some deviltry in pioneer times, and after the war (up to the date of his writing), a great deal more than now exists; and Johnson county, on the whole, is better than the average.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THIS COUNTY.

This county was named in honor of Colonel M. T. Johnson, who was born in the State of Georgia and emigrated to the northern part of the State of Alabama, where he represented his county in the State legislature one or more terms. In 1842 he removed from Alabama to Texas, settling in Shelby county.

Colonel Johnson was a "Regulator" in the famous war of 1842-'44, in Shelby county, between the "Regulators" and "Moderators." One prime cause of this war was the conduct of one Charles W. Jackson, master and owner of a Red river steamer running between New Orleans and Shreveport, Louisiana, who, after some fighting and bloodshed at Shreveport took refuge in Shelbyville, ran for Congress, was beaten, and then, after exposing some fraudulent headrights, was notified to leave the country or he would be killed. After some skirmishing between parties, in which several were killed on both sides, war was formally declared and the Regulators and Moderators met in battles at the Cowpens and the Church. The first was a drawn battle between sixty-two Regulators and 225

Moderators, in which several were wounded and one killed. The battle of the Church resulted in the defeat of the 225 Moderators by 300 Regulators, with the loss of four killed and seven wounded; and immediately after this the parties were dispersed by the State militia under orders from President Houston. Some of the parties were arrested, but they were never tried, and the great war between the United States and Mexico soon coming on the above parties shook hands and became friends in that struggle.

In 1844 Colonel Johnson was a representative of his (Shelby) county in the State legislature, and served with distinction.

Upon the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, in 1846, Colonel Johnson raised a company of minute men, mounted volunteers, and soon afterward he and his men were on Mexican soil, where they remained with General Zachary Taylor until after the battle of Monterey, in which memorable engagement, lasting three days, he and his men participated. After the surrender of the city of Monterey Captain Johnson's company was discharged.

Returning to Texas Captain Johnson was commissioned by Governor Pinckney Henderson to raise a company of cavalry, or "rangers," as they were known in Texas, for frontier defense. The company was soon raised, but before it entered the field of activity the Government authorized its augmentation to a full regiment. When this became known Texans flocked to Johnson's standard without delay. The regiment was organized and our hero elected to the command of the same. This regiment served through the remainder of the war with Mexico, with distinguished honor on many battle-fields, and was finally discharged in 1848.

In 1851 Colonel Johnson and General Tom J. Rusk were employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to survey the route of that railroad west of Fort Worth. Accordingly, the survey was made for a distance of 200 miles, after which General Rusk went to Washington city as a Texas Senator, and Colonel Johnson remained in the service of the Pacific Railway Company for several years afterward.

As will doubtless be inferred by the reader, Colonel Johnson was a very brilliant man, lacking neither education nor common sense; and hence it was that his splendid abilities were frequently brought into requisition into some field or other of usefulness. He was a good speaker, and his brusque style of oratory made him at home with his audience, whatever might have been his topic. He was as generous as he was brave, and a better neighbor could not be found. He was of an impulsive nature and fond of adventure. With the Indians on the Texas frontier he had much to do, both as friend and foe, and in either relation he always seemed equally poised. He would as soon range the frontier in search of the hostile Comanches as to sit down to eat a meal, and frequently he was compelled to range in order to get something to eat.

In 1852, and for several years afterward, his name was frequently mentioned with the office of State Governor, but his following, though large and highly respectable, were located chiefly in North Texas, which portion of the State in those days was sparsely populated and without the political strength that it now commands, and they were therefore unable to secure his nomination. In 1860 he was again commissioned to raise a regiment of rangers for frontier defense. He raised the required quota of men and made several expeditions into the Indian country, with more or less success.

At the commencement of the late civil war Colonel Johnson was not in accord with the seceders; but when war became inevitable, he, like General Lee, Governor Throckmorton and other great men of that period, gave in his adhesion to the land of his nativity and offered his services to the Confederate Government. Upon receiving assurance from President Jefferson Davis that he would be commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate service if he succeeded in raising a brigade of Texans, he raised that number, and accompanied his men to Little Rock, Arkansas, the point of rendezvous, from which place he reported to President Davis, at Richmond, Virginia, and in due course of time he was surprised and deeply mortified when the intelligence came that the President had changed his mind; but, generous and self-sacrificing as he always was, he turned over the command without a murmur, at the same time counseling his men to go into the service and battle for their homes and the South.

After this Colonel Johnson did not participate in the war but remained at home on his farm, where he madehimself useful to his neighbors by his wise counsel and deeds. Of his abundance he gave liberally to soldiers' families,—indeed, no one suffered long where Colonel Johnson could hear of his case. After the war he was elected to the State legislature, the first after the so-called reconstruction. A. J. Hamilton was Governor at the time, with whom Colonel Johnson was very intimate, and it is thought, therefore, that Tarrant county was fortunate in having Colonel Johnson as its representative in the legislature at that critical juncture in the State's affairs. Soon after the adjournment of this legislature the colonel died and was buried at his old home near Johnson's Station, Tarrant county, Texas.

EARLY SURVEYS AND SURVEYORS.

The surveyor's first report on the boundary of Johnson county is given on page 320, Book A, of the Minutes of the Commissioners' Court; the report concerning the boundary between Johnson and Hood, page 303 of the same book; and that concerning the line between Johnson and Ellis on page 379. A survey was made concerning the boundary between Johnson and Hill, but the report is not on record here.

The northern half of Johnson county was originally in the Peters colony, which extended westward on through Hood. The eastern boundary of Peters colony was three miles west of the present eastern boundary of Dallas county. Titles to land in this northern section have always been more settled than in the southern, from the other colony, as the former was vacated by agreement with the State sooner than the latter. The Memphis & El Paso railroad reservation was placed upon it, and the company finally agreed to yield all their claim in the Peters colony if they were allowed to run a twelve-mile belt through the State; and that line is now established, embracing Weatherford.

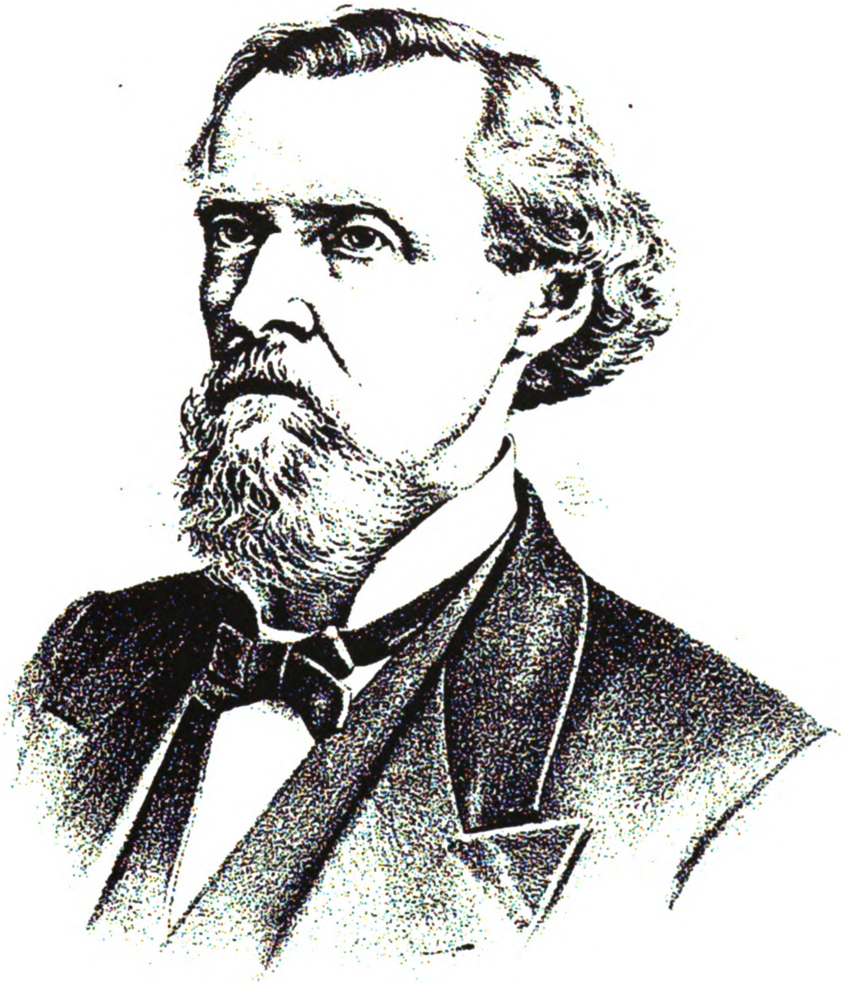
Land litigation in Johnson county ceased sooner than in most surrounding counties, and hence this region has had an earlier and better advantage for development. There is not a Mexican "league" title in the county. The title is all direct from the sovereignty of the State.

Johnson county has within its own territory four leagues of school land, and three sections of school land for Ellis county, a tract for Jackson county, and about twenty-five sections belonging to the general State school fund. The school lands of Johnson and Jackson counties lie in the western subdivision of Johnson county, and comprise eight leagues, or 35,424 acres, as rich as any in Texas.

Of the original surveyors in this region, Colonel Joseph Philpot died near Mexia and the Tehuacana Hills; Colonel B. J. Chambers still living, at Cleburne; and besides these there were Colonels James E. Patton and D. R. Mitchell, Richard Bell, — Jenkins, George M. Pierce, G. H. Cunningham, Warren Douglas, S. G. Graham, etc. All these did surveying here before Johnson county was formed, Pierce doing most of the work on the ground now embraced in the county. Several parties of surveyors were killed by Indians.

It is related of Colonel Philpot that he had an old sorrel horse named "Buck," which he caused to step off a piece of land as well as the average chain-carrier! and of Colonel Patton that he would step off ground with a rawhide hobble! It is indeed a singular fact that the work of the early surveyors is remarkably correct, considering their crude methods of surveying.

Colonel Barzillai J. Chambers, one of the pioneers of Johnson county, ~~and father of the~~ city of Cleburne, is a most highly esteemed citizen, and worthy of the space which has been accorded him in this record of the lives of those men who made the first settlements in the Lone Star State. He is a son of Walker and Talitha Cumi (Mothershead) Chambers, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky, The father when a young man removed to Kentucky, where he married and made his home; he was a farmer, was fairly prosperous in this avocation, and lived to a good old age; he died in Owen county, Kentucky, in 1870. His wife was the daughter of an old Revolutionary soldier who settled in Kentucky, after seven years of service in the war for independence; she died in her native State in 1877, also well advanced in years. Their children were named as follows: Moses, who died young; Uriel, who went to Indiana after growing up, and settled near Indianapolis, where he died a few years ago, leaving a family; Barzillai J., the subject of this notice; Creath Bascom. now residing in Navarro county; Ruth, who became the wife of C. S. Forsee; Frances, who married Dr. J. B. Vallandingham; Ruth and Frances are both deceased.



B. J. Chambers

Barzillai J. Chambers was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, December 5, 1817, and lived there until the age of twenty years. in 1837 he offered himself as a volunteer in the Texas Revolution, and joined a regiment at Louisville, Kentucky, which was raised by his uncle, Colonel T. J. Chambers; he received a commission as captain of which he made use in raising recruits, but never had charge of a company, his service being on his uncle's (General T. J. Chambers) staff. When the regiment reached Texas, the battle of San Jacinto had been fought, and the independence of Texas won.

Colonel Chambers determined, however, to make the Republic his home. Having studied surveying in Kentucky and become quite proficient, he offered his services to the new settlers in locating their claims, and soon worked up a profitable business in this line. For two years he was in the southern part of the State; in 1839 he removed to the section then known as the old Robertson land district, which embraced all the territory between the Brazos and the Trinity rivers; the land office was at the old town of Franklin, which is now the county seat of Robertson county and bears the same name. For a number of years he was engaged in surveying in this district, and during that time located many thousands of acres of land. He experienced innumerable hardships, and had many adventures among the Indians, exhibiting that courage, daring and skill in which Texans have surprised the world.

It was in the capacity of surveyor that he first came to Johnson county in 1847, seven years before the county was organized and at a time when there were no actual white settlers within its present limits. He was a deputy surveyor of the Robertson Land District in which Johnson county was then situated. He was busily occupied laying certificates and running out public lands until 1855, and December 20 of that year he took up his permanent residence here, having acquired a title to considerable land in this vicinity. He settled in what now constitutes the lower part of Cleburne, and resided there until after the death of his wife. ~~In April,~~ 1857, he left the county and did not resume his residence here until the fall of 1865, since which time Cleburne has been his home. Even in 1865 the county was not thickly settled, and the county seat, which was then at Buchanan was only a straggling village. Colonel Chambers, acting as agent of Colonel W. F. Henderson and for himself, offered 100 acres, sixty for the colonel and forty for himself, as a town site for a new county seat, which was accepted. (See account elsewhere in this work.) The place was then known as Camp Henderson, but was soon named Cleburne, in honor of General Patrick Cleburne, of Confederate fame. The county seat was moved in 1867, Colonel Chambers being one of the commissioners appointed to locate it. He aided in planning the town and assisted in surveying it and laying off into lots, and since that time he has been untiring in his efforts for the welfare of the place, and has aided every enterprise that has been projected for its benefit.

He has been an active business man, and at one time was the largest land-holder in the county. He once held title to 4,000 acres, a large part of which he sold for little, soon after the war, and used the money in improvements in Cleburne. He now owns between 5,000 and 6,000 acres, the most of which lies in Johnson county and about 1,500 acres in the immediate vicinity of Cleburne.

He has been actively interested in politics, but has never held public office except local positions, as District Surveyor, Alderman, etc. He was in an early day Deputy Surveyor and afterwards Surveyor of the Robertson Land District, which fact was mentioned in the first part of this article. In 1876 he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States on the Greenback ticket with General J. B. Weaver, of Iowa. For some years he has been out of politics. He is a man well-posted on the current topics, is an original thinker, and fearless in the expression of his opinions. In former years he was interested in the mercantile business and banking in Cleburne, but dropped the latter enterprise long ago, and has owned no stock nor had any connection with such an institution. He is opposed to corporations being invested with the ownership and control of any of the national or common properties of the people to be used for private benefit, on general principles.

Colonel Chambers has been married three times: first, in Limestone county, Texas, in 1852, he was united to Miss Susan Wood, a daughter of J. B. Wood, a native of Mississippi; she was born in that State, and died in Springfield, Limestone county, within a year of her marriage, leaving no child. In 1854 the Colonel married Miss Emma Montgomery, a native of Tennessee, whose parents emigrated to Texas in 1848; this lady also died shortly after marriage, leaving one child, which died soon, in infancy. In Johnson county in 1861, Colonel Chambers married Harriet A. Killough, a daughter of Isaac Killough, who was a native of Tennessee; the mother was born in the same State; by this marriage there have been three children: Mary, the wife of William Poindexter, attorney at law, of Cleburne, of whom an extended notice will be found elsewhere in this volume; Pat Cleburne, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Cleburne; and Isabella, residing with her parents. The Colonel is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, the chapter and commandry; he is also a member of the Christian Church.

THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

Johnson county has been fortunate in preserving all her public records from loss by fire or otherwise, for most counties have in some way, especially by fire, lost more or less of their records.

December 17, 1857, the Legislature authorized and required the clerk of the county court of Johnson county to transcribe into a well-bound book, to be provided by said county court for that purpose, "Record Book A," and "Records of Deeds, Bonds," etc., etc., of Johnson county; and enacted that when said records shall have been so transcribed, and examined and approved by said county court, they shall have all the force and effect in law and equity that the originals might or could have, and all copies taken from them shall be as valid and have the same grade of evidence as if taken from the originals.

PROBATE COURT.

The first minutes of the probate record will be interesting, and we therefore quote the first page or two, with a substantial report of succeeding pages. The record opens thus:

"At a Probate Court began and held at Alvarado this 28th day of August, 1854, at John Waddell's counting-room (there being no courthouse), present the presiding, the Honorable David Mitchell, Chief Justice; J. Easterwood, Clerk of the Court. Called by A. H. Onstott, Sheriff.

"Now, on this day F. L. Kirtley and Elizabeth Robinson filed their petition praying for letters of administration on the estate of James M. Robinson, deceased. Ordered by the court that the Clerk put up the advertisements required by law, notifying all persons interested in said estate to show cause, if any, why letters should not be granted.

"Ordered that the Court adjourn until court in course. David Mitchell, Chief Justice J. C."

September 25, after a paragraph like the above, opening the session, the record proceeds;

"Now, on this day, came F. L. Kirtley and Elizabeth A. Robertson ['Robinson' of the preceding session] and applied for letters of administration on the estate of James M. Robertson, deceased, who, after making the necessary affidavit, giving bond for $2,500, were appointed, and letters granted.

"Ordered by the Court that John Fox, Radford Ellis and Simpson Oadham [elsewhere spelled Odom, Odem, etc.] be and they are hereby appointed appraisers to appraise the estate of James M. Robinson, deceased, and that they proceed to appraise said estate on Thursday, the 5th day of October next, at the late residence of the deceased.

"Ordered that Court adjourn until court in course. David Mitchell, Chief Justice Ct."

October 30, 1854: "On this day personally appeared George Parsons before David Mitchell, Chief Justice of Johnson county, praying for an inquiry to be had over Nancy Murry, reported incapable of taking [charge of] or maintaining herself; whereupon the following named persons were summoned by the Sheriff, to wit: F. L. Kirtley, as foreman; C. Billingsley, R. M. Billingsley, James Billingsley, J. R. Billingsley, William Balch, Joseph Farber, J. D. James, John Roberson, William Roberson, W. J. Wright and E. B. Ray,—whereupon, being sworn and hearing the evidence, after retiring they returned, giving the following verdict: 'That she was not of sound mind.' It was then ordered by the Court that George Parsons advertise that Nancy Murry be let to the lowest bidder for the maintenance at the next regular term of the Probate Court.

Boyd 8-9

"It was ordered also by the Court that Frances E. Murry appear at the next regular of the Probate Court and choose her own guardian: ordered also that a guardian be appointed at the next regular term of Probate Court for Jeremiah T. Murry, and that the County Clerk give the legal notices.

"Verdict of the above named jury: 'We, the jury, find from the testimony given, that Nancy Murry is not competent to support herself, and attend to her own business, or to choose her own guardian. F. L. Kirtley, Foreman.' Ordered by the Court that George Parsons be and he is hereby appointed guardian of Nancy Murry; whereupon he took and subscribed the following oath." The oath is of record.

July 30, 1855, the Court "ordered that John W. O'Neal be fined $10 for contempt of the Court, in depriving the Court the privilege of holding its regular term by establishing a grocery in the courthouse!" During the next month Mr. O'Neal petitioned the Court to omit the fine, but in vain. The records do not show whether John ever paid that little bill; and indeed, it is not known whether or not the word "courthouse" was inserted in the above record for the purpose of amusement.

COUNTY COURT.

From Book A of the record of the County Court we glean the following facts:

August 21, 1854, the County Court was called for the second time, at the house of one Edward Cox, there being no county seat, when the following officers answered to their names: David Mitchell, presiding Justice; C. Billingsley, W. O'Neal, A. D. Kennard, county Commissioners; J. Easterwood, county Clerk, and A. H. Onstott, Sheriff. This meeting was held under a post-oak tree, on the premises of Mr. Cox, in the southern edge of what is now Cleburne. It was ordered that the credentials of E. M. Heath, appointed special Commissioner by the Chief Justice of Ellis county to open elections for Johnson county and to receive and open, give a certificate [to] and qualify the Chief Justice elect, [which shall be] recorded and filed, the same being approved by the court. This duty he immediately proceeded to execute.

In addition to the officers above named, there were F. L. Kirtley, Assessor; J. H. Waddle [spelled "Waddell" elsewhere], District Clerk; E. M. Heath, Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 1; F. L. Kirtley, Justice of Precinct No. 2; and W. O. Menifee, or Menefee, Justice of Precinct No. 3; and W. L. Combes, Constable of Precinct No. 1.

The boundaries of each precinct were defined and presiding officers of the same were appointed as follows: W. Balch, No. 1; F. L. Kirtley, No. 2; W. O'Neal, No. 3; S. B. Kirkham, No. 4; and Charles Barnard, No. 5. Subsequently it was ordered that Precinct No. 5 be discontinued and attached to Precincts No. 3 and 4; and the county was also divided into school districts, numbering ten in all.

Court adjourned Tuesday, August 22, and met again in special term at Alvarado, August 28, 1854, "at John Waddle's counting-room." At this term the Chief Justice was allowed fifty cents for all bonds taken and including oaths extra of certificates; and the county Clerk was allowed fifty cents each for recording the same, and fifty cents for recording each certificate and oath. Court then adjourned until "court in course." Signed, David Mitchell, C. J.

The next term of the court, November 20, 1854, was held at Alvarado, in Waddle's counting-room, when a contract was authorized with the lowest bidder for the maintenance of Nancy Murry, *non compos mentis.* At this term also the court made allowance to A. H. Onstott, Sheriff of Johnson county, of $10 for the preceding quarter, and J. Easterwood $5 for his services during the same time.

In February, 1855, the next term of the county court was held at the house of F. J. Blythe, "there being no courthouse." The election returns were examined and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected school trustees: David Mitchell, A. Futhey, Henry Jones, A. M. Wilson, Smith J. Perkins, E. L. Mitchell and George Mitchell. A public road was ordered to be viewed out between Wardville and Milford in Ellis county; also roads to Fort Graham and Alvarado. It was ordered that B. F. Hawkins, County Clerk of Ellis county, be allowed $2 for his services in making out a certified copy of the tax list for this (Johnson) county. It was also ordered that a levy of half the amount of State tax be made on all taxable property for county purposes, and a poll tax of twenty-five cents, also for county purposes. The case of Nancy Murry was again let to the lowest bidder. The Chief Justice was allowed at this term $7.50 for his services the past quarter. It seems that this case had some features recognizable by this court, and some by the probate court. The court also "made arrangements" to build a temporary courthouse, sixteen feet square. It is said that by the word "arrangements" it was understood that a contract or trade was made on a credit basis, almost any product being receivable in payment instead of cash, which was scarce in those days. William O'Neal was awarded a contract for the building of this courthouse, and he agreed to receive pay therefor in town lots situated in Wardville. It was a log cabin, fourteen feet square, covered with clapboards, which were weighted down with poles. It had no floor, only one door and a window. The logs were so crooked that as Major Heath says, one could easily throw a horse-collar between them and never strike top or bottom.

The next term of court was held March 26, 1855, but it is not stated where. At this term the bond of David Pierce, Sheriff, was received and filed, and he was installed in office; and E. M. Heath was appointed by the court Assessor and Collector to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. L. Kirtley; and Nancy Murry was again "let out to the lowest bidder, and David Mitchell "took her up" at the rate of $2 per week, until further "arrangements" could be made; afterward, at the same term of court, her case came up again, and William Balch was allowed $25 for keeping her. A Mr. Evans was allowed $15 for her benefit, and a Mrs. Parsons $2.

The first sale of town lots in Wardville occurred April 26, 1855, and they brought from $10 to $100 each, the sales aggregating $2,340. The county of Johnson was the seller of this property. Among the purchasers were A. D. Kennard, J. M. Elliott, James L. Blythe, John W. O'Neal, W. H. S. Verstille, W. S. Suggs, W. R. Shannon, T. D. Lorance and several others.

At the August (1855) term David Myers was allowed $55 for keeping of Nancy Murry; E. M. Heath, $5 for writing out thirty certificates of the sale of town lots for Wardville; Charles O'Neal, $5 for crying off the lots.

At the May (1856) term it was ordered that a suitable desk and table be purchased for the use of the county clerk's office. James Torbett's name appears in the minutes of this session as deputy clerk.

The first term of the county court held at the new town of Buchanan was begun on February 16, 1857. Present, Henry Trimble, Chief Justice, and Commissioners, C. Billingsley, J. R. McKinsey, and James Plemmons. Court was called by C. Coulson, Sheriff. James H. Torbett was appointed especial commissioner to make titles to town lots situated in Buchanan; and C. C. Alexander was appointed to transcribe the records necessary to entitle Johnson county to a separate land district.

May 30, 1857, we find that Nancy Murry was bid off by Sarah Parsons, who agreed to keep her twelve months for $150, good and lawful money,—not "arrangements." At this date G. R. Shannon was Chief Justice of the county.

At the February (1858) term it was ordered that a box house sixteen feet square be erected for the use of the district clerk's office. J. K. Haggerty was the first person adjudged a lunatic in the county.

The first county jail was erected in the town of Buchanan, in 1858, at a cost of $795. This and the "box house" just referred to may be considered the first two county buildings in Johnson.

At the February (1859) term Robert Wiffin, a foreigner, came before the court and upon oath declared his intention to be a naturalized citizen of the United States, being the first case of the kind on record in Johnson county.

In September, 1859, the county court ordered distributed for public school purposes the sum of $678.97, each scholar being allowed the benefit of seven and a half cents per day while attending school.

At this term Nancy Murry was finally set adrift to forage for herself, the county court having revoked all former orders for her maintenance! Concerning her history in connection with the county Mr. A. J. Byrd humorously remarked: "Now, if the said Nancy was a proper subject for county consideration, why in that case the money expended upon her was a wise investment; but if Nancy was playing off on the county, then in that event she had a royal good time for five years at the expense of the county!"

In 1860 the county court ordered that a courthouse be erected, two stories in height, and be built of wood. Also, that an artesian well be bored in the town of Buchanan. J. J. Ligon, Chief Justice, dissenting from this view of the commissioners, told them that they had no authority to expend the county funds for any such purpose, etc., and the proposed enterprise was never executed.

At a called term of the county court in the month of June, 1861, Hon. J. J. Ligon, Presiding Justice, was present, and also the Commissioners, H. G. Bruce, Matthew Graham, A. J. Frizzell and Moses Barnes. This meeting was a slim one, as grim-visaged war began to appear like a terrible thunder-cloud in the horizon. Accordingly the county court ordered that a special election be held in order to determine whether to submit to a tax levy for providing arms and ammunition for the common defense. It does not appear from the record whether the tax was ordered by the popular vote or not; but it probably was, as soon afterward a company of troops was organized as the "Johnson County Cavalry," with W. J. O'Neal as Captain; Thomas Haley, First Lieutenant; Silas A. Carpenter, Second Lieutenant; and James Heiner, Third Lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers were E. M. Heath, Thomas L. Wren, George S. Hall, William L. Siegler, James H. Killough, William O. Menefee, A. D. Anderson and George W. House. Dr. T. D. Lorance was employed as Surgeon. The privates were John W. Berry, W. P. Austin, James B. Dunn, Lewis B. Trezevant, Jacob H. Reynolds, Ben Barnes, William R. Shannon, Matthew Graham, William E. Kennard, George M. Pierce, Sam B., William A., A. W., J. H., and Alexander Killough, George W. Stephens, M. W. Clark, William Jones, W. T. De Jarnette, Burwell Cox, J. B. Marchbanks, John Haley, Thomas J. Nivison, John Stephens, Jr., William E. Hix, Alonzo W. King, James M. Howell, Daniel McAnier and Isaac Blanton.

The Rock Creek Guards was the next company organized, which was under the command of Captain W. R. Shannon, followed in quick succession by the Alvarado Cavalry, with J. H. Dunn as Captain; the Stockton Cavalry, commanded by Captain John A. Formwalt; and the Grand View Cavalry, commanded by Captain J. S. Morrow.

These troops were organized into a battalion of "home guards," but active hostilities between the North and the South soon put an end to the "home" features of the organization, and most of the brave men soon found their way to the front in advance of the whole South, as valorous as any company of soldiers in the army. Of course many of these never again saw the scenes of their beloved homes.

DISTRICT COURT.

From Book A of the District Court record the following interesting items are taken:

The first term was held at old Wardville, which town was the capital of the county at the time, and was appointed by proclamation in accordance with the act of the Legislature which perscribed the time when the semi-annual term should be held. On the 9th day of June, 1856, court was declared open for business by Stephen S. Edney, Sheriff. The presiding Judge was Hon. Nat. M. Burford, of the Sixteenth Judicial District. John C. McCoy of Dallas was at the time District Attorney, and C. C. Alexander the District Clerk.

At this term of the court the following named persons were duly sworn, and served on the first grand jury ever impaneled in Johnson county: James D. Jones, foreman, James N. Evans, Absalom Lott, Elijah Graham, William Boatright, Isham H. Harris, John M. McMillan, Keelin Williams, Moses Barnes, George Chandler, Levi Boatright, David R. Jackson, William S. O'Neal, O. P. Hutcheson and John C. Barnes.

Petit jury No. 1 comprised Henry Sikes, J. R. Watson, Calvert Jones, John Hunter. John F. Lavare, Samuel Myers, Henry Boatright, D. D. Dyer, Z. Combes, A. C. Hoyle and Joseph Farbur.

The first civil cause considered at this term was the case of W. T. Wise versus W. L. Combes and D. Mitchell, a suit for damages of some sort not stated. The case was continued.

The first case tried was an action for debt, in which E. Baxter and brother were plaintiffs, and James H. Torbett defendant. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

The sittings of the grand jury were brief but exceedingly active, for the record shows that they were discharged June 11, having been on duty only two days. Their findings were as follows: Abram Kell, indicted for murder; Scott Kell, murder; C. W. Sansom, murder; F. L. Kirtley and Parmelia Robinson, adultery; James Farris, assault and battery; Andrew J. Miller, assault and battery; Abram Kell, assault and battery; Scott Kell, assault and battery; C. W. Sansom, assault and battery; Robert Henry Dyer, assault and battery; William Balch, perjury; David Myers, perjury; Henry Dyer and Sam Goodloe, gaming.

The grand jurors were paid for their services at the rate of $2.25 per diem, and the petit jurors were allowed $1.50 per day.

This court was in session only three days. The legal men in attendance were Captain J. E. Hawkins of Ellis county and Colonel Amzi Bradshaw, both eminent lawyers and both of infinitely good humor, as Judge Nat. M. Burford says. They often would perpetrate a little practical joke on some unsuspecting wight. Mr. Byrd, in his History of Johnson County, relates the following anecdotes concerning these gentlemen:

When they were on their way from Ellis county to Wardville, then the county seat of Johnson county, they came, just before arriving at their destination, to the east bank of Noland's river late at night, which was pitch dark. Hawkins had never been in this section before, and Bradshaw told him that he must make preparation for swimming the stream, as possibly it would be too deep somewhere in the channel for fording. Without taking the trouble necessary to investigate the situation, Captain Hawkins dismounted and stripped himself for the passage of the "deep and rapid stream." Tying his bundle of clothing about his neck and shoulders, he remounted his steed bold and upright in his saddle. In the meantime Colonel Bradshaw was taking the lead down into the darkness below the river bank, and lustily calling to Hawkins to come along. The latter followed cautiously down the bank and across the bed of the river, which was as dry as a bone, to find "Brad" rolling on the grass exploding with laughter.

On another occasion, when the district court was in session, and when the weather was very cold, it is told that Judge Burford had a difficulty in keeping himself warm while occupying the bench. The court was being held in an old rickety, box house, and the "blue norther" that was blowing at the time entered the building unrestrained at every hole and crevice. Thus situated, Judge Burford sent out Keelin Williams, who was waiting on the court as bailiff, to cut some fuel and renew the fire. The intensity of the cold put a temporary stop to all proceedings at the bar and the Judge had fallen into a doze, when uncle Keelin re-entered the temple of justice hurriedly, calling to the Judge to "wake up and get out of this old barn, for it is all ablaze and will soon burn to the ground." The Judge drowsily opened his eyes at this sound and taking in the situation and his own feelings told uncle Keelin to "let her burn, and may be we will all be warmed up." Old Keelin responded promptly with, "as good as wheat, Judge; she burns."

At the first district court held at Cleburne Hon. A. B. Norton was the presiding judge, and E. M. Heath sheriff. The court was held in a one-story frame building that had been moved from Buchanan, and afterward used as a grocery store by Poole & Brother.

COURTHOUSES.

The first courthouses for Johnson county have just been described. The first in Cleburne is noticed in our account of the beginnings of this city. The second here was a brick structure where the present courthouse now is, and this served until 1883. The present beautiful and magnificent structure was built in 1881–'82, the contract price being $38,685; the furniture, etc., including bell, cost about $4,000; other improvements, about $7,000 more. The arrangement, the architecture, the finish, etc., of this imposing structure are all of the most modern style. The county clerk's office is fire-proof.

The bell, connected with clock work, announces the hours. It is said that some of the lads don't like it, as the following incident will illustrate: Johnny comes home late at night and endeavors to slip quietly to bed without awakening any one; but his sister in a distant room is awakened, and speaks out, "Johnny, is that you?" "Ya-as." "Well, what time o' night is it?" "O, I dunno; a little past ten, I reckon." But before he is fairly in bed that courthouse bell goes, "Whang! whang! whang—ng!" and stops at that, announcing it to be three o'clock!

THE PRESENT JAIL

was erected in 1875. It is 24 x 32 feet in dimensions, and two stories high. The first story, brick and stone, is thirteen feet high, and the second story ten feet high.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM,

six miles southwest of Cleburne, consists of 444 acres of the finest valley and timber land in the famous Noland valley. On it are 100 acres of timber,—pecan, oak and elm trees,

—and the river traversing the premises afford opportunity for good fishing and boating. The buildings are all good, consisting of a commodious residence for the overseer, two houses for poor persons, a well-arranged hospital, a cook-house and dining-room, a small jail, an implement house, barn, etc. Rather more than half of the place is under cultivation, and there are grapevines and other small fruits, all in good condition. The premises about the house are beautifully laid out in walks, etc.

Persons convicted of minor offenses against the law are sent here to serve out their term. The farm is said to net the county a neat sum each year after all expenses have been paid. C. C. Barnes is the present efficient overseer.

POLITICAL.

The best method of showing the sentiment of the people on the public issues of the day as presented from time to time, is a tabular exhibition of the election returns; but in doing this it is not necessary to include every minor office. However, for the purpose of local reference it is well to present the names of the candidates for all the elective county offices and the vote they respectively drew.

As to political parties, we may note that the Republican party has never been numerically strong enough to make it an object to place a full local ticket in the field, except perhaps during the reconstruction period after the war, when all the Confederates and their sympathizers were disfranchised by the government in power. During that period E. J. Davis was appointed by the Federal Government provisional Governor. The Republican party has always had in the field a Presidential electoral ticket and a State ticket.

The Greenback element has been much stronger, but have not run a full county ticket in Johnson county. The Prohibitionists have from time to time chosen some candidates from the tickets of the other parties; and the late Alliance and sub-treasury parties have undoubtedly influenced nominations and elections to some extent, although their power at present seems not so great as a few years ago.

Popularly the great Democratic party has been by far the strongest, and have carried the day overwhelmingly, and will probably continue to do so for a long time to come. The name, the organization and the elements composing that party have all a wonderful vitality, as the leaders from time to time propose to adhere to the old principles while they adopt such new measures from time to time as the varying circumstances of progress in their judgment may require. Of course, as everywhere else, local and transient issues will sometimes divide the Democratic vote so as to result in the election of an independent or opposition candidate.

We now proceed to give the vote by years on the President of the United States, members of Congress, State Governor, and all the county officers, along with votes on Constitutional amendments, etc. But it is well understood that the figures do not by any means show the popularity of the respective candidates; for very often a man who is not a candidate at all will receive some votes, and nominations often depend on some little circumstance beyond human ken.

ELECTION RETURNS.

August 7, 1854: State Comptroller—James B. Shaw, 97.

State Treasurer—J. H. Raymond, 97.

Attorney 9th Judicial District—J. E. Cravens, 67; J. W. Berry, 33; E. H. Harrell, 7.

District Clerk Johnson county —— Ray, 40; J. H. Waddell, 43.

District Surveyor of the "Roberson land"—G. H. Cunningham, 102; —— McClelland, 11; T. T. Bayly, 1.

Chief Justice Johnson county—David Mitchell, 97. (No opposition.)

County Clerk—E. M. Heath, 20; J. Easterwood, 55; L. L. Blythe, 35.

Sheriff—D. D. Myers, 8; A. H. Onstott, 66; W. T. Harris, 16; J. D. Robinson, 23.

County Treasurer—J. Roberson, 91. (No opposition.)

Coroner—W. Balch, 49; S. C. Myers, 5; R. B. Smock, 3.

County Commissioners—C. Billingsley, 74; A. D. Kennard, 95; C. Wise, 91; W. O'Neal, 92; J. N. Evans, 26.

Assessor and Collector—F. L. Kirtley, 57; —— Graham, 57.

Justices of the Peace—E. M. Heath, 30; W. J. Wright, 36; W. L. Combs, 33; W. O. Menefee, 9; —— Hudson, 9; J. Morrow, 16; F. L. Kirtley, 17; J. J. Rease, 29; N. Hunter, 25.

In the above election there were four precincts, giving the following vote: No. 1, 48; No. 2, 20; No. 3, 12; No. 4, 29.

The next election was held September 11, 1854, for school trustees of the respective districts, from some of which there were no returns.

February 19, 1855: For County Seat: Robinson's donation received 98; Stephens' 13; Patton & Tarrant's 22.

August 6, 1855, Governor: D. C. Dickson, 117; E. M. Pease, 113.

Congressman—P. H. Bell, 182; J. Hancock, 64.

Representative to Legislature—W. R. Shannon, 159; E. H. Tarrant, 35.

August 18, 1855: For County Seat—Wardville, 161; Henderson & Chambers, 59.

February 1, 1856: District Judge—N. M. Burford, 77; B. W. Stone, 21; —— Turney, 39.

District Attorney—S. J. Goodloe, 76; J. W. Berry, 33; J. C. McCoy, 7; —— Sigler, 17.

March 8, 1856: S. S. Edney was elected sheriff to fill an unexpired term.

August 4, 1856: Chief Justice—David Mitchell, 46; Henry Trimble, 167; William O. Menefee, 112.

Clerk of County Court—J. W. Torbett, 141; J. Easterwood, 71; William Garrett, 120.

Clerk of District Court—C. C. Alexander, 182; Jesse King, 141.

Sheriff — Charles Cleston, 150; J. McMillan, 97; M. Barnes, 82.

County Commissioners — C. Billingsley, 251; William O'Neal, 55; —— Plimmons, 217; —— McKinsey, 274; —— Kennard, 246; —— Roberts, 60.

Treasurer—John Robinson, 223; Samuel Johnson, 97.

Assessor and Collector—E. M. Heath, 197; Ira Bishop. 24; William Shannon, 19, —— Mills, 43.

September 8, 1856: County Seat—Wardville, 26; Bayly's (Bailey's) Donation, 65; Manley's, 63.

October 4, 1856: County Seat—Bailey's, 151; Manley's, 47.

November 4, 1856: Presidential Electors at large—F. W. Bowden, 186; W. R. Scurry, 186; W. E. Jones, 78; Robert E. Taylor, 78.

The larger vote given above was for the Democratic candidate; but we failed to learn for whom the other vote was given. The electors by districts were as follows:

A. J. Howe, Dist. No. 1, 184; A. J. Harrington, Dist. No. 2, 184; J. W. Flanagan, Dist. No. 1, 79; Thomas W. Blake, Dist. No. 2, 79.

December 13, 1856: H. H. Walker was elected county treasurer to fill a vacancy by a vote of 38, at which election 19 votes were polled for J. G. Hix and 17 for B. J. Stacks.

February 2, 1857: County Surveyor—W. Douglas, 98; G. M. Pierce, 176; E. D. Maxey, 13.

At the above election Stephens' donation received 68 votes for county seat, and Bailey's 184.

March 28, 1857: Chief Justice—George R. Shannon, 102; Isaac R. Vannoy, 93.

August 3, 1857: Governor—H. R. Runnels, 149; Sam Houston, 203.

Congressman—Guy M. Bryan, 228; E. W. Howth, 54.

State Senator—Jeff. Weatherford, 111; Nich Darnell, 142; A. G. Walker, 64.

Representative to Legislature—W. R. Shannon, 278; John H. Prince, 38.

County Commissioners J. G. Hix, 68; William Balch, 70; W. J. Mathis, 17; A. C. Hoyle, 25.

October 1, 1857, Sheriff—Joseph Shaw, 60; James P. Wray, 57.

August 2, 1858: Chief Justice—J. G. Hix, 155; J. J. Ligon, 162.

County Clerk—A. J. Pierce, 17; James H. Torbett, 302.

August 2, 1858: District Attorney—J. C. McCoy, 58; A. Bradshaw, 103; J. S. Robinson, 127; J. C. Easton, 15; W. L. Suggs, 15.

Sheriff—Joseph Shaw, 170; Lem Chambers, 150.

County Surveyor—George M. Pierce, 77; Warren Douglas, 212.

County Treasurer—H. H. Walker, 201; G. H. Maxey, 94.

Assessor and Collector—E. M. Heath, 254; W. W. Slack, 62.

County Commissioners—T. J. Dilliard, 218; W. O. Menefee, 158; A. McAneir, 49; M. Barnes, 205; W. C. Manley, 164; C. Gilisson, 48; D. Hull, 65.

August 1, 1859: Governor—Sam Houston, 303; H. R. Runnell, 118.

August 6, 1860, District Attorney: J. K. P. Record, 278; B. C. Dade, 257.

Chief Justice—J. J. Ligon, 298; James G. Hix, 246.

County Clerk—James H. Torbett, 235; W. C. Manley, 169; S. B. Killough, 140.

District Clerk—James Hiner, 257; G.

H. Maxey, 163; W. O. Menefee, 117.

Sheriff—Joseph Shaw, 247; J. J. Rogers, 194; Benjamin Barnes, 110.

County Treasurer — Henry H. Walker, 206; G. R. Edgar, 178; Joseph Easterwood, 153.

Assessor and Collector—E. M. Heath, 508; G. S. Hall, 431.

Surveyor—G. M. Pierce, 79.

County Commissioners — Matthew Graham, 450; Moses Barnes, 423; S. K. Davis, 350; H. G. Bruce, 353; W. H. S. Verstille, 375; John P. Bailey, 47.

October 1, 1860: A. J. Frizzell was elected Commissioner to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Verstille.

November 6, 1860: President—John C. Breckenridge, 446; (opposition), 1.

During the war the vote of Johnson county stood 500 for secession to 50 against, and furnished not less than a thousand men to the Confederate army.

May 3, 1861: District Attorney—Amzi Bradshaw, 203; R. J. McKinzie, 51; E. Houencamp, 22.

August 5, 1861: Governor—Edward Clark, 335; F. R. Lubbock, 135; L. J. Chambers, 32.

District Judge—J. W. Ferris, 341; J. J. Good, 122; E. T. Withers, 13.

State Senator—A. T. Obenchain, 343; A. G. Walker, 111.

Representative—T. C. Neil, 441; Joseph Ward, 262; A. J. Ball, 175.

November 6, 1861: at this election 18 electors, unclassified, were chosen by the State of of Texas, Johnson county giving from 5 to 178 votes, for the purpose of choosing a President of the Confederate States; and for member of the Confederate Congress, A. P. Wiley received 45 votes and P. W. Gray, 231.

February 3, 1862: Attorney General—N. G. Shelly, 92; A. N. Jordan, 6.

County Treasurer—J. Easterwood, 83; G. R. Edgar, 52; Elijah Graham, 13; J. F. Stroop, 3.

August 4, 1862: State Senator—J. W. Oliver, 125; — Quaid, 149; J. F. Scurlock, 36.

Chief Justice—J. G. Woodson, 215; J. G. Hix, 124; —— Montgomery, 61.

County Clerk—G. H. Maxey, 202; W. C. Manley, 187.

Sheriff—John W. Moody, 161; J. R. Nichols, 136; M. T. Bailey, 91.

County Treasurer—J. Easterwood, 230; G. R. Edgar, 136.

County Commissioners—W. J. Maxey, 114; I. Killough, 87; C. C. Alexander, 218; —— Edelman, 76; W. L. Rippeton, 66; A. Landers, 105; M. Pendleton, 174; A. J. Higgins, 225; F. L. Kirtley, 76; —— Kelly, 78.

Surveyor—G. M. Pierce, 183; W. S. Quinn, 54.

Collector—J. R. McKinsey, 293; J. M. Herndon, 95.

January 24, 1863: Representative to Legislature—John H. Prince, 192; (scattering), 11.

August 3, 1863: Governor—P. Murrah, 90; T. J. Chambers, 54.

Congressman—P. W. Gray, 67; A. M. Branch, 37.

Representative to Legislature—John H. Prince, 101; E. Pendleton, 88; J. Em Hawkins, 45.

Pendleton and Prince were both elected, in conjunction with Parker and Ellis counties.

County Commissioners—Abel Landers, 82.

March 5, 1864: Chief Justice—C. C. Alexander (to fill vacancy), 73; G. R. Shannon, 76; Jonathan Burke, 102.

May 4, 1864: William R. Shannon received 72 votes for the office of Representative at the Legislature, with no opposition.

August 1, 1864: Chief Justice—J. Burke, 247; G. R. Shannon, 142.

County Clerk—G. H. Maxey, 353; A. Monroe, 24.

District Clerk—J. Hiner, 223; C. C. Alexander, 154.

Sheriff—J. S. Walton, 182; J. W. Moody, 187; G. A. Mills, 20; A. H. Onstott, 4.

Assessor and Collector—J. R. McKinsey, 343; H. W. Stephens, 9.

Treasurer—J. Easterwood, 276; W. L. Rippeton, 94.

Surveyor—J. W. Turpin, 116; H. H. Douglas, 133.

County Commissioners—C. Gilmore, 13; Isaac Killough, 235; George Smart, 268; E. F. Box, 60; J. L. Baker, 207; G. R. Edgar, 144; S. P. Taylor, 139; Thomas Richardson, 124.

June 25, 1866: Governor—J. W. Throckmorton, Democrat, 555; E. M. Pease, Independent Democrat, 25.

Representative—C. L. Jordan, 188; B. P. Hendley, 21; W. O. Menefee, 330; Abel Landers, 347.

County Judge—James H. Torbett, 205; J. R. McKinsey, 280; H. P. Teague, 73; I. Q. Sewell, 36.

County Clerk—G. H. Maxey, 352; S. B. Killough, 230.

District Clerk—James Hiner, 487. (No opposition.)

Sheriff—J. S. Walton, 188; E. M. Heath, 279; J. M. Shaw, 110.

Assessor and Collector—J. W. S. Morrison, 150; W. C. Magee, 199; William Jack, 159; S. K. Davis, 78.

County Treasurer—J. Easterwood, 403; D. C. Payne, 166.

Surveyor—W. N. McCamey, 205; W. S. Quinn, 205.

County Commissioners—M. Graham, 242; John Stephens, 40; A. M. Killough, 94; G. R. Edgar, 90; Joel Higgins, 201; Jacob Job, 80; John Gentry, 89; W. D. Grady, 46; V. S. Anglin, 124; R. G. Peters, 53.

September 10, 1866, Surveyor—W. S. Quinn, 18; W. Douglas, 13.

County Commissioners—S. G. Graham, 22; C. C. Alexander, 11.

October 15, 1866: United States Congressman—B. H. Epperson, 104; Amzi Bradshaw, 47.

The smallness of the vote at these elections is due to the fact that most of the citizens had been disfranchised by the reconstruction measures of the Federal Government, on account of their participation in the "Rebellion;" and, indeed, there is not on record the report of any election for several years subsequent to this, except one on the location of the county seat.

March 23, 1867: County Seat—Buchanan, 18; Camp Henderson, 223; Sanders, 30; Hollingsworth, 61.

December 2, 1873: Governor—Richard Coke, Democrat, 631; E. J. Davis, Republican, 13.

State Senator—A. J. Ball, 284; W. R. Shannon, 209; J. N. Chandler, 89.

Representative—H. G. Bruce, 490; A. J. Hart, 457; D. L. Middleton, 102; J. Robinson, 75; J. B. Henderson, 219; A. M. Douglass, 305; G. L. Doggs, 32; M. Wiley, 8; B. Lantz, 8.

Sheriff—O. P. Arnold, 373; J. R. Haley, 98; J. H. Fowler, 135; S. P. Henderson, 38.

District Clerk—F. M. Williams, 55; G. H. Maxey, 460; C. Y. Kouns, 89; S. B. Killough, 42.

Surveyor—W. F. D. Barnett, 380; W. Douglas, 239.

February 15, 1876, Governor—Richard Coke, 2,269; William Chambers, 12.

State Senator—John W. Moore, 1,884; B. J. Chambers, 252.

Representative—Samuel G. Graham, 932; W. F. Wells, 285; J. J. Ramsey, 434; Joe M. Watts, 594.

County Judge—L. B. Davis, 271; H. W. Barclay, 867; W. F. George, 824; Eli B. Campbell, 263.

District Clerk—John B. Hudson, 1,061; O. I. Menefee, 767; Charles H. Leigh, 400.

County Clerk—G. H. Maxey, 1,551; S. B. Allen, 695.

County Attorney—James N. English, 1,198; W. Poindexter, 1,052.

Treasurer—V. Gray, 398; N. H. Cook, 1,846.

Sheriff—B. L. Powell, 225; O. P. Arnold, 937; O. N. Brown, 1,054; R. A. Stephens, 30.

Assessor—J. W. Graves. 365; J. M. Powell, 316; D. R. Carmichael, 1,291; R. F. Cope, 273.

Surveyor—Warren Douglas, 927; Henry Bledsoe, 601; John R. Ransone, 673.

Commissioners elected—Precinct No. 1, A. J. Reeves; No. 2, S. Hughes; No. 3, J. S. Willshire; No. 4, W. S. Quinn.

For the new Constitution, 2,254; against the new Constitution, 41.

August 28, 1876: President—S. J. Tilden, Democrat, 1,701; Peter Cooper, Greenback, 33.

Congressman—J. W. Thockmorton, 1,655; Amzi Bradshaw, 2; J. C. Bigger, 33.

January 9, 1877: For "local option," (prohibition), 501; against local option, 480; for the hog law, 130; against the hog law, 421.

February 21, 1878: For prohibition, 143; against prohibition, 540.

November 5, 1878: Governor—O. M. Roberts, Democrat, 2,630; W. H. Hamman, Greenback, 512.

Congressman—Olin Welborn, 2,584; E. M. Daggett, 486.

Representative—H. D. Brown, 10; J. N. English, 913; H. W. Barclay, 544; G. R. Shannon, 548; W. H. Graves, 626; B. J. Chambers, 633.

Sheriff—John C. Brown, 1,942; W. R. Bounds, 1,384.

County Judge—W. J. Ewing, 2,132; S. C. Padelford, 1,140.

County Attorney—W. F. Ramsey, 983;

O. T. Plummer, 647; S. Pope, 150; M. M. Crane, 1,535.

County Clerk—G. H. Maxey, 1,573; W. L. Williams, 1,738.

District Clerk—John B. Hudson, 3,271. (No opposition.)

County Treasurer—N. H. Cook, 3,298. (No opposition.)

Assessor—D. R. Carmichael, 1,243; Phil. T. Allin, 483; J. N. Briscoe, 761; W. F. Sparks, 806.

Surveyor--Warren Douglas, 1,088; John R. Ransone, 2,166.

Commissioners elected—Precinct No. 1, A. J. Reeves; No. 2, S. Hughes; No. 3, J. A. Baugh; No. 4, H. H. Freeman.

March 21, 1879: For prohibition, 643; against prohibition, 684.

November 2, 1880: President—W. S Hancock, Democrat, 2,982; J. B. Weaver, Greenback, 535; J. A. Garfield, Republican, 3.

Congressman—Olin Welborn, Democrat, 2,366; J. C. Kirby, Greenback, 594.

Governor—O. M. Roberts, Democrat, 2,983; W. H. Hamman, Greenback, 518; E. J. Davis, Republican, 2.

State Senator—L. S. Ross, Democrat, 2,732; C. L. Wasson, Greenback, 614.

Representative to Legislature—H. G. Bruce, 1,794; H. W. Barclay, 901; Moses Barnes, 761.

District Judge—Jo Abbott, 1,569; J. M. Hall, 1,930.

County Judge—W. J. Ewing, 3,395. (No opposition.)

County Attorney—O. T. Plummer, 1,550; M. M. Crane, 1,955.

Sheriff—John C. Brown, 1,465; T. H. Griffin, 535; George Shannon, 213; W. R. Bounds, 1,313.

Assessor—W. L. Scott, 497; D. R. Carmichael, 818; E. P. Harris, 864; W. F. Sparks, 988; J. N. Briscoe, 264.

Collector—J. W. Dalton, 1,633; Sam Caruthers, 170; W. J. Brown, 624; Owen Brown, 864; J. S. Wilshire, 222.

Treasurer—N. H. Cook, 1,242; O. Hightower, 1,359; V. Gray, 922.

District Clerk—J. B. Hudson, 2,448; C. L. Heath, 914.

County Clerk—F. E. Adams, 1,818; G. H. Maxey, 798; W. L. Williams, 901.

Surveyor—J. R. Ransone, 2,480; W. S. Rector, 956.

At this election Johnson county gave 2,453 votes for annexing the community at Kimball's Bend, in Hill county, and one against it.

March 7, 1882: Representative to Legislature—Owen Brown, 510; W. H. Graves, 277; William Jack, 236; J. E. Hollingsworth, 118.

November 7, 1882, Governor—John Ireland, Democrat, 2,475; G. W. Jones, Greenback, 641.

Congressman—Olin Welborn, 2,450; J. C. Kirby, 622.

State Senator—W. H. Getzendaner, 1,080; A. M. Douglass, 1,686; S. G. Caly, 193.

Representative to Legislature—J. L. Morgan, 857; Owen Brown, 2,088.

County Attorney—O. T. Plummer, 2,978; I. Stone, 4.

Sheriff—J. D. Mitchell, 411; J. H. Boyd, 1,096; J. R. Haley, 925; J. C. Freeman, 696.

Collector—J. W. Dalton, 2,516; J. E. Odom, 582.

Assessor—Z. Mabley, 1,444; D. R. Carmichael, 744; J. B. Prestridge, 330; W. F. Sparks, 547.

County Clerk—F. E. Adams, 2,898; J. E. Garrison, 233.

District Clerk—Phil. T. Allin, 1,909; J. D. Irvin, 153; R. A. Williamson, 1,008; T. H. Grace, 34.

County Treasurer—O. Hightower, 1,176; V. Gray, 1,924.

Surveyor—R. H. Adair, 948; F. T. Vickers, 1,285; R. H. Barrows, 801.

Commissioners elected—Precinct No. 1, A. J. Reeves; No. 2, S. Hughes; No. 3, J. A. Baugh; No. 4, J. M. Watts.

November 4, 1884: President—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 3,137; B. F. Butler, National Greenback, 189; James G. Blaine, Republican, 86.

Congressman—Olin Welborn, 3,160; J. C. Booker, 7.

Governor—John Ireland, Democrat, 3,204; G. W. Jones, Greenback, 302; A. B. Norton, Republican, 76.

District Judge—J. M. Hall, 3,164; S. C. Upshaw, 484; S. H. Lumpkin, 73.

Representative to Legislature—B. D. Tarlton, "Floater," 3,450; M. M. Crane, 2,273; D. C. McCain, 517; S. J. Chapman, 951.

Collector—J. W. Dalton, 1,397; J. E. Odom, 125; J. J. Stringer, 1,696; R. A. Poole, 594.

Sheriff—John H. Boyd, 3,599.

District Clerk—Phil. T. Allin, 3,697.

County Clerk—F. E. Adams, 2,265; W. L. Williams, 1,507.

Surveyor—Fred T. Vickers, 3,687.

Treasurer—V. Gray, 2,907; John R. Ransone, 833.

Assessor—Zeb Mobley, 2,378; L. M. Head, 1,388.

County Judge—W. J. Ewing, 992; H. W. Barclay, 953; B. D. Simpson, 1,258; J. M. Donaldson, 549.

County Attorney—O. T. Plummer, 1,342; J. N. English, 2,403.

Commissioners elected—Precinct No. 1, C. L. Cleveland; No. 2, Isaac Vickers; No. 3, R. D. Richardson; No. 4, H. H. Freeman.

November 2, 1886: Congressman—Jo. Abbott, 1,856; J. C. Kearby, 1,604.

Governor—L. S. Ross, 3,079; E. L. Dohoney, 498.

State Senator—A. Reed, 2,138; S. C. Upshaw, 1,414.

Representative to Legislature—G. C. Groce, "Floater," 2,470; J. M. Watts, 714; S. J. Chapman, 2,801.

County Judge—B. D. Simpson, 1,234; F. E. Adams, 2,594.

Sheriff—J. V. Leatherwood, 1,673; John H. Boyd, 2,172.

County Clerk—J. H. McCutchen, 1,340; W. B. Bishop, 2,172.

District Clerk—F. M. Williams, 1,380; Phil. T. Allin, 2,424.

County Attorney—O. T. Plummer, 1,914; George D. Green, 1,658; W. H. Skelton, 163.

County Treasurer—R. M. Hooker, 376; V. Gray, 1,663; M. S. Kahle, 407; C. L. Cleveland, 922; J. M. Hague, 265; E. B. Gray, 144.

Collector—W. M. St. John, 664; Zeb Mobley, 1,395; Owen Brown, 784; J. W. Dalton, 717; R. H. Box, 249.

Assessor—L. M. Head, 2,152; Robert Montgomery, 404; C. M. Hudson, 817; W. E. Rogers, 308.

Surveyor—J. S. McKinsey, 3,227.

Commissioners elected—Precinct No. 1, N. L. Clardy; No. 2, S. Hughes; No. 3, B. F. Davis; No. 4, J. W. Currier.

August 4, 1887: A number of amendments to the State Constitution were voted upon at this election. The vote on State prohibition of the liquor traffic stood, in Johnson county, 2,127 for it; against it, 2,161.

November 6, 1888: President—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 2,966; A. J. Streeter, United Labor, 1,050; C. B. Fiske, Prohibition, 116; Benjamin Harrison, Republican, 115.

Governor—L. S. Ross, 2,949; Marion Martin, 1,295.

Congressman—Jo Abbott, 2,904; Sam. Evans, 1,302.

Representative to Legislature—A. J. Brown, 2,460; H. W. Barclay, 138; John H. Veatch, 1,482; Sam R. Frost, "Floater," 1,408; George W. Belcher, 1,259.

District Judge—J. M. Hall, 2,820; B. D. Tarlton, 1,145; C. W. Jordan, 224.

District Attorney—P. B. Ward, 3,159; W. C. Wear, 947.

County Judge—F. E. Adams, 1,278; B. D. Simpson, 1,477.

County Attorney—O. T. Plummer, 3,631.

Sheriff—J. V. Leatherwood, 1,810; John H. Boyd, 2,437.

Assessor—L. M. Head, 339; J. B. Chorn, 765; W. M. Russell, 1,156.

Collector—Zeb Mobley, 1,440; A. F. Johnson, 315; S. B. Killough, 732; T. H. Griffin, 1,721.

Treasurer—V. Gray, 2,200; C. L. Cleveland, 1,517; John E. Odom, 123; M. S. Kahle, 364.

District Clerk—Phil. T. Allin, 1,883; A. J. Garrison, 602; P. P. Stringer, 1,754.

County Clerk—W. B. Bishop, 3,424; W. N. Elledge, 793.

Commissioners elected—Precinct No. 1, N. L. Clardy; No. 2, S. P. Henderson; No. 3, William Jack; No. 4, J. W. Currier.

November 4, 1890: Governor—James S. Hogg, 3,646; Webster Flanagan, 81; E. C. Heath, 62; Gustave Cook, 4.

State Senator—M. M. Crane, 2,632; H. W. Barclay, 1,014.

Congressman—Jo Abbott, 2,825; Isaac M. Darter, 67.

Representative to Legislature, 39th District—David Derden, 2,722; D. C. McCain, 929; I. A. Patton, 18.

Representative to Legislature, 36th District—E. D. Renfro, 2,424; John H. Veatch, 1,324.

District Clerk—John D. Kennard, 286; P. P. Stringer, 1,932; Phil. T. Allin, 1,586.

County Judge—F. E. Adams, 2,323; G. W. Humphreys, 1,487.

Sheriff—W. M. Battle, 793; B. F. Davis, 730; H. F. Long, 527; W. A. Stewart, 677; J. I. Rogers, 1,117.

County Attorney—H. C. Gardner, 821; C. V. Myers, 3,001.

County Clerk—W. B. Bishop, 3,703; J. S. Vaughn, 96.

Collector—Zeb Mobley, 1,059; T. H. Griffin, 1,485; J. W. Dalton, 887; T. G. Miller, 399.

Treasurer—V. Gray, 1,593; C. L. Cleveland, 2,052; J. E. Odom, 173.

Assessor—W. M. Russell, 495; R. E. Crozier, 1,068; H. J. White, 18; L. M. Head, 815; H. H. Estes, 780; W. E. Watts, 593; R. H. Adair, 887; "Lon" (A. C.) Scurlock, 7.

Commissioners elected—Precinct No. 1, N. L. Clardy; No. 2, S. P. Henderson; No. 3, William Jack; No. 4, N. F. Watts.

August 11, 1891, a vote was taken on four proposed amendments to the State Constitution, and on a Legislative resolution, affirming some and giving a majority against others.

By a glimpse at the foregoing table, under any given date, one can readily see who were the men in office at the time.

A REFLECTION.

Possibly this is as appropriate a place as any to insert a humorous burlesque of the manner in which some office-seekers push themselves forward into political prominence, in the form of an announcement of candidacy published a few years ago by a citizen of Johnson county, as follows:

"A Card to the Voters.—Feller Citizens: Shoved out by my numerous connections and a few friends, I am forced to announce myself a candidate for the Legislater. In doing this I want it understood that I don't want the offis; nur I don't want the munny that's in it; nur I don't want the honor that is attached to it; but yew see I am out, an' I don't want to be left out,—that is, I don't want the offis, but I don't to be wallupt either.

"Now, for my politicks: I am opposed to the new Constitution, and therefore accept the colonel's support. I am also in favor of dividin' up the counties an' increasin' offises until every man in the State can git at least one offis; an' therefore I'll git the support of all the candidates and all the aspirants; an' this would elect anybody. Therefore yew see the hope what is in me; an' considerin' further that as I am actually pusht out not by my own consent but by my connections an' friends, I think I am the man for the offiis.

"Yewrs in the one hope,

LONG HUNGRY.

"Crooked Creek, Texas."

THE BAR.

The courts of Texas, when Johnson county was created, consisted of the supreme court, the district court, the county court, and inferior or justices' courts. The several organized counties of the State were subdivided into judicial districts, provision being made for the election of a district judge and district attorney by the voters of each district. The judge, attended by the district attorney, was required to hold a district court in each county semi-annually, at a time and with jurisdiction defined by the law. The county court consisted of a chief justice, with jurisdiction over all matters of probate, and four county commissioners, who with the chief justice had jurisdiction over all county matters. They, together with a sheriff, district clerk and county clerk, were county officers, elected by the people. Each county was subdivided also into justices' precincts, each precinct having authority to elect a justice of the peace and constable, with limited jurisdiction.

It is impossible for us to give an exact chronological list of the lawyers practicing in Johnson county, but have succeeded in compiling a list almost complete, with a few reminiscences concerning most of them.

Before the war Silas Carpenter, one of the earliest practitioners of law in Johnson county and a very generous man, made a good record here, when he finally entered the army, was Second Lieutenant in Parsons' Regiment, Twelfth Texas Cavalry, and contracted consumption and died before the war closed.

Samuel Goodloe was also a lawyer in this county during its earliest period.

Captain William J. Neal, an early lawyer of this county, who had the respect of the profession, also entered the army, becoming captain of the first company (Company C, Twelfth Texas Cavalry) ever organized in Johnson county, and was killed in the first engagement, which was at Cotton Plant, Arkansas.

George M. Pierce, the first county surveyor, afterward practiced law, and finally lost his life, also in that "cruel war."

John W. Berry, a partner of Amzi Bradshaw, practiced at Buchanan when that place was the county seat. He died on the Brazos, and was buried at Buchanan, leaving a wife and five children. He was a good lawyer, having fully half the cases in court there, although he had an impediment in his speech, and was excitable in temper.

Lewis E. Trezevant was a good practitioner of law before the war, and even brilliant; he is now practicing at Galveston.

M. M. Clark, who was here in 1874 and other years about that period, is now engaged in farming and stock-raising near Abilene, Texas. He had been a Confederate soldier when a boy, was wounded, and is still a cripple. His practice here was never extensive: indeed, he was too much devoted to commer, cial affairs. "Mack," as he was familiarly called, was a marked character: was bright, sensible and well educated, fervently devoted to his friends, and as bitter against his enemies. Was once mayor of Cleburne and clerk of the House of Representatives.

Captain W. Shropshire, a lawyer here in 1874, etc., was a captain during the war between the States, serving in the First Texas Regiment, under General Lee in Virginia; was brave and daring. At the battle of Sharpsburg he received a dangerous wound in his left shoulder, which crippled him for life. "Wink" practiced law here in Cleburne several years, between 1870 and 1880, iving east of town. He was a Methodist in his religious views and died October 1, 1885, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, leaving a wife and six children.

A. V. Shropshire practiced here for some time, moved West, and is now deceased.

George F. Wooten, a young Georgian, came to the county in 1873, but in a few months returned to Cottersville, in his native State, where he married, and is doing well.

Jack Davis, a character, was in practice here a number of years during the '70s, in partnership with M. A. Oatis for a while, and is now in San Jacinto county, Texas, probably retired. He was of Irish descent, a son of James Davis, of early Texas fame, was well educated, impulsive, generous, but not studious of the law, although he was a successful advocate and had every element of an orator. Within the last few years he has joined the church, and is said to be a devoted Christian. He was very fond of politics, a fervent Democrat, but at one time astonished all his friends by joining a third party and running for Congress against Charles Stewart.

F. C. Beckett, in partnership with Mr. Clack for a time, was not here long enough to make an impression.

Amzi Bradshaw, although a resident of Waxahachie, practiced a great deal before the Johnson county bar, and also took a prominent part in the politics of the district, which included this county. Not highly educated, frontier in style and somewhat eccentric, he was yet a strong man and intellectual, having many of the elements of true manhood, and was very popular. He was not married until late in life and he finally died of paralysis, in 1882.

D. T. Bledsoe was a very prominent lawyer here during the '70s, in partnership with James N. English for a time. W. S. and Benjamin F. Bledsoe came to Alvarado in 1867, and to Cleburne in 1869. After the death of Benjamin F. Bledsoe, D. T. and W. S. formed a partnership, which continued for several years. W. S. died, and D. T. is now living at Abilene, Taylor county, Texas, where he is engaged in the practice of law with K. K. Leggett, a former resident of Johnson county; the firm name is Bledsoe & Leggett, and they have a large and profitable practice.

R. H. Beall practiced in Cleburne two or three years, in partnership with Plummer & Clack, and then removed to northwestern Texas, engaging in mercantile busines. He is probably a resident of Fort Worth at preset.

James W. Brown first established himself here in 1866, at Buchanan, having read law with Judge Ferris in Waxahachie. He was a typical, low-country South-Carolinian, came from Charleston, that State, was regarded as a very fine lawyer, and had considerable practice, although he never took much interest in criminal law. He stood high as a man, had various business connections from time to time, being first a member of the firm of Ferris & Brown, then Brown & (Jack) Davis, Chambers & Brown (in exchange and banking business), Brown & (J. M.) Hall, Brown, Hall & Ramsey, Brown, Ramsey & Crane and Brown & Fisher. About 1885 he moved to Dallas, where he is said to be doing well. Here he was the first county attorney under the first county-attorney law. He and H. H. Hemphill were the first lawyers to locate at Cleburne, then the new county seat.

A. W. DeBerry, a native of Kentucky, came to Panola county, this State, where he was licensed to practice law, was Secretary of State during the administration of Governor Coke, who was succeeded by R. B. Hubbard as Governor, and then DeBerry resigned and came to Cleburne to practice law in 1876; practiced here for several years, a portion of the time in partnership with Tillman Smith, and then went to Fort Worth, and thence to Cisco, and finally to Aransas pass, where he is supposed to be now. He was a gentleman of plain manners, a good lawyer and an excellent man, universally respected by the bench and bar. Ex-Governor Wheeler, who at one time time had the largest judicial district in the United States, is his son-in-law.

Tillman Smith, a North-Carolinian, just referred to in partnership with A. W. DeBerry, came to this county the same year, 1876, with his partner. He was licensed to practice law in Hillsboro, Texas, settled in Navasota, Grimes county, by which county he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature; later he was elected to the Senate, which position he resigned to come to Cleburne. In 1891 he went to Fort Worth and formed a partnership with Fields & West: the firm is now Fields, West & Smith. Mr. Smith is a good lawyer.

A. A. Clark was in Johnson county but a short time, leaving here perhaps in 1878 and going to Albany, Shackelford county, Texas, where he still resides and is doing well in his practice. He is a fine gentleman.

Frank A. Fisher, a native of Illinois, came from Ottawa, that State, to Texas, in 1878, and remained here in Cleburne in the practice of the law and in various other connections until 1885, when he moved to Sweetwater, this State, where he now lives. He is a gentleman of high character and scholarship and a good lawyer, and is now said to be prosperous.

H. H. Hardin was a young man from eastern Texas, practiced here a short time and moved West, where he is now teaching school.

E. F. Yeager, who was a member of the bar of Johnson county, after having taught school a number of years, filling the chair of Greek and Latin in two or three institutions, settled at Alvarado, and afterward entered into the newspaper business at Waxahachie, in 1880, where he was quite successful until 1888, when he died.

J. S. Clayton, who was a member of the Johnson county bar about 1879, was from Tupelo, Missisisppi, and is now engaged as a merchant in Cleburne.

J. H. Cannon, another law practitioner in Cleburne, from eastern Texas, was in partnership here with Wynne, and Griffin & Hall, and has moved away.

P. W. Wynne, just referred to, is said to be dead.

Thomas J. Wyatt and R. R. Hemphill were practicing in partnership here in 1869. The latter returned to South Carolina, entered the newspaper business and was finally elected to Congress from that State. Mr. Wyatt was afterward in partnership with G. H. Maxey, and now lives in Decatur, this State, where he has been Mayor. He is a good judge of law.

Hendricks & Hendricks were practicing together in Cleburne in the early '70s. The elder Hendricks, who was regarded as the best land lawyer in the district, died here, and the younger died at Fort Worth.

J. C. Rushing, practicing here about the same time, was for a while considered the best lawyer in the county, but he neglected his studies, fell behind the times and finally went down in his profession; but he bought a large tract of land in Los Angeles county, California, on credit, and sold it out in small tracts at a great advance in price, thus accumulating great wealth. He was living there when last heard from.

James Hiner, who practiced law in Cleburne, was county judge two or three terms; was also a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He moved to Granbury when it was struck off from Johnson county, and was the county clerk there when he died, some years ago. The period of his residence here was about 1870.

W. H. Griffin was here in the early '70s, afterward went to Austin, and probably still further West.

W. F. George and B. D. Simpson have also been Cleburne lawyers.

THE PRESENT BAR OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

The attorneys at law now practicing in Johnson county are: M. M. Crane & W. F. Ramsey; W. Poindexter & S. C. Padelford; C. V. Myers & W. D. McKoy; J. N. English & W. J. Ewing; J. A. Stanford & B. Clark; J. M. Hall, Jr., George D. Green, O. T. Plummer, L. B. Davis, A. J. Clendennen, A. P. Taylor, W. B. Featherston, M. A. Oatis, H. P. Brown, J. F. Henry, William H. Bledsoe, P. B. Ward and C. Y. Kouns,—all in Cleburne; I. A. Patton and Andrew King in Alvarado; and Hiram C. Gardner in Grand View. No attorney's name is intentionally omitted. Sketches of many of these are given in the biographical department of this volume.

Greenberry H. Maxey, who had the earliest law license in this county (dated February 22, 1845, at Glasgow, Kentucky), although retired from legal practice, may yet be considered a member of the Johnson county bar. This most honored resident and one of the most efficient up-builders of the community during the prime of his life, was born in Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Kentucky, August 22, 1822, the son of Edward and Jane Maxey,—his father of Virginia stock and his mother a native of Tennessee, of Irish ancestry on her mother's side. These parents were striking examples of chivalry and noble deeds.

As he grew up young Maxey was employed on a farm and in learning the cabinet-maker's trade. At the age of twenty-two he entered the law school at Glasgow, Kentucky, where he graduated at the date of his license already mentioned. The same year he moved to La Fayette, Tennessee, where he lived thirteen months, practicing law, when he volunteered in the Mexican war, in Colonel Campbell's First Tennessee Regiment, which body of men acquitted themselves as nobly as any regiment in the world. At the close of the war he located at Dardanelle, Arkansas, and followed cabinet-making for a year and legal practice two years longer.

Then, in 1852, he went to California, where he followed mining the first winter, and after that engaged in carpentering and in selling goods. His career in California was attended with fair success, excepting that he lost a great deal of money by bad credits. Leaving that State at San Francisco, December 1, 1854, he returned to his old home in Kentucky, where he was married, in February, 1855. In September of that year he came to Johnson county, locating two and a half miles north of Buchanan, intending to follow farming, but was almost immediately elected county clerk, when he moved to Buchanan, then the county seat; meanwhile he worked some at carpentering. In August, 1862, he was re-elected county clerk and again re-elected in 1864, but the next year he was "re-constructed" out by Jack Hamilton. The very next year, however, he was restored to that office by the people for four years; and this time he continued to hold it until 1868, when General Reynolds, the military Governor, "re-constructed" him out again, causing him to be succeeded by Peter W. Wynne.

In 1873 Major Maxey was elected district clerk, which office he continued to fill until April, 1876, when the offices were divided by a change in the constitution of the State, and he was again elected county clerk for a two-year term. Since that time he has held no office, excepting that of notary public, but he resumed the practice of law for a time.

He has been initiated into the three main branches of Freemasonry.

At the date mentioned he married Elizabeth Walker, daughter of William C. Walker, of Tennessee, and she is still living, young-looking, hale and hearty. They have no children, but brought up a nephew of Mrs. Maxey, named Greenberry M. Walker, who was killed on the railroad November 5, 1882.

ANECDOTE.

The following little anecdote may be in place here: In July, 1878, in the case of the State *versus* Reynolds and Quillan, the county attorney offered in evidence a postal card to prove the ownership of certain horses alleged to have been stolen by the defendants. The owner's name being Dutch, and the letters in the name on the card being arranged differently from the same as written in the indictment, the counsel for the defense objected on the ground that the former name was not *idem sonans* with the one in the indictment. The judge remarked that he would like to know the *sonans*,—that these Dutch names were to him unpronounceable. The prosecuting attorney declared that they were to him "unspellable," and the objecting attorney stood mute. The *Chronicle* remarked on this, "No tribunal outside of Fatherland can ever adjudicate this question."

THE PRINCIPAL CRIMES.

In giving a brief account of the most interesting events in the history of crime in Johnson county, no reflection is cast upon the morals of the community, as they are in fact better than the average. Only one man committing crime within the boundaries of this county has been legally convicted of murder in the first degree, and executed, namely, Samuel H. Myers, an account of whom is given a little further along.

ROBBERY OF MAJORS HEATH AND CATHY.

The following circumstance is so noted that we must give of it at least a brief sketch. January 20, 1868, Major E. M. Heath, while sheriff and deputy assessor and collector of Johnson county, was on his way to Austin, in company with Major Cathy, ex-collector, and they were robbed nine miles beyond Hillsboro, the former of $2,800, State money, and the latter of $1,000, private funds. Four highwaymen on horseback did the nefarious job, and safely got away. Majors Heath and Cathy at first saw several men ahead of them, seemingly cross the road. As they had noticed a herd of cattle not far away, they supposed that the horsemen ahead of them were drovers. They traveled two miles before overtaking them, and as they came up with them they observed that there were four of those mysterious men in number, masked with black cloth. One of them shot at Major Heath when within twenty feet of him, and did not miss him very far. One of the others presented his pistol against the body of Major Cathy and ordered him to surrender. The highwaymen then blindfolded the travelers, led them off separately 300 yards, to a thicket, and robbed of them of all their State money, not touching their individual property, excepting the $1,000 of Major Cathy's money. They were then led back to the road separately, still blindfolded, and placed on their horses. Major Heath was turned toward Waco, and asked if he could "unblindfold" himself, to which he replied affirmatively; and he was ordered not to look back, at the peril of his life, and to travel slowly in the direction of Waco,—so that he could not get back to Hillsboro before night; and that if he attempted to return sooner he would be killed. Obeying the injunction he traveled till he came to the third house, about four miles ahead, before he found a man, when, collecting a party of four, he returned to the spot where the crime had been committed; but of course the robbers were gone.

Major Heath supposed that Major Cathy was killed and made search for him; but on reaching Hillsboro he found him there.

THE SEQUEL.

But the above is not the end of the story. From the *Chronicle* of April 10, 1869, we quote the following account of the sequel, which is far more exciting:

"Ben Bickerstaff, formerly of Titus county, whose name has become familiar from one end of the State to the other as a desperado, negro and Federal slayer, and who produced terror wherever he went, and Jo Thompson, were killed at Alvarado by the citizens April 5, just past. The particulars, which we received from an eye-witness, were these: Bickerstaff made his appearance in this county some time in December or January, making his home here and committing sundry depredations. It was charged upon him that he was guilty of the robbery of E. M. Heath, the deputy tax assessor and collector of this county; of robbing negroes and interrupting the farming interest by running negroes off the farms where they had been employed; of threatening the lives of some of our best citizens, such as Major Purdom, Colonel Hoyl and Rev. Mr. Powell, of Alvarado and its vicinity, for opposing his course and remonstrating with him; of threatening the grand jury at the late session of the court if they attempted to find a true bill against him; and finally of so terrifying judge, solicitor and court as to cause its suspension at the end of the first week.

"The citizens of the county determined that they would not submit to this state of affairs and settled upon the plan of procuring from the judge a bench warrant and apprehending him; but this the judge was afraid to grant. Being thwarted in this, the citizens in the vicinity of Alvarado and other sections of the county entered into an organization, with the determination to kill him and Thompson at Alvarado on Monday evening, at which place Bickerstaff had promised to come and get a barrel of flour from the store of Robert Moore. On that evening the streets were crowded with men who had come in and secreted their guns in the different store-houses. But little after five o'clock Bickerstaff and Thompson were seen at some distance approaching the town; the streets were immediately cleared, every man running to his arms and secreting himself in a store-house. They rode up on the square, Thompson eight or ten feet in advance, on a small gray horse, and Bickerstaff riding a mule, raising their hats and making signals to each other, as they rode on slowly in the direction of the Milliken House, looking cautiously to the right and left.

"When they got opposite Rogers' shoe-shop, on a sudden the firing opened from the doors and windows of Milliken's and Powell's store-houses, which was followed by a discharge from every business house in town. At the first discharge Thompson was killed, shot through the heart with a buckshot. Bickerstaff fell from his mule and after lying on his back for a few minutes rose on his hands and fired three or four times at Mr. Powell, who was standing in his storehouse, gun in hand, the last shot knocking the gun out of his hand. The crowd commenced firing again, with the cry, 'finish him;' 'shoot him again,' etc. Several shots were fired, after which he fell on his back, apparently lifeless. The crowd approached him, but saw that he still exhibited signs of life, whereupon they disarmed him, taking from him three six-shooters and two Derringers, which were observed to be the same with which E. M. Heath was armed when robbed. He now became sufficiently revived to talk a little, called for Robert Moore, and for water, morphine and whisky, which were given to him. Before Mr. Moore came he told the crowd he had $45 and a Remington six-shooter, which he desired to be given to his wife, asking them not to abuse her and stating that she was a good woman; and he desired her to go back to her people. He asked why he was shot, and was told that Cathy was the cause. He was now suffering intensely.

"On being asked if he had any confession to make, he replied, None; that whoever had killed him had killed a brave man, and one that was true to the South; what he regretted was, they gave him no chance; but he came near getting one of the 'damned rascals' anyhow. His voice now grew fainter and in a few moments he expired. He was literally covered with wounds, having several in his ribs and in different parts of the body, back and front, in the eye, in the arms and hands,—not less than twenty-six wounds in all!

At the same time sundry events produced a very strong suspicion that Major Cathy, who represented himself as being robbed of $1,000 when Major Heath was robbed, was himself the leading party in the robbery, concocting the plan and getting Bickerstaff to execute it. He was apprehended and taken to Waco. It is rumored that Bickerstaff made this disclosure with reference to Cathy."

In the succeeding number of the *Chronicle* another account was published, giving also other but mostly unimportant particulars. Captain Mills asked Bickerstaff to tell him who brought this upon him, which he refused to do, saying, "Never; no, never." Major Cathy was believed by the citizens to be the man whose name Bickerstaff refused to give, for he was seen in his company and was known to be often at his house.

The *Chronicle* added: "This man Thompson had been a resident of Alvarado and vicinity for some two years or more, during which time, in direct violation of law, he opened a whisky doggery in Alvarado and swore he would sell whisky, law or no law. Whereupon the citizens held a meeting and passed resolutions to enforce the law, resolving to spare neither time nor money in the employment of counsel to assist them in the enforcement of the law, there being a special act of the Legislature prohibiting the sale of liquor in Alvarado. He for a time resisted, swear that he would sell whisky in Alvarado at all hazards, and those opposing it had better lie low or he would send them to hell, where he had sent many a man before.

"Being overpowered, he desisted from selling, but still determined on his revenge; and about one week before his death he said in the presence of our best citizens, 'that Alvarado had made him succumb, but now Alvarado should yield to him, and, by G——, he would burn the town to ashes and send every man to hell!"'

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.

April 21, 1875, two men made one visit to Chambers & Brown's bank and two visits to T. D. Lorance's bank, pretending to sell gold for currency. Tying their horses about 100 yards below the first-mentioned bank they entered the office of that institution. The first man entering presented a ten-dollar gold piece at the desk and the other passed forward so as to get a range of the safe door, drawing his pistol. Mr. Hartsough, the cashier, seeing his suspicious movements, sprang for his pistol and presented it, crying out, "Get out of here! Get out of here!"

The men seemed to be taken by surprise, and after snatching his pistol commenced retreating toward his accomplice, walking backward. Mr. Hartsough incautiously advanced around the corner of the counting desk and table, when his own pistol also missed fire. A shot was then fired by one of the robbers, which missed its aim. Mr. Hartsough then rushed upon them, they being near the door, when he stumbled and fell against them, and all went out together, Mr. Hartsough falling. One of the robbers then ordered the other to kill him, and he then shot with better aim and gave Mr. Hartsough a dangerous wound, the ball entering the under lip, passing out in front of the wind-pipe and lodging against the collar-bone.

The desperadoes then retreated to their horses, and Mr. Hartsough, as soon as he could rise, pursued, firing upon them. Unfortunately his pistol had only three or four charges in it, and one missed fire.

It was afterward ascertained from the postmaster that these robbers had asked for mail addressed to Coleman and J. H. Martin. In their endeavor to get away they lost the mare, being so hard-pressed by the citizens who had heard the firing. The robbers, as may be seen from the foregoing circumstanstances, obtained no money, being frustrated by the timely efforts of Mr. Hartsough.

The rascals who attempted to rob Chambers & Brown's bank were found in May, 1875, in the southern part of Collin county, by deputy Sheriff George Shannon and James Cope. First they arrested a man at work in a cornfield, whose name ostensibly was Spurgeon and who bore so good a reputation there that they were tempted to let him go. Spurgeon expressed himself as perfectly willing to come to Cleburne, and said that when he arrived here he could satisfy every one that he was not the man. So unconcerned was he about the matter that they were in a measure off their guard.

However, they started for Cleburne with the prisoner. At night Shannon took the first watch and Cope the second. Near morning Spurgeon found that Cope was sleeping and he quietly stole out in his night-clothes, mounted a horse and made his escape. He rode bare-back for nine miles, when he reached the residence of a relative and exchanged his horse for a better one, telling him to say to those sheriffs that he was the man they wanted, and that if they came up with him they would get something they would not want. This was the last ever heard of Spurgeon.

After his escape, as above described, the sheriffs returned to his old neighborhood and found that he had sent word to a man named John H. Ferguson, who lived some distance from Spurgeon's, that he was arrested. Neither of them could be found again. It was evident to all, after a little inquiry that Spurgeon and Ferguson were the men who attempted to rob the bank. A subsequent communication from Collin county gave the information that both these men bore a good reputation, as well as their families and connections, and that the community were correspondingly surprised at the denouement.

About 1874 Mr. Pidcoke was murdered by poison. Two parties were implicated, one of whom was arrested and tried, but finally acquitted, at the second or third term of court. The occasion created a great deal of excitement.

SAMUEL H. MYERS.

February 21, 1877, is the date when Mrs. Mary A. Hester, living three miles north of Alvarado, was shot and killed by Samuel H. Myers, aided by an accomplice, James M. Bowden. Myers was arrested and tried in several terms of court and finally sentenced to be hanged. The particulars of his career during this long period constituted the subject of much matter in the newspapers. After his sentence he broke jail and got away from it about 250 yards, when he was re-captured, amid great excitement of the crowd that was rapidly collecting. He was executed March 19, 1880, protesting his innocence to the last, in the presence of 6,000 or 8,000 people. This is the only legal execution by hanging that has ever taken place in Johnson county.

Bowden was arrested and on trial took a change of venue to Somervell county, where the first jury was eleven for acquittal and one for twenty-five years in the penitentiary; but on the final trial the jury stood ten for hanging and two for imprisonment for life. While in jail, in February, 1878, he attempted suicide by drinking a quart of whisky at one draft, which he had gradually collected by saving at one side the small quantities which the jailer had brought him from time to time. The desertion of his wife had made him despondent.

IN BRIEF.

In the month of July, 1877, H. M. Pharr, generally known as "Doc" Pharr, killed Peter M. Herrell, in the eastern part of the county, and was soon caught, as he did not endeavor to make his escape as briskly as he might have done. Deputy Sheriff Tom Coulter and a large force of citizens tracked him to a point eight miles south of Hillsboro, where they found him making some coffee over a camp fire. He was known to be well armed, and it was deemed advisable to use stratagem. It had grown dark, and the boys concluded to play drunk. With loud, mandlin-like talking they came up and one said, "Boys, I am bound to light my pipe." The others followed, and while the guilty wretch was over the fire with the new coffee-pot which he had robbed from his murdered victim, and unsuspicious of danger, he was covered by shot-guns and pistols in the hands of the men who meant not to be trifled with. He surrendered without a struggle. He was finally convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, but was killed in a railroad wreck before his time was out.

April 24, 1879, Shed Griffin was killed at a house of ill-fame just outside of the city limits of Cleburne, by officers Lowry and Cox, in the discharge of their duty in attempting to arrest him. Griffin received seven shot-wounds, probably any one of them fatal, and yet he fought considerably after having received several of them!

On the morning of the 13th day of July, in the year of grace 1891, the three little children of G. A. Newberry were found murdered in the back yard of his residence, a few miles north of Cleburne! Mrs. Mary

Newberry, the grandmother of the children, was convicted of the crime during January following, and sentenced to imprisonment for ninety-nine years! Not even a plea of insanity was presented in court.

Oliver Perry Arnold, an honored resident living about eight miles north of Cleburne, having been sheriff and collector from 1869 to 1876, can relate many interesting incidents. He was a remarkably faithful officer, never failing to bring to trial a refugee from justice, although bribes were offered him and he has been shot at by the fleeing criminals. At one time he arrested a man named Thomas O'Conner, who had committed murder in Bosque county, capturing him on the county line and turning him over to the authorities of that county. He broke jail and was at large nineteen years, when Mr. Arnold again arrested him, and he was tried and sentenced for life. During all that period of nineteen years Mr. Arnold held in trust the money ($320) which he took from the criminal and for which he gave the examining justice a receipt.

William Jack, in writing upon the trite subject of the whipping-post, in the *Chronicle* for October 11, 1878, in order to call attention to his article, avoided a caption or any introduction to forewarn his reader what his subject was, commencing thus: "In attempting another article on this subject, I shall name the subject as seldom as possible. The word itself has become offensive to me, but the subject seems to grow in importance. Although I believe that something ought to have been written on the subject at the start, and waited and wished that some one more competent would assume that duty, I feared there was not matter enough contained in it to make a respectable article." And thus he proceeds for a dozen lines or more, when he introduces a supposition and writes nearly half a column before the reader can discover what the topic is.

JOHNSON COUNTY IN THE WAR.

The first company for the last war raised in Johnson county was organized immediately after secession, on the ground where Cleburne now stands, on Henderson's land: hence the place was named Camp Henderson. It was organized by General W. H. Parsons, aid-de-camp to the Governor. W. J. Neal was elected its Captain. The second company was soon made up, and this was commanded by Captain W. R. Shannon; the third by A. J. Frizzell; the fourth by J. A. Formwalt; the fifth by H. G. Bruce; the sixth by H. C. Childress; the seventh by Sam Caruthers; the eighth by —— Cathy, and the ninth by H. A. Hart. Of the above captains, Shannon, Formwalt, Caruthers and Hart are still living. Shannon is now in California; Formwalt at Granbury, Hood county; Caruthers at Kimball, on the Brazos, in Bosque county; and Hart near Glen Rose, in Somervell county.

Altogether, during the war, Johnson county furnished about 1,100 men,—a number equal to all the able-bodied men in the county, including boys and aged men. There was therefore no chance for conscripting from Johnson county; and on every battlefield of note she was represented by some of her brave sons, and she was never disgraced on any ground. How is that for patriotism? And those who did not go to the battlefield were at home, equally patriotic in raising the necessary supplies of life. Witness the anxiety of those left behind, and the kindness of mothers in their endeavors to send forward the essentials and even the comforts of life to their sons in camp and on the battlefield.

At this point the imagination is impatient to cast aside and repress the external noise and rush of material things, and hover, charmed, over the motherly significance of every little convenience and comfort forwarded to the son of war, as he goes forth to distant lands, with the chances against his ever returning alive. And when on the terrible battlefield, or in the tedious, lonesome, malarious camp, he receives from home a bottle of preserves or a package of knick-knacks, done up in clean napkins, as only feminine hands can do them, can he fix his mind, even but for one moment, upon the real significance of these things, which is indeed more spiritual than material, without shedding a tear? And the longer the mind dwells upon it, the longer it wishes to dwell upon it, until it collapses into a vacuity of thought from sheer exhaustion. Let him feel these things who can; others cannot be made to feel them with ever so much rhetoric. This secret of life-and-welfare preservation, perceived only by true mothers, is too sacred even for poetry, or for words in any form.

PARSONS' BRIGADE.

Most of Johnson county's men in the war served in Parsons' regiment or brigade, and we therefore give here a somewhat detailed account of its career.

Parsons' Cavalry Brigade was formed about September, 1862, and was composed of the Twelfth Texas (Parsons'), Nineteenth Texas (Burford's), Twenty-first Texas (Carter's), Morgan's Texas Battalion, and Pratt's Battery.

The following is from the report of the committee appointed to prepare matter for publication, and was read at the fourth reunion of Parsons' Brigade, held at Alvarado, August 1 and 2, 1883.

"The 11th day of September, 1861, was one of immense moment to the county, the northern portion of Ellis county in particular, and all the country adjacent. The companies formed under the supervision of W. H. Parsons, by authority of Edward Clark, Governor of the State of Texas, had assembled at Rockett's Spring for the purpose of organizing a regiment of cavalry for the service of the State of Texas in the war then imminent between the States, North and South. Early in the morning the people began to pour in to witness the election of officers to perfect said organization until the entire place was thronged with men, women and children, who awaited the coming of the hour with the eagerness of a curiosity sharpened by the novelty and magnitude of the occasion. At the hour of 10 A. M. the bugle sounded, and ten companies, comprising about 1,200 men, marched from their quarters and formed a hollow square in order better to perform the work in hand. This done, the marshal of the day (whose name is forgotten) demanded to know their nominations—first for colonel, when the name of Parsons was called by many voices, and soon a proud form on as proud an animal glided into the open space and made a brief address to the volunteers around him, after which the marshal called for the vote, and W. H. Parsons was unanimously elected. John W. Mullens was elected Lieutenant Colonel; E. W. Rogers, Major; John Hogan was then appointed Surgeon; Dr. Embree, Assistant Surgeon; T. G. A. Willis, Quartermaster; Frank Ayers, Commissary; A. B. Burleson, Adjutant. These, with the appointment of Rev. J. Fred. Cox to the chaplaincy, completed the organization of one of the best regiments that ever went into the service of any country. Their subsequent history verified even this strong assertion of present worth.

"The command was mustered into State service for one year, and when transferred to Confederate service, October 28, 1861, at Camp Grace near Hempstead, the term was for one year. The winter of 1861–'62 was spent in the camp of instruction on Sims' bayou, about eight miles from Houston, on the railroad to Galveston, where a great deal of rain fell and the morning fogs were almost equal to an average rain, in consequence of which many sickened and died. Their names the future historian of the brigade will recover from the living or from records not in the hands of this committee. In the early part of the spring of 1862 the Twelfth Texas Cavalry was ordered to the East, the route being through the State of Arkansas. They were anxious to cross the Mississippi, but were retained on this side. On the 25th day of May, 1862, they were reorganized under the first conscript act passed by the Government of the Confederate States, at which time a number of officers and men availing themselves of the opportunity left the command and returned home; others were elected to fill vacancies thus occurring. Prior to this time a detachment from the regiment, under command of Major E. W. Rogers, had met the Federal troops at Searcy Lane, May 17, 1862, where they were victorious. Soon after the reorganization, several regiments, to-wit: the Twenty-first, Colonel G. W. Carter; the Nineteenth, Colonel N. M. Burford; the Seventeenth, Colonel Fitzhugh; ——, Colonel J. R. Taylor; ——, Colonel Darnell; Colonel Garley's and Pratt's Battery, reached Arkansas. On the 7th day of July, 1862, the Cotton Plant fight took place, under the command of Brigadier-General Rust, in which several men were killed and wounded. Shortly after this all these regiments were dismounted, excepth the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first. We think Morgan's Battalion became connected with the brigade about this time, but have to depend more on memory than any data in our possession. The history of the brigade from this time was quite variable. They met the enemy at various places, and constituted always a check to any of their advance movements.

Success attended them at L'Anguille and at other points in the State of Arkansas. They were for the most part kept on out-post duty and in front of the main army. But to give even a brief sketch of the brigade, based upon the papers at command, would assume the appearance of extreme partiality, as only those of one regiment, the Twelfth, have come into our possession, except that we had the order book for the brigade and the company record of Company E and Company I, Nineteenth Texas Cavalry. Of the Twelfth Texas Cavalry we had only tolerably complete rolls of Company F and a few of Companies A and B. In order to perfect anything like an accurate report or history of these noble commands that did signal service for the Confederate States in an attempt to maintain the constitutional principles of States' rights, it seems imperative that we should secure the rolls of all the companies in all the regiments and battalions; the deaths, present postoffice, occupation and standing of her men; there should be collected the history of campaigns, incidents of the march, battle and encampment, all of which go to make up a complete narrative of the doings of the brigade. To further this end we recommend: 1st, That a committee of one be appointed from each company, who shall at a designated hour proceed to obtain, from the members present, such data as are indicated above or any other that may by you be thought worthy of record; 2d, That a committee of three be appointed by you to take charge of said papers, whose business it shall be to draft from them and such other sources as may become available a connected historical sketch of the brigade from the organization of each regiment to the organization of the brigade and on to the end of the struggle.

[Signed] " W. H GETZENDANER,
" J. F. COX,
" A. M. DECHMAN,
Committee."

" Our regiment was stationed at Cache river, twelve miles east of Des Arc, Arkansas. About midnight, the 1st of August, 1862, we were aroused from our slumbers by what we supposed to be a volley of musketry. We formed line and awaited the coming in of our pickets, whom we supposed had been fired upon. At daylight it was evident the alarm was false, and that a falling tree in the swamp must have made the rumbling noise taken to be musketry. We repaired to our quarters to get breakfast, leaving our horses saddled, as we had orders to change camps after breakfast.

" In a short time we were again in line and then on the march, as we supposed, to our new camps. We had gone some several miles before we were informed that a scout was the real object. We traveled all that day (Saturday) until nine o'clock at night, when a halt was called. We were then on the banks of the L'Anguille river, six miles from the enemy's camp. About 10:30 o'clock, without anything for man or horse to eat, we lay down. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning we were again in our saddles ready to start. We crossed the river at our camps. The crossing was bad, and although we were careful, nearly a fourth of the horses bogged and fell with their riders, but would get out after a struggle or two. After crossing the river there was but a trail through the woods to travel in. We of course marched in single file, and it was necessary now to keep the files well closed. This, on account of darkness and the boggy places in the trail, was very difficult, and ere long the command became separated and lost. The first company of the main body had a pilot and kept the right road, but the second got behind, lost its file-leader, went off into another trail, leaving behind it the first company in Fourth Squadron. The second company of Fourth Squadron, at same place, also lost its file-leader, but happened to take the right trail and was followed by the other companies in its rear. After much anxiety the lost fraction found the main body, then came to a halt, and lost also. Lieutenant Getzendaner, having just come up to the main body with the lost men, was informed of the trouble about losing the way, and that there was much uneasiness among the men. He found a man who claimed to be a pilot and took him to the head of the column to show the way, riding close by his side, with drawn pistol to meet any emergency, for this pilot had offered his services and was not known to be sent to us by the colonel commanding; nor, indeed, was it known that he was a pilot. It was feared that he might possibly lead the command into an ambush. In a little while, however, another pilot who was known, arrived, and all then confidently moved on through the darkness along the narrow trail over bushes and logs, to overtake the advance. This was done about daybreak, on the main road near Caledonia. O, what joy pervaded our hearts to know that all was yet safe! Much of the anxiety caused by the delay in the march was for the safety of the First Squadron, composed of companies A and F, and Johnson's spy company, which companies, after crossing the river had been sent down the stream to take position in rear of the enemy, to respond to the attack of the main body in front and to cut off the retreat of the enemy. The attack was to be made about daylight, and if the main body failed to come the enemy would fall upon and cut to pieces this small force in their rear.

"The main body now being reunited, the troops were thrown into columns of fours, and were ordered to cap their guns. The command then moved forward at a sweeping gallop. The men, conscious of a coming conflict, sat on their horses as only well-trained troopers can, and the horses with bowed necks and distended nostrils were as much nerved up and as eager and as conscious of the coming conflict as the riders. It was a grand scene as that column swept down the broad roadway. Just before coming in view of the enemy's pickets, the command to walk was given and the column moved slowly and deliberately down the road toward the picket post, about three hundred yards from the enemy's encampment. But one picket was on duty at the time. He was so confident that the approaching column was one of the battalions of his own regiment he did not wake up his comrades, four in number, but stood gaping at the column till the advance was within twenty yards and their guns brought to bear on him. He surrendered at once, but one of his comrades, on waking up and realizing the presence of the enemy, fired his gun in the air.

"The advance raised the Texas yell and at once moved on at a gallop followed by the main body at a charge, forming line within a few yards of the enemy's camp. The firing at once commenced. It was our intention to take all of them prisoners, and it is said Major Eggleston, commanding, so ordered in response to the summon, but owing to the screams of the stolen negroes, of whom they had about 200, no command could be heard. The men were driven from their pallets in almost a nude state, so great was their surprise. They seized their guns, however, and took to the trees and logs and contested every inch of ground. We passed on, driving them from tree to tree and from log to log, creating with our double-barrel shotguns fearful havoc among them, their horses, mules and the negroes. They were now struck in the rear by the force sent for that purpose, and the field was soon cleared. Never did men fight more desperately than this Wisconsin battalion. All except about fifteen, who escaped, were either killed or captured. We took about ninety-four prisoners, most of them wounded, and killed about seventy. Some twenty or more of the wounded could not be moved and were left on the field in charge of their surgeons. The enemy had about 200 men; we about 300. Colonel Parsons and Major Farrar commanded the main division; Lieutenant-Colonel Burleson commanded the division sent to the rear of the enemy, and Lieutenant Kennon commanded the advance. The regiment moved left in front, and formed into line with Fifth Squadron on the right, Captain Maddox commanding; the Fourth next, Lieutenant Getzendaner commanding; the Third next, Captain Hawkins commanding; the Second next, Lieutenant Morris. Lieutenants Wright, Ingram and James, commanded the companies sent to attack the rear. We lost two men killed—W. T. Wise, of Ellis county, Company E; ——Montgomery, of Johnson county, Company C; —— Barber, of Company B, and W. M. McTyre, of Company E, mortally wounded; two others severely wounded, and some ten slightly wounded. About fifty negroes were killed and some 230 re-captured. We took all the baggage, etc., that could be transported with ease, and burnt the remainder. The property taken and destroyed was estimated at nearly half a million dollars. J. H. Bradley, of Company E, with some five men left on picket duty at L'Anguille, in following the command came across a squad of six of the enemy and captured and brought them in.

"The command left the field about 8 o'clock in the day and started for Cache river, where we arrived on Monday noon, having traveled some fifty-six hours, with not more than five hours' rest, and without anything to eat for man or horse. Well done for the Twelfth Texas,—officers, men and horses!

"ONE OF THE TWELFTH."

"August 3, 1862."

The officers of the Twelfth Regiment Texas Cavalry were: Field and Staff—W. H. Parsons, Colonel; L. J. Farrar, Major; A. B.

Burleson, Lieutenant-Colonel; W. G. Vardell, Adjutant; R. A. Terrel, Captain; Frank Ayres, Commissary.

Non-commissioned Staff and Band:—H. A. Highsmith, Sergeant-Major; Dan Price, Orderly Seygeant; W. A. Calfee, Chief Bugler; J. Lane Oldham, Second Major Sergeant.

Many more particulars are given concerning Parsons' brigade, etc., on subsequent pages, in the history of Hill county.

On Decoration Day, 1890, after one or two great speeches had been made, at Cleburne, extolling the patriotism of the Confederate soldiery in general, with no special reference to what the new and self-sacrificing county of Johnson had done, Major E. M. Heath, after obtaining permission, took the stand, gave in a few words the principal facts and figures, and concluded with the request that all those present who had been members of the 1,100 that had volunteered from Johnson county arise and come forward, when just eleven responded,—one to each hundred,—amid uproarious applause. Their names were: E. M. Heath, Jeremiah Easterwood, Bud Head, Bay Hart, John A. Chitwood, Ben Barnes, G. H. Maxey, A. C. Scurlock, Henry Powell, Jack Jones and A. Rivers.

(See under head of Alvarado for the Alvarado Camp of ex-Confederate Veterans.)

RAILROADS.

Johnson county is now well supplied with railroads. Among the first railroad meetings held in this county, where actual business was transacted, the principal one perhaps was that which was held November 12, 1877, at the courthouse in Cleburne, of which J. G. Woodson was chairman and W. H. Graves secretary. Major E. M. Heath explained the object of the meeting, and after due deliberation a committee of five was appointed, consisting of Colonel B. J. Chambers, Major E. M. Heath, S. B. Allen, Dr. T. D. Lorance and W. Poindexter, who reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

That a committee of fifteen be appointed to confer with a committee of fifteen selected by the citizens of Dallas county, to devise ways and means for building a railroad from Dallas to Cleburne by way of Alvarado, and to investigate the proposition offered by the company known as the Dallas & Cleburne Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company; said committee to meet at Dallas November 20, 1877, at one o'clock P. M., at the courthouse.

2. That said committee from Johnson county report to the citizens of said county at the courthouse in the city of Cleburne on the 1st day of December, 1877, the result of the proceedings of the convention at Dallas.

3. That the chairman of this committee appoint the following named gentlemen to constitute the committee from Johnson county: George Cotter, I. A. Patton, S. B. Allen, N. F. Sparks, John Powell, Colonel Frio, W. S. Queen, A. D. Kennard, E. M. Heath, N. H. Cook, B. J. Chambers, William Poindexter, H. G. Bruce, W. Douglas and W. H. Graves.

Afterward the following were added to the above committee: O. P. Arnold, John T. Leigh, Colonel S. Ewing, B. D. Simpson and T. V. Smith. These gentlemen had authority to appoint proxies.

At the convention afterward held at Dallas it was found that there was a difference of opinion as to the manner in which the road should be constructed, the Dallas men preferring the joint-stock plan, while the Johnson delegates favored donation and refunding. In order to effect a compromise, ten men were appointed from each county to open subscription books, with a view of organizing as soon as $25,000 should be raised in each county. The ten men appointed in Jŏhnson county were L. B. Truelove, J. M. Hill, Moses Barnes, O. P. Arnold, A. D. Kennard, I. A. Patton, John Powell, S. P. Hollingsworth and B. J. Chambers. But, although the Johnson county men did their duty, nothing much was accomplished under the above arrangement, the railroad companies playing hide-and-seek in order to obtain every advantage.

In 1879 it was determined to organize a stock company, with a capital of $25,000, to build a narrow-gauge road from Cleburne to Dallas by way of Alvarado, and in June of that year opened subscription books; and meetings continued to be held to keep up a popular interest and to urge the people to subscribe.

But it is characteristic of human nature not to be enterprising except when excited; and soon after a rousing meeting was enjoyed the interest would die down and the method of the proposed enterprise be forgotten. This is the case everywhere and in all relations. Only the zealous few will carry forward any enterprise to success. It would be very tedious to give in detail all the movements and plans, hopes and fears, exhortations and expectations which afterward dragged their weary length along for years before railroad building actually began. Thus it has been in all communities in the introduction of the first railroads. Afterward great trunk lines from a distance will often rush through the county a feeding line to their system without consulting the people or asking aid, and almost unawares. The local papers, in nearly all their allusions to the progress of early railroad interests, exhort the people from time to time to subscribe stock or donations, answering the inquiries of those who wonder why the enterprise does not proceed and giving the results of interviews of the principal railroad men of the locality with sundry officers of the company, generally to the effect that the officers of the company proposing to build were "pleased with the route," "the prospects," etc., but with no definite information when they would commence the construction of the road or why it was delayed. For a long time the railroad companies were not protected by a law providing the right of way on reasonable terms, and thus they were left at the mercy of greedy real-estate owners along the route who placed their property at exorbitantly high rates.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company extended its line from Fort Worth southward through Joshua, Cleburne and Rio

Vista to Temple, etc., in 1881, and this line was untimately extended to Galveston. It is now called the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad, and is a part of what is now briefly termed the "Santa Fé system." The long contemplated road from Dallas to Cleburne was not built until 1884, and then it was constructed by the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railroad Company, who afterward sold it to the Santa Fè company, when it became a part of the Santa Fé system.

On these roads the citizens of Johnson county raised their quota, amounting in round numbers to about $100,000, and all this was purely donation, not stock. This includes the right of way through the county, the depot grounds and 100 acres in Cleburne for shops.

About 1881 the great the Missouri Pacific Company built their road from Fort Worth, by way of Burleson, Alvarado and Grand View, and on through Hillsboro to Waco. This is now a part of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas system (M. K. & T.,—often euphoniously abbreviated to "Katy").

The branch from Cleburne to Weatherford was built in 1887, also by the Santa Fé Company; and in 1888 the Fort Worth & Rio Grande road, through the northwestern part of the county, was built, with a depot at Cresson in this county.

There are now ninety miles of main track in Johnson county. The assessment upon railroad property in this county in 1888 was $707,450. At Cleburne is a round-house with thirteen stalls, and also railroad machine-shops. Thus Cleburne is the end of four divisions of the great Santa Fé railroad system, and about 500 railroad men make their headquarters here, and about $37,500 per month is expended in Cleburne. This amounts annually to nearly half a million dollars; and the railroad business is steadily increasing.

AGRICULTURAL, ETC.

THE SOIL AND ITS FERTILITY.

The soil of Johnson county, geologically, has already been described. Agriculturally it is of three grades, the black-waxy, black-sandy and red-sandy. The first variety prevails on the prairie or western portion of the county and on the extreme eastern edge of the county, while the other two prevail in the Cross Timbers and bottom land. All these kinds of soil are very productive, and productive, too, of nearly all kinds of grain, fruit, vegetables and fiber. All of Johnson county was regarded as only stock country up to about 1870. It was at first believed that it would never be a good agricultural section. Wheat was largely grown, but very little corn and cotton. Flour was the chief article of export, and this was hauled mainly to the south and southwestern towns, often as far as San Antonio. It was also taken to eastern Texas, and there exchanged for lumber. As late as 1874 the prices for unimproved land were as low as $3 to $8 an acre.

The next year Colonel I. T. Goodwin, of the *Rural Farmer*, made a tour through the State of Texas, and wrote as follows concerning Johnson county:

"Johnson county is rapidly improving and filling up with good, substantial citizens.

The town of Cleburne is a model beauty. I find that the people of this section of the State are generally good and successful farmers, and many of them have learned to make money. To illustrate, I will give an instance of one citizen of that county, A. D. Kennard, who lives ten miles from Cleburne, becoming rich by farming: 180 acres of corn, 7,200 bushels at 50 cents, $3,600; seventy acres in wheat, 1,400 bushels, $1,400; thirty acres in oats, 1,200 bushels, $600; seven acres in sorghum, 100 gallons of syrup per acre, at 75 cents, $525; seventy-five acres in cotton, one-half bale per acre, at 11 cents, $2,000; 125 beeves sold annually, $2,500; sixty horses and mules sold annually, at an average of $50, $3,000; seventy-six head of hogs sold annually, $950; wool sold annually, $400; total, $14,975, as the proceeds of a stock farm of 362 acres.

"It will be seen that in this calculation Mr. Kennard buys no horses, mules, beef, mutton, bacon, syrup, meal or flour. Add to this the milk, butter, vegetables and poultry raised on this farm, one will see that he lives in luxury on his own home productions; and it takes a smaller number of hands to attend to this farm than it does to cultivate and gather from 362 acres of land, one-half corn and one-half cotton, as is the general rule in some parts of Texas.

"Say now that Mr. Kennard uses $4,975 worth of grain himself (his meat being already furnished), he clears each year $10,000, less hire of ten or twelve hands, which cost about $2,000, leaving $8,000 net profit per annum."

Colonel Goodwin proceeds to contrast with the above the net profits of cotton-raising, which is scarcely anything. The cotton-raisers of this section will now (1891–'92) read the above item with considerable emphasis, while they can sell their cotton for only half the above price.

The next year, 1876, this county in its agricultural productions exceeded every other in this State of the same territorial extent and population. That year it produced a surplus of 250,000 bushels of wheat; in 1874 it had produced a surplus of 50,000 bushels of corn, although a drouth had prevailed.

Johnson county is in the heart of the grain-growing region of central Texas. Corn will average, taking a number of years together, thirty bushels to the acre, wheat twenty bushels, and cotton scarcely ever falls below a half bale. V. M. Hightower was the first to raise buckwheat in the county; stalks reached a height of five feet.

A Johnson county farmer states a few facts in regard to some popular errors taught and believed by nearly all persons who have occasion to be brought in contact with them, either by experience or hearsay:

"It is believed that when wheat, for instance, is ripe, it must be harvested within a few days, else it is ruined or lost to the farmer. My experience is to the contrary. One year, when the wheat became ripe, I made everything ready to cut it; had hands engaged to bind, etc., and in the evening of the day before I was to begin took my reaper to the field and tested it so there would be no delay or hindrance. That night it began to rain, and poured down for six weeks, forty-two days, beating Noah's flood two days in point of time, but not in quantity. The wheat stood, and after the rain ceased I cut and threshed nineteen and a half bushels to the acre. It is true a great deal was wasted, but what I saved was fine and not damaged in the least."

COTTON.

Neither corn nor cotton is much affected by the usual drouth of summer. In 1890, when the drouth was severer than usual, the farmers raised a better crop than they had done in apparently better seasons. This of course was dependent upon other better conditions than usually prevail, and some of these conditions are not very apparent. There were shipped at Cleburne, during the fall and winter, 1890-'91, 14,000 bales of cotton.

FRUIT.

Isaac Kelly was the first man in Johnson county to demonstrate the practicability of grape-culture, making of it a splendid industry. E. C. Campbell, living two miles from Alvarado, has been for many years a successful fruit-grower and nurseryman, demonstrating that one can make a good livelihood by the former industry alone.

As in all other communities, the farmers are too much inclined to confine themselves to one or two specialties, and the more far-seeing are advising the agricultural community to adopt a diversity. Accordingly there is now a growing sentiment in favor of a few other products than corn and cotton, namely, pecans, castor beans, etc.

The pecan orchards in Texas are attracting attention. In a few years they will prove a great source of income to their owners, and one of the largest is that of Mr. Swinden, in Brownwood, Brown county. A few years ago he grubbed out 600 acres of land and planted it in pecans. He has now 11,000 trees, some of them in bearing condition, and already paying him twenty per cent. on the investment and twenty per cent. in the increased value of the land. In six or seven years Mr. Swinden expects to realize from all his trees, and estimates that, at a bushel a tree, he will have 11,000 bushels, which, at $5 per bushel, will be $55,000 annual income; $5,000 for gathering, hulling and pushing, will leave him a net profit of $50,000. Of course it requires time, expense, care and trouble to grow such an orchard, but what successful industry can be secured that does not demand all these conditions? Most of the streams in western Texas are lined with a gigantic growth of pecan trees, but a portion of the nuts which they bear is lost in the streams, and fully half the value of the crop is lost in the cost of gathering; the nuts, too, are not so large and choice as those grown by cultivation. Those who are looking for easy and profitable farming should make the pecan industry a study, and the quicker they put it in practice the more money will they make.

Pecans planted in the nut do better than those transplanted as young trees, for two obvious reasons: first, no advantage accrue to the tree in having its roots cut off as if it were undergoing a process of training as an ornamental tree; and secondly, in transplanting there is no care taken to keep the tree turned toward the same points of the compass as it naturally grew; and when a tree, for example, is turned with its north side to the south in transplanting, the sun injures it and it becomes stunted and diseased. In fact this is an injury to any tree taken to a new situation.

LIVE-STOCK.

The following account of one of the first importations of short-horn cattle from the North, by S. J. Chapman, in the Cleburne *Chronicle* of November 21, 1874, gives many useful hints:

"March 23, 1874, I received a fine milch cow of the Jersey family, and her calf, eight days old, a male. The cow died twenty-two days afterward, with acclimating fever. Her calf is now over seven months old, and is as fine an animal as could be desired, although he had the advantages of a suckling only twenty-five days. He is as large as any common Texas year-old past, with smooth, regular form, proving beyond all contradiction the superiority of the families he sprang from over our Texas cattle for any and all practical purposes.

"With the cow and her calf I received another male calf, six weeks old; and on the 22d of April I received six heifers and two males, making ten calves in all. The last received were from one to seven months old when they came to hand, but in such a bad condition that I thought it would be impossible to raise some of them. Notwithstanding their low condition at the time received, and the extraordinarily hot, dry summer, they are all alive and in a healthy, thriving condition at this time, and can be seen any day on my farm, one mile south of Stubblefield. Seven of the ten had the fever during the summer, and recovered with very little treatment. My opinion is that they were too young to suffer so severely in acclimating as older cattle; and further, I believe the way I managed them generally greatly assisted them. I fed them on wheat bran and corn meal for three or four weeks, gradually, after ten days, decreasing till I quit feeding them entirely, except the three youngest. I kept them every day on the grass, bringing them water at noon and penning them every night to date.

"This way I have managed them and believe I have had better success in keeping them alive than I could have done by any other plan. My reason for not feeding them and pushing them up in flesh was that I feared stimulating feed would have a tendency to increase their disposition to fever. I concluded that a living calf was better than a dead one, although lean and perhaps somewhat checked in growth compared with what they would have been had I fed them freely, as has been the custom of most purchasers of fine cattle in this State. High, stimulating food, fed in spring and summer to fresh imported cattle, has been one of the main causes of so much mortality and loss to the persons introducing fine cattle into this State, and not the want of hay or green pastures in winter, as supposed by some. Neither is it a poisonous plant that they gather with their food while grazing, but simply change of climate, their natural organization or physical traits being constituted for a colder climate than ours, their blood thicker and their flesh and fiber perhaps firmer and less porous. Hence the disposition of fresh imported stock to fever, and the greater liability of matured cattle than calves. I am certain that all that is necessary to stock our country with as good cattle as can be found anywhere is time and patience, with a little good judgment.

"We have (in Texas) embarked in the fine-cattle trade without giving the subject the study and attention it so richly deserves: hence heavy losses have been the result in most instances. Importing fine cattle is one thing, but the acclimating of them is another. Then let us learn by the past and improve upon it in future, and not be too hasty to have the finest, but first secure the health of our stock, and then we can feed and pamper to suit our taste.

"That the raising of fine stock in Texas will be a success and very profitable to the owner and to the country at large, I think is beyond a doubt."

Mr. Chapman's prophecy in the last sentence has proved true. Many farmers have profited by his advice, and also by further information gained from others, so that under the new *regime* of raising imported stock upon cultivated products and in enclosures there is far greater return for the money and labor expended than under the old ranch system of wild grazing, especially when the increased value of land is considered.

G. W. McClung, in the western part of the county, has demonstrated the profit of sheep-raising in this section of the State. At first he made a purchase of only sixteen head of sheep, but soon afterward he bought more, until he had a thousand, and ultimately even 1,800 head, which latter number he has had most of the time until the present. He is the principal sheep-raiser of Johnson county, and reports it profitable. He has no epidemic diseases among his flock to contend with, excepting that they were troubled some with the scab about ten years ago. The greatest enemy he has to contend with is the wolf; but animals of this species are becoming fewer almost every year, by the use of strychine. Dogs do but very little harm.

Hogs also can be raised at a great profit in this region; and the fact that the farmers raise so few here is explained only upon the theory, simply, that it has not yet become customary, like the corn and cotton industries. Some of the farmers claim that pork is more cheaply raised in sections where it is the custom to raise more corn and where labor is cheaper; and thus they can buy their pork in exchange for cotton more cheaply than they can raise it themselves.

The same may be said of vegetables, the present class of farmers "not feeling like bothering with such small things."

FENCE LAW.

The propriety of adopting a law requiring those who raise domestic animals to keep them within enclosures was discussed at great length a number of years ago, with many nice calculations whether financially it would be more profitable to adopt such a law. During the discussion, 1875-'77, an election was held with reference to the "hog law," to determine whether the "*pen* were mightier than the *sward*," as the *Chronicle* wittily expressed it. But no general fence law has ever been passed.

A local writer treats of the following popular fallacy: The idea is not only entertained but deeply rooted, that a fence made of cedar rails will last forever; but it is not a fact. We of this part of the country made our fencing out of cedar, hauling the rails from eight to twenty miles and putting them up in good shape. Now, in 1891, there is scarcely a fence left: rails all eaten up and worm-holed. A bee called the "cedar bee," which resembles the bumble-bee, having done the most of the damage. It has been, and is almost everywhere believed, that no insect would touch the cedar, except possibly to light upon it, and even that was thought unusual; but a few years ago a worm made his appearance and built his house over himself, after the pattern of a coat of mail, which he constructed from the cedar he had devoured. This worm then attacked the shrubbery by eating the foliage during the hot, dry weather which killed the plants. Many old ideas thus perish under the scrutiny of relentless experience.

Fence-machines are now being introduced for weaving smooth-wire fence, to take the place of the disagreeable barbed-wire now in vogue. While it is a little more expensive some may prefer it.

THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTY.

It will be convenient to give the assessment roll for 1879, as an intermediate milepost between the pioneer period and the present time, by way of comparison:

Land, resident owners	$1,565,675
Land, non-resident owners	127,048
Town Lots	197,076
Land Certificates	97
Wheeled vehicles	74,715
Machinery, etc.	50,918
Manufactured articles	275
Horses and mules	290,742
Jacks and Jennets	3,690
Cattle	129,898
Sheep	2,783
Goats	137
Hogs	27,804
Goods, wares and merchandise	130,179
Money	44,242
Miscellaneous	324,764

This was an increase over the preceding year of $310,668 and 483 more polls. The value of machinery and tools increased twenty-five per cent; sheep fell off about one-third; hogs, about four per cent; and on horses there was increase of only two per cent; goods, wares and merchandise increased thirty per cent; and miscellaneous property grew one-third. The above valuations foot up $3,270,058, and it is understood that "assessed valuations" area bout forty per cent. of the full cash valuation.

The present (1891) assessed valuation of the county is $6,552,537, in the following items:

Real estate, country	$3,334,895
Real estate, city	719,070

Carriages, wagons, etc	77,920
Manufacturers' tools, etc	47,335
Horses and mules	516,335
Cattle	170,127
Jacks and jennets	12,785
Goods and merchandise	264,835
Money	40,944
Miscellaneous property	1,820,184

With the above should be compared the

POPULATION.

In 1860 the white population of Johnson county was 3,774; negro, 513; total, 4,287. The total population in 1875 was estimated at 15,000, and in 1876, at about 18,000, of which Cleburne had 2,000. According to the census of 1880 Cleburne district had 3,968, besides 1,848 outside of the corporation; Alvarado census district, 3,040; Grand View, 2,861; Pleasant Point, 1,492; Camp Creek, 1,301; Marystown, 1,263; Caddo and Beat No. 8, 2,055; total, 17,835.

The census of 1890 gives the following table:

PRECINCTS.	
Cleburne	3,278
1. Including Cleburne	7,760
2.	1,601
3.	1,521
4. Including Alvarado	4,587
Alvarado	1,548
5. Including Grand View	2,988
Grand View	257
6.	1,615
7.	1,456
8.	835
Total for the county	22,318.

As to the character of the population by nationality, we can say that it is almost exclusively American. It is remarkable, by the way, that there, as almost everywhere else in the United States there is a certain proportion of negroes and Chinese. This may be accounted for, by the fact that these classes of laborers consider that their services are required to some extent in every community, and accordingly they push themselves everywhere in order to find employment in the readiest manner.

LOCUST PLAGUES.

"Grasshopper" raids occurred every two or three years in the early period of the settlement of this region, but none of consequence have appeared since 1873, excepting in the spring of 1877. Says a resident:

"In the fall of the year 1853, in September, grasshoppers, grasshoppers, grasshoppers! around, above, below, grasshoppers everywhere, and as to numbers, no estimate could be made; they were simply without apparent number. The appearance of their approach was that of a dark cloud with a reddish tinge, in the northwest, which arose gradually as though they were real clouds. By the time the cloud reached apparently the fourth of the distance to the zenith, a low, heavy sound was heard which increased as they approached, until it sounded like a heavy wind. Now and then a hopper would fall like single drops of rain from a passing low cloud, increasing in numbers until they amounted to a sprinkle, and still increasing till, like a heavy rain, they poured down, covering the earth a couple of inches deep in some places, and crawling and hopping and squirming like a mass of mammoth brown skippers. They pounced upon all vegetation, whilst the air as far up as the eye could penetrate was filled with them, and so thick that they cast a dark reddish shade on the earth. The sun looked as though it was enveloped in a dense smoke, and gave a feeble, reddish light. The earth, which was covered with a heavy coat of vegetation, green and growing, after the arrival of the hoppers, about the third day, looked as though a fire had swept over it, not a spear of anything green was to be seen. The invading host infested every house, cutting clothing and even devouring grains of wheat and corn. We had to wait until they passed on before we could sow wheat, the voracious marauders preventing all farming operations. They were of a dark brown or black color, and had a very strong, peculiar odor. Hogs and fowls got fat on them, but the fowls, partaking of the same odor, they could not be eaten. The hogs were not tested at the time, and by "hog killing," later on, the odor had disappeared, if they had had it at all. The bulk of the hoppers left in about two weeks, but vast numbers remained and died or were devoured by the fowls and hogs. They deposited eggs in the ground which hatched out the following spring, and the young ones destroyed much vegetation as well as injured some wheat. Again, in 1858, the grasshoppers made their appearance, but they were not near so numerous as in 1853; also in the fall of 1867, they visited us, but they were not as numerous as in 1853. In the fall of 1873 they came once more, almost as numerous as in 1853, and the young next spring destroyed the gardens; and as it was a drier season and consequently produced less vegetation, the hoppers were more troublesome about the houses, cutting clothing and eating dry grain. We have not been much troubled since."

ANECDOTE.

A correspondent of the Cleburne *Chronicle* of April 24, 1869, writes that a wonderful invention had just originated in the brain of an old lady in his neighborhood which far outstripped the Stafford cultivator (then just introduced) and all other farming implements, in the way of guarding corn and cotton against worms and insects. She had planted a small patch of cotton, and was in great dread of the cotton-worm; and, having also a maternal regard for her beloved son,—not wishing to expose him to the terrible hardship of hoeing cotton,—conceived the plan of "physicking" her cotton patch. Accordingly, she called upon a certain physician in Cleburne and procured a supply of vegetable pills and vermifuge. The pills she planted promiscuously through the cotton, adding every now and then one tablespoonful of vermifuge. The old lady was sanguine of success, for the reason that if pills would purge and remove poison and obnoxious things from the stomach they would surely have the same effect in scouring cotton-fields; and if vermifuge would destroy and remove worms from different localities it would surely cause the cotton-worm to slide out of the field like a greased tape-worm!

In early times big prairie fires were frequent, doing, however, but little damage, as there was but little property to destroy. During the intermediate stage of settlement, more damage was done; nowadays such fires cannot occur. A disastrous fire, however, swept over the prairie west of Cleburne, October 21, 1878, consuming considerable property. The wind caused it to travel at about the rate of two miles per hour. The origin is supposed to have been a cigar dropped by a traveler along the road.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

During the early '70s Johnson county, in the wake of civilization, whether good or bad, inaugurated the system of holding county agricultural fairs. An association was formed, which held its first fair in 1873. The details of this exhibition we could not obtain.

The second annual fair was held during the latter part of October, 1874, after a protracted drouth. There was a good average attendance each day, and no accidents or row occurred. The display of articles was good and there was quite a lively competition for premiums. There were four or five entries each in the list of preserves, jellies and cakes, showing that the ladies were disposed to make the matter interesting to the lookers-on, even if defeated in the premiums. The display in this department was very good, and the position of the tasting committee was rather an enviable one.

There was very little competition for the cotton premium or among the grain-producers, owing probably to the drouth and the consequent shortness of the crop.

On Wednesday occurred the "Great International" menageric and circus of James A. Bailey & Co., which took out of the county more dollars than would have been required to make two such fair-grounds as the county had at the time; but notwithstanding this the attendance at the fair was good. The display of fruits and vegetables was beyond the expectations of any one, as the summer had been so dry and hot. The floral display, too, exhibited much taste and labor. In fact, the pots and boxes were so arranged that the area occupied appeared like a tastefully laid out flower garden. More room was wanted.

The number of entries for the premium hog was not large, but the animals exhibited in this department were good specimens. The Berkshires outnumbered all others; they are considered the best class of hogs to be raised in this part of Texas.

The display of cattle was very satisfactory, but it was generally admitted that the modern shorthorn breeds would be an improvement upon the old longhorn style.

On the third day occurred the exhibition of horses and mules, which showed great improvement in quality upon former times, although the display was not great. On Saturday the attendance was a "perfect jam." Everything was pleasant but the dust, which at times was almost beyond endurance.

The marshals succeeded in keeping good order during the fair and a general quiet prevailed at all times. The Cleburne brass band was on hand promptly every day and discoursed lively music. G. H. Maxey, the secretary, labored indefatigably and successfully during the whole week to make the fair not only a success but superior to the previous one. The first fair on their new grounds at Cleburne they held in 1876; but, although the exhibitions already held were good, yet, for the want of sufficiently attractive new features, these great occasions began to become "an old story," the people neglected them and they went down. More recently, however, the cause was revived by the "Agricultural and Fair Association," who held one fair in 1890, upon their grounds in the northwestern part of Cleburne, which they improved and fenced, but for the lack of sufficient popular support they sold the grounds to pay their debts, and thus the "fair" chapter of the history of Johnson county for the present is ended.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

The Patrons of Husbandry began to establish themselves throughout the United States about 1868, and with the commencement of the hard times of 1873–'79, they were at the highest tide. They organized granges in almost every neighborhood in Johnson county. In 1874 there were fifteen, and October 6, that year, they organized a county council. At this council the following plan of co-operation was adopted:

1. That the Johnson County Council form a joint stock association for the transaction of business.

2. That the capital stock shall be —— dollars, divided into shares of $5 each.

3. No grange or member shall be allowed to subscribe for more than one-tenth of the capital stock.

4. Each stockholder shall have one vote, which may be voted by proxy.

5. That portion of the council who are stockholders shall be the board of directors, who shall have full control of the business of the company.

6. They shall elect a general agent.

7. Said agent shall be a patron of husbandry and a member of some one of the subordinate granges of this council.

8. He shall be permitted to select his own assistants, and as many as shall be deemed necessary.

9. He shall give bond and good security for the faithful discharge of his duty.

10. There shall be an executive committee, consisting of five patrons, whose duty it shall be to superintend the business generally, to rent or purchase a house, to see to the marketing of the goods, etc.

11. Goods shall be sold to patrons at seven per cent. above cost and carriage.

12. Goods shall be sold to those who are not patrons at twelve and a half per cent. above cost and carriage.

13. The company shall deal strictly on a cash basis, never buying or selling on credit, but may exchange goods for produce on such terms and conditions as the directors may determine.

14. After the capital stock has been subscribed any patron may become a member by paying the sum of 50 cents, but not receive dividends in money until the full share of $5 has been paid.

15. The dividends accruing upon sums paid in sums less than $5 shall be cumula-

tive, and thus go to increase the sum paid until it reaches $5.

16. The net profits shall be divided as follows: stockholders shall be entitled to interest at the rate of ten per cent. of the stock paid in. There shall no interest accrue except on paid stock and from date of payment. The dividend shall be declared only after interest is allowed. The dividends shall be declared by the following plan: One-half to be retained by the company as an accumulating fund, and the other half to be divided among the stockholders *pro rata*.

17. Agents and their clerks shall receive for their services a stated salary.

Under the above arrangement a few "co-operative" stores were established, one of which was run at Cleburne for ten years, but in course of time abandoned. But in many other respects the granges continued to flourish, as their functions were manifold.

Naturally the grangers have given many public demonstrations. The first of the kind was given at Lee Academy, east of Cleburne, on the first anniversary of the birth of their order in this county, December 4, 1874. That point has always been, up to date, one of their strong-holds. About half-past 9 o'clock on the day mentioned, the audience began to assemble, and by noon there were upward of 400 persons on the ground. The local grange, in connection with visiting members from other granges, met at the house of Mr. Roberts, a short distance from the lodge hall, and marched to the hall under a floating banner upon which was inscribed the word "Friendship." After an appropriate piece of vocal music the grange was opened in due form by the master and a prayer by the chaplain; then for more than an hour D. R. Carmichael entertained the audience by an address on the "Evils Arising from Monopoly, and the Remedy."

Bountiful tables were afterward served, reminding one of the good old days of yore.

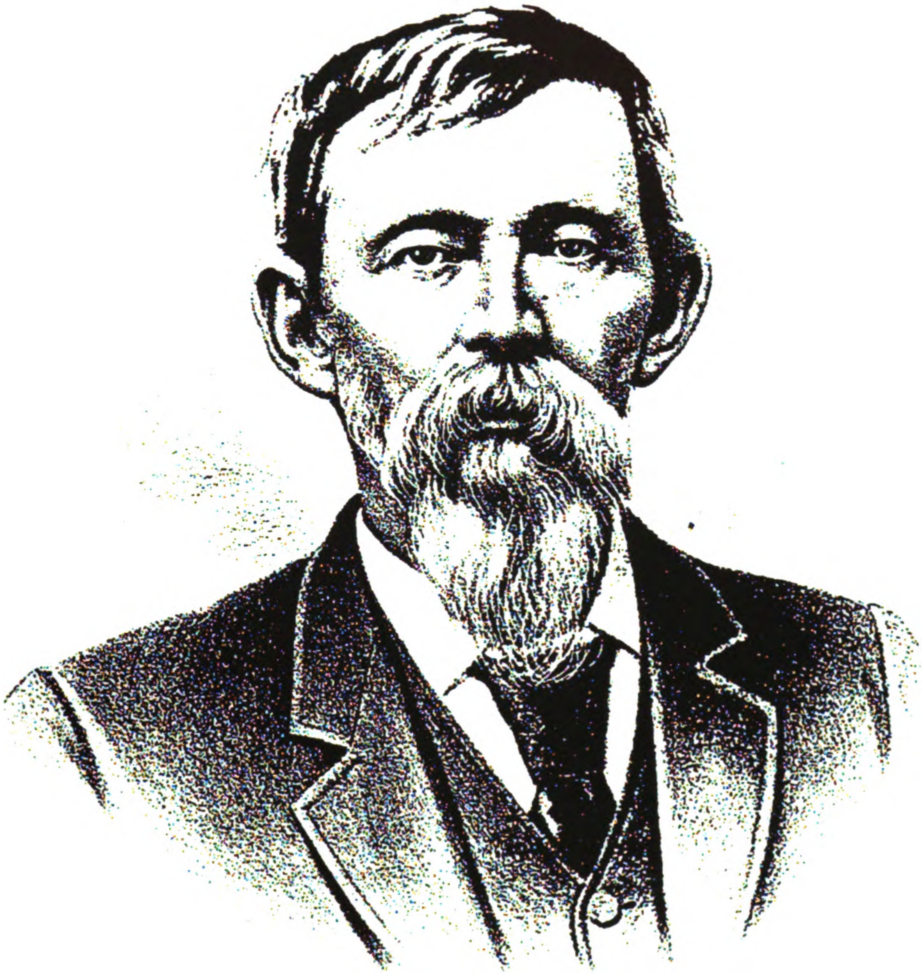
Next, for an hour, the people were addressed by Rev. Thomas Gaskins, on the "Farmers' Wrongs and the Internal Workings of the Order." After this there was a brief review of the intentions of the grange by S. A. Daniels, of Rusk county. Then the audience was dismissed and all returned home well satisfied with the day's entertainments.

July 3, 1875, they had an extraordinary celebration at Cleburne, the attendance being over 5,000! Colonel Lang delivered the address, a remarkably good one. The day passed off without accident or rowdyism, and every one went home satisfied with the entertainment.

In 1878 they reported that their order in this county was as strong as ever, and on a firmer foundation than ever before.

A few granges are still living (1892), and working zealously, and still have a county council. The State grange has an annual fair and an experimental farm.

Within the last ten or twelve years the "Farmers' Alliance" movement has been under headway; but it is said that it is not now so strong as it was a few years ago. It is a very secret organization, and we cannot name many of the leaders. Captain W. A. Houchin, a very popular man, was elected



Ben Barnes Sr

president of the first alliance in the county. At one time there were twenty separate alliances in Johnson county, with a membership ranging from thirty to seventy each, thus aggregating about 1,000 members. Their influence in politics is very strong.

As a representative farmer of Johnson county, we give here a sketch of the following gentleman:

BENJAMIN BARNES.—This gentleman is a son of Benjamin Barnes, Sr., who was born in Georgia in 1803, passed his life in that State, and died there in 1885. He was a wealthy and influential planter, owning a large number of slaves, and about 2,000 acres of land in Crawford county, besides saw, flouring, woolen and rice mills. Before the war he was estimated to be worth $100,000. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Democrat. For some time he was a justice of the peace in Crawford county, and while acting in that capacity he performed his father's second marriage ceremony. He was an earnest Christian man and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which for a number of years he was a class-leader and steward. He was twice married. In 1820 he wedded Patience Spears, a native of Stewart county, Georgia. By her he had ten children, as follows: Moses, a capitalist of Alvarado, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work; Sarah, widow of Robert Vinson, is a resident of Johnson county; John, deceased, was the founder of the village in this county named Barnesville, and was a stock-raiser and speculator; Martha, the fourth-born, has been thrice married; her first husband, Henry Hardison, of Houston county, Georgia, died, leaving her with one child, and her second husband, John Cowart, of Bibb county, Georgia, was killed in the Confederate service; her present companion, W. W. Hardie, is a large property owner in Brunswick, Georgia, where they reside; Patience, deceased, was the wife of Benjamin Lightfoot, of Johnson county; Benjamin, the subject of this sketch; Andrew J. resides near Barnesville, Johnson county, Texas; Eliza, of Montezuma, Macon county, Georgia, is the widow of John Adams; Remeleson, who was first married to William Adams, now deceased, is the wife of James Adams, of Johnson county; William and James Adams were brothers and were from Macon county, Georgia, the tenth-born died in infancy. For his second wife Mr. Benjamin Barnes, Sr., married Mary Hamilton, by whom he had seven children: Joseph, a resident of Houston county, Georgia; Lou, the widow of Daniel Smith, Macon county, Georgia; Eugenia, wife of L. Evans, of Alvarado, Johnson county, Texas; Anna, wife of Joseph Adkins, Crawford county, Georgia; Adin, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Elizabeth, who died when young; the seventh died in infancy. John Barnes, the grandfather of Benjamin, Jr., a native of Georgia, was killed by one of his slaves (who was hung the same day).

Benjamin Barnes, the subject of this sketch, was born in Crawford county, Georgia, in 1833, and there worked on his father's plantation until he reached his majority. He then came to Texas and made his home with his brother Moses for ten years, during which time he speculated in live-stock. May 27, 1865, he married and settled on the Robinson farm near Alvarado, Texas. In 1869 he drove about 1,400 head of cattle to California, and in this business venture he lost about $10,000, and two and a half years' hard service, dry weather and failing crops having caused the price of cattle to fall; there was no grass and cattle were fed on sage brush in the mountains; during this time he was accidentally shot through the foot with a Henry rifle. While holding cattle in the mountains, one dark night as he was sleeping with his horse tethered near him, a band of seven wild Indians cut the rope and stole his horse, leaving him to herd the cattle on foot. The most of the cattle he had bought on time, and his liabilities amounted in all to $10,000. All he asked of his creditors was time, and, that being granted, he paid every cent of his indebtedness. This and other losses he has met since coming to Texas have amounted to $35,000; but, notwithstanding these difficulties and embarrassments, he has risen from a poor young man without means to a position of wealth and influence. He is now the owner of 1,032 acres of land, well stocked and nicely improved; and is vice president and a director of the First National Bank of Alvarado.

During the war Mr. Barnes enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming a member of Company C, Twelfth Texas Cavalry. He went in as a private, and came home a first lieutenant; was wounded at Searcy Lane, Arkansas, and Yellow bayou, Louisiana. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Barnes, like his father and grandfather, has been twice married. In May 27, 1865, he was joined in wedlock with Mattie Sigler, daughter of George and Elizabeth Sigler. She died in 1867. They were the parents of Cicero and Mattie. The former is deceased and the latter is the wife of James P. Fielder, a druggist of Alvarado. September 27, 1874, Mr. Barnes married L. B. Arterburry, daughter of Thompson and Elizabeth Arterburry, of Monroe county, Kentucky. This union has been blessed with five children: Alice, Walter, Lee (deceased), Lula and Willard.

EDUCATIONAL.

In noting the progress of school education in Johnson, one should recall the period of the first beginnings of settlement here, and the progress of immigration sufficient to sustain schools, and then compare with these the statistics of school progress from time to time in order to see that the class of people locating in Johnson county is as greatly interested in intellectual progress as any other community in the State.

During the school year ending August 31, 1875, there were seventy teachers employed in the county, who taught 2,643 children. The entire cost for four months was $15,099.96, which made the average salary of each teacher $53.92 per month; average number of children taught, 37.7, and the average cost per month $1.43. About $5,500 of the above sum was paid by the State appropriation. The one-fourth of one per cent tax levied by the board of school directors for the scholastic year ending August 31, 1875, and ordered to be collected during the ensuing fall, amounted to $4,933.06. As the school directors refused to levy a tax to make up the deficit it was advised that no free schools be reorganized for the ensuing year.

The above serves as a sample of the conduct of school interests in Johnson county for many years. Some years, as already implied, a special tax was levied to support free schools.

To exhibit the total progress of schools to date, we select the following figures from the last report, 1889-'90: There are in Johnson county seventy-six school districts. There are seventy-nine white schools taught and three colored. Number of graded schools, four; of high schools, one. The total seating capacity of the school buildings is 4,682 for white children, and 110 for colored. Average school term 5.1 months for white and 3.5 months for colored. Number of pupils of scholastic age (eight to sixteen years) actually enrolled in school, 4,412 white and ninety-eight colored. Number of pupils under scholastic age enrolled, 502 white and six colored; number over scholastic age enrolled, 492. Average daily attendance of pupils of scholastic age, 2,445 white and seventy-nine colored.

Number of pupils of scholastic age who could not read when they entered school during the year referred to, 1889-'90, 802 white and thirty colored; number who could not read when they left school that year, 174 white and twenty-one colored. Number who could not write on entering school, 1,478 white and fifty-eight colored, and could not when they left, 352 white and fifty-one colored. Number who did not understand the four fundamental rules of arithmetic when they entered school, 2,482 white and eighty-one colored; number who did not understand when they left, 1,480 white and sixty-nine colored.

Number of pupils who have been instructed in history, 960 white and seven colored; in algebra, 440 white and one colored; in geometry, eighty-two white; in natural philosophy, 162 white; in physiology, 174 white.

Number of white male teachers holding certificates, fifty-eight, of whom twenty-four had first grade; colored, one. White female teachers holding certificates, twenty-eight of whom one had first grade. Grand total number of teachers employed, eighty-six white and two colored. Teachers holding diplomas or certificates from Texas normal schools, three.

Number of schoolhouses in Johnson county, forty-one, all of wood,—twenty-four good, seven fair and ten in "bad" condition.

Amount of school funds apportioned to districts, $19,276 for white schools, and $432.64 for colored; per capita, $4.16. Value of public schoolhouses and grounds, $15, 039, white; none reported for the colored. Value of school furniture and apparatus, $3,000.

Total amount paid to teachers from the public funds, $20,172.79, white; and $356.46, colored. Average salaries of teachers—male, white, $51.90 per month, and colored

$50; female, white, $42.25 and colored $30. General average salary of teachers, $48.21. Average rate of tuition per month as per actual attendance, $1.61 for white, and $1.28 for colored. The above account does not include the city of Cleburne. For the city of Cleburne see under that head.

During the scholastic year 1889-'90, there were nine teachers' institutes held, with an average attendance of twenty-eight. These institutes are well kept up, by modern, live teachers.

The public schools of Johnson county are in a flourishing condition, showing unmistakable evidences of improvement from year to year. The course of study in many of them is not confined to the public-school course but embraces still higher branches of science and literature usually taught in the high schools and colleges of the older States. The people have a full appreciation of the benefits of these schools, and the patronage is steadily increasing.

CLEBURNE.

Cleburne, the "City of Roses,"—so named from the abundance of roses cultivated within its limits,—is beautifully situated on and between the banks of the two Buffalo creeks, which run clear water a large portion of the year. The site is about 800 feet above the level of the sea. Surrounding the city on the north and west is a range of elevated ground, commencing at the Cross Timbers and forming the eastern boundary line of the city and sweeps around first in a northerly direction and then southerly until the portion of the town that nestles in the valley of the Buffaloes is overlooked by an amphitheater of hills. The city has a clean, sunny, healthy appearance, and most of the residences are surrounded more or less with beautiful shade-trees, many of which are native. Drainage is easy and perfect. No epidemic has ever prevailed here.

The city of Cleburne is located on the two-thirds league of C. Chaney; and B. J. Chambers and others located, in conflict with it by mistake, 1,280 acres under the Herron survey. After it had been a long time in the courts W. F. Henderson of New Orleans obtained possession of it; and they finally settled by comprising with the Chaney heirs, by keeping the 1,280 acres and permitting them to have the certificate, which they located elsewhere.

The dividing line between the Chambers and the Henderson lands ran through what is now the center of Chambers street at the southwest corner of the public square, and thence straight out to the old Alvarado road beyond the Anderson Brothers' mill, Chambers having the southern tract, 640 acres.

The site on which Cleburne is situated was first named Camp Henderson, on account of its being the place of rendezvous and encampment of Johnson county's first volunteers to the last war, and it was on Henderson's land.

The county seat was located here March 23, 1867, as noted elsewhere, and the plat was immediately laid out by the surveyor, allowing of course for a public square, with the blocks, lots and streets running with the cardinal points of the compass, a half mile each way from the square. Since that time several additions have been made to the town plat, especially West Cleburne, on the west side of West Buffalo creek,—often called the "Arkansas Addition."

NAMING THE NEW TOWN.

The town of Cleburne, the new county seat in 1867, was named in honor of one of the best men and greatest heroes of the last war, General "Pat." Cleburne; and at this juncture is probably the best place to relate the particulars of the last fight in which he was engaged and in which he fell and which rendered him so famous as to become the subject of the naming of a beautiful city.

On the morning of November 29, 1864, Cleburne's division crossed Duck river at Davis' Ford (Tennessee), and by a circuitous road marched rapidly to Spring Hill. His division was composed of four brigades,—Granbury's Texas, Govan's Arkansas, Lowry's of Alabama and Mississippi troops, and Mercer's of Georgia, commanded by General J. A. Smith. The last named brigade was left at Florence, Alabama, and did not reach the command until after the battle of Franklin.

It was late in the afternoon of the 29th when Cleburne reached the vicinity of Spring Hill, a village on the Columbia and Franklin pike, twelve miles from Columbia and eleven from Franklin. The division was the advance of Hood's army. It approached the village on a road running at right-angles to the pike. Upon crossing McCutcheon's creek, a quarter of a mile from the pike, Cleburne was ordered by General Hood in person for the line of battle to the left of the road, at the foot of a hill in a cornfield; then move forward and take the enemy's breastworks just over the brow of the hill, built principally of rails.

Cleburne executed this command rapidly, and in less than fifteen minutes took the works and some prisoners. There was not exceeding a regiment of Federals in the works, and those that were not captured ran out to Spring Hill. Cleburne's command was now in full view of Spring Hill and not exceeding 300 yards from it. His loss in the charge was four killed and forty-five wounded. The Federals had time to fire but one volley when Govan's and Granbury's men were on the works.

A Federal battery on the pike then commenced shelling the command. Govan's and Granbury's brigades, that were in the charge, becoming more or less scattered in running after the retreating Federals, Cleburne ordered General Granbury, who was on the left of the line, to form his brigade along a fence running parallel with the pike and about 200 yards from it, so as to be prepared to move on the pike, remarking at the time, "I will see Govan." Just then a shell burst forth and wounded Cleburne's horse, "Red Pepper," in the hip. He reared furiously for a while. Mr. Mangum, who relates this account as an eye-witness, says: "I remained a moment to see if the General was hurt. Upon asking him I shall never forget his reply and manner, both showing how determined he was to take the pike,—'No; go on, Mangum, and tell Granbury what I told you.' I delivered the order, and Granbury in a few minutes had his brigade formed along the fence. I then returned to Cleburne. In the meantime Govan's brigade was formed, and the Federal battery on the pike had retreated. As I reached Cleburne, Colonel Bostwick rode up with an order from General Cheatham, directing Cleburne to remain where he was, and not move upon the pike until further orders. This was near sunset. But for the order delivered by Colonel Bostwick, Cleburne would have been on the pike and had the position of Spring Hill in less than ten minutes; then there would have been no battle of Franklin.

"On the morning of the memorable 30th of November, 1864, after considerable delay, Hood's army moved toward Franklin. It was afternoon before the army reached Winston's ridge, a high ridge some two miles south of the town. There a council of war was held, and General Hood, against the judgment of his best generals, decided to take the almost impregnable works around Franklin, and, what was even worse, take them at their strongest point. Cleburne opposed an attack; but was too blunt and frank to have influence with Hood. Cleburne considered the removal of Joseph E. Johnston and the appointment of General Hood in his stead as a disaster to the army, and that it was exceedingly unwise for General Hood to accept the command under the circumstances. Cleburne had too little of the political general about him to conceal his views; hence Hood had no good feeling toward him.

"Hood thus commanded Cleburne: 'General, form your division to the right of the pike, letting your left overlap the same. General Brown will form on the left, with his right overlapping your left. I wish you to move on the enemy. Give orders to your men not to fire a gun; then press forward and shoot them in the backs as they run to their main line; then charge the enemy's works. Franklin is the key to Nashville, and Nashville is the key to independence.' General Cleburne smiled and said, 'General, I will take the works, or fail in the effort.'

"The line of battle was formed on the north side of Winston's ridge, between the ridge and the town, fully one mile from the Federal works. In a few minutes the command was under a galling fire from the enemy's artillery. The men were ordered not to stop to fire but rush upon the enemy's works. The first line of works in Cleburne's front was easily taken. This line was some two hundred yards in front of the main line of breastworks. Behind this first line Cleburne's command halted a few moments preparatory to making a charge upon the main works.

"Just at this time I galloped up to Cleburne, who was riding alone immediately behind his division, about the center. Previous to this Cleburne had ordered me to locate one of his batteries at a certain point. Soon after I left on this mission he sent Captain S. P. Hanley, one of his staff, to locate the battery and for me to return to him immediately. Upon my riding up and asking what he wanted, he rereplied, 'It is too late,' and directed me to go with Granbury's brigade. He then turned his horse to the right and galloped to Govan's brigade. The whole line was then rushing madly for the enemy's works. That was the last time I ever saw General Cleburne alive.

"The space between the enemy's first and main lines was about 200 yards. The ground was level, and I do not think there was a tree or bush between them. The fire and destruction were beyond description. I went up to the works with Granbury's brigade. Granbury and Govan with their staffs were on foot. About half way between the first and second lines General Granbury was killed. I was within ten feet of him, and I remember well the last words he spoke: 'Forward, men; never let it be said that Texans lagged in the fight.' As he spoke those words a ball struck him in the cheek and passed through his brain. Throwing both hands to his face he sank down on his knees and remained in that position until his body was taken off the field after the battle.

"Better soldiers and braver men were never marshaled than these Texans; and Granbury was in every way worthy to command such a brigade of heroes. Well may the Lone Star State be proud of every man in that brigade.

"When I last saw General Cleburne he was going up to the enemy's works mounted on a brown mare, which was soon killed; and while he was in the act of mounting another horse this animal too was shot dead, by many bullets. Then Cleburne rushed on foot to the works. He must have been killed between where his last horse was killed and the works, about where his body was found the next morning.

"The sun was not over half an hour high when the battle began, and it did not last exceeding an hour. Those of the division that were not killed reached the enemy's works but were unable to scale them, and they remained in the ditch dug along the breastwork until the Federals retreated, which was about eleven o'clock that night. About twelve o'clock General Downey had guards all over town. Men were detailed and lights were procured to hunt for General Cleburne; but I soon stopped them by being told, by a Confederate soldier who claimed to have been captured and made his escape, that he saw General Cleburne passing through Franklin a prisoner. One not in the battle of Franklin might think it strange that such a conspicuous character as General Cleburne would be killed and his fall not witnessed by any one; but the fire was so terrific and the smoke so dense that one could not distinguish an object twenty feet distant.

"The morning after the battle information came to our headquarters that General Cleburne's body had been found. I immediately went in search of it and found it laid out on the gallery of the McGavock brick house, with boots, pocket-book, diary and sword-belt gone. His face was covered with a lady's finely embroidered handkerchief. Who placed the body there I have never been able to ascertain. The general received but one wound, and that was from a minie ball through the body. I procured the coffins for Generals Cleburne and Granbury, and Colonel Young of the Tenth Texas carried their remains to Columbia for interment.

"While the remains of these heroes lay in the parlor of Mrs. Mary R. Polk, Miss Naomi Seays, a niece of President Polk, composed the following lines and placed them udon the body of General Cleburne:

"'Fare thee well, departed chieftain!
Erin's land sends forth a wail;
And O my country sad laments thee,
Passed so late through death's dark vale.

"'Blow, ye breezes, softly o'er him;
Fan his brow with gentlest breath;
Disturb ye not the peaceful slumber;
Cleburne sleeps the sleep of death.

"'Rest thee, Cleburne! tears of sadness
Flow from hearts thou'st nobly won;
Memory ne'er will cease to cherish
Deeds of glory thou hast done.'

"Funeral rites were performed next day by Rev. Bishop Quintard. After the burial in the Columbia cemetery, I discovered that those gallant men were buried in that portion of the cemetery known as the 'potter's field,' between a row of negroes and a row of Federal soldiers. I felt very indignant, and so expressed myself. General Lucius Polk, brother of General and Bishop Leonidas Polk, was present and most kindly offered me a lot in the Ashwood cemetery, six miles south of Columbia, which generous offer I most thankfully accepted; and accordingly the bodies were buried in a most beautiful spot. In 1869, at the request of many friends and of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of Phillips county, Arkansas, Dr. H. N. Grant, an old friend of General Cleburne, and myself brought the remains from Ashwood to Helena, and buried them in the Confederate burying-ground, satisfactorily to General Cleburne's friends. No monument has [up to 1885] ever been placed over his grave, the only marks showing the place being the marble head and foot stones brought with the remains from Ashwood, where they were placed soon after the war by the ladies of that neighborhood, with this inscription: 'Major-General P. R. Cleburne, of the Confederate Army, born in the county of Cork, Ireland; killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.'"

BEGINNINGS OF THE TOWN OF CLEBURNE.

The first house in Cleburne was erected by Mrs. Josephine B. Wren, who owned a farm southwest of the place. This building was a one-story log cabin, on the corner where the Cleburne House now stands, which she made a "tavern," or hotel and boarding-house; but, contrary to the custom of men, she kept no whisky. A full account of this old hotel corner will be found further on.

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The next two houses in Cleburne were also log cabins, on the corner south of the Cleburne House, one built by Mr. Harrell, and the other by Joseph Shaw. In one of them a ten-pin alley was kept, and in one or the other whisky was sold.

N. H. Cook, a native of Tennessee, at that time the county treasurer, and termed the "first settler" of Cleburne, built the next 4 house, a log structure, on the site of the present Glen Lea saloon, at the southwest corner of the public square, for a dry-goods store. He was the first merchant, and some time after commencing business he admitted a partner. He died about seven or eight years ago. The second merchant was Lycurgus Wren.

The next buildings were a small log cabin 5. erected by Joseph Shaw, where Compton's drug store now is, and a box house for a general store, on the corner south of it, by J. A. 6. Willingham. In the rear of the latter was a two-story house, built for a hotel, and is the present Kentucky House.

7. Then a one-story house at the southwest corner of the public square, where the *Johnson County Review* office now is, in which was kept a dry-goods and clothing store, by Henry and Morris Levi, Hebrews. Next were cabins east of them.

all 1867 The above were all probably put up the first year. Meanwhile buildings were moved from old Buchanan to Cleburne, from the old county seat to the new.

Probably the next structures were the courthouse and jail, where the Bank of Cleburne now is. The former was a frame, and the latter was a log building at the rear of it.

The next building for business purposes was erected at the northwest corner of the public square, now occupied by Taylor & Co.'s clothing store. This was at first a story-and-a-half structure, built by Dr. T. D. Lorance, in the early '70s.

Before the close of 1869 it was estimated that Cleburne had a population of about 200; this was before it was two years old.

The new town was supplied with water from a copious spring in the bank of West Buffalo creek, owned by "Uncle Joe" Shaw.

For the early rapid progress of Cleburne, a correspondent of the Galveston *News*, in 1875, gives great credit to "Nat. Q." Henderson, (probably a relative of W. F. Henderson, formerly referred to), then the editor and proprietor of the Georgetown *Record*, "who donated half of the town lots to the county, and the other half to the Alvarado Baptist Association for college purposes. Henderson's well-timed and liberal donations at once gave character to the town, and it became the point of attraction to emigrants from all parts of the South." The first settlers of Cleburne were indeed very courteous to people from all parts of the world.

Daily mail was established between Cleburne and the Texas Pacific railroad November 14, 1874.

Even before the railroads reached Cleburne it was a place of considerable business, while Fort Worth, Dallas and Waxahachie were all doing their best to draw away trade from it. There were, in 1879, not fewer than fifty wagons arriving in town daily, freighted with cotton, which was taken freely by local buyers at ruling prices. There was also a brisk trade in all farm, dairy and poultry products.

THE CLEBURNE OF TO-DAY.

Cleburne is still the geographical center for a large and rich agricultural area. Unlike most other places, the town can never outgrow the country. A more favorable spot could scarcely be found in this part of the State in which to build up a town. There is an abundance of timber on the one side, rich prairie on the other, and the place is the seat of justice for a large county, almost every square rod of which is tillable. To take a rapid glance from the early status to the present picture, we will say, in the language of the *Johnson County Review*, that "Cleburne has a population of 5,000 *bona fide* residents; 1,000,000 gallons of water per day; a railway pay-roll of $35,000 per month; a hustling class of people; the end of four railway divisions; a round-house with thirteen stalls; railway machine-shops; a set of people who know a good thing when they see it; a 100-barrel flour mill; an ice factory; foundry and machine-shops; an enterprising class of people; good system of water-works; an electric-light plant; three ward school buildings; a wide-awake people who are willing to assist enterprise; a $35,000 compress; high school building; a conservatory of music; a select school for young ladies; eight church buildings, and a people who are ever working for Cleburne.

"As a business point, Cleburne is without a rival, by towns of like size, in north Texas. To substantiate this it is but necessary to refer to the last semi-annual report, submitted June 30, 1891, of the amount of business handled in the yards of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé here:

Number of cars loaded and empties handled.	92,800
Cars of merchandise handled........	2,226
Commercial business handled, in pounds...	11,524,509
Company material handled, in pounds......	71,521,450
Freight tonnage forwarded from Cleburne, including miscellaneous merchandise, live-stock, flour, bran, grain, hay, hides and tallow, in pounds	5,353,980
Local cotton	4,576,800

"To further substantiate the above statement it will be appropriate to state that the bills of exchange drawn on the Cleburne banks for the year ending August 31, 1891, amount to $5,001,082.49. The volume of business is truly great, and is rapidly growing."

The following facts and figures tell a more definite story than we can otherwise write:

The tonnage of railroad loaded and empty cars handled at Cleburne from October, 1890, to June, 1891, inclusive, was 119,000 cars. Of these there were 4,881 cars of horses and cattle, 316 cars of sheep and 36 cars of hogs. Total number of head of live stock shipped, 194,745, most of this within three months. This statement of cars does not include any of the passenger trains handled at this station.

The cars of merchandise handled and transferred at the Cleburne freight depot from October 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, numbered 3,302. The amount of commercial business handled at this point during the same period was 18,216,911 pounds. Freight received at Cleburne during that period, 2,170 cars, or 71,521,450 pounds. Freight forwarded from January 1, 1890, to December 31, same year, 1,500,000 pounds, consisting of grain, hay, flour, bran, hides, tallow, bones and bagging. Local cotton forwarded from the station proper, 6,135,800 pounds; miscellaneous merchandise, live-stock, etc., 3,753,440 pounds. Company freight billed and forwarded from the station proper, 28,134,215 pounds.

From January 1, 1891, to June 30, following: Freight forwarded in miscellaneous merchandise, live-stock, flour, bran, etc., 8,703,980 pounds; in grain, hides and tallow, 1,650,000 pounds; company freight forwarded from the station proper, 14,298,996. Local cotton forwarded from the station proper, 4,756,800 pounds. Although the cotton crop was but an average one, and the shipping period referred to rather a dull one for business generally, yet there were 16,788,600 pounds of cotton shipped from Cleburne from September 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891. Besides this, of course, there were shipments from other stations throughout the county.

These facts show that Cleburne is one of the principal railroad points in the whole Santa Fé system.

BANKS.

The fact that Cleburne has three flourishing banks is another evidence of the substantial prosperity of the place, in keeping with the foregoing railroad figures. The official statements recently published show an aggregate deposit of $388,276.17, as follows: The National Bank of Cleburne, all demand deposits, $200,818.84; First National Bank, time and demand, $107,130.57; Farmers & Merchants' National Bank, time and demand, $80,326.76. Not only do they show up well in deposits, but in cash available for use on demand they, taken collectively, appear quite strong, having a total of $238,363.45, as follows: National Bank of Cleburne, available cash, $149,017.80; Farmers & Merchants' National Bank, $57,902.81; and the First National Bank, $31,442.84.

Banking was commenced in Cleburne by S. P. Hollingsworth and his son J. E., and indeed they were the first in the county. They were succeeded by Brown & Chambers (J. W. Brown and Colonel B. J. Chambers). This firm went out of the banking business during this year or next. In 1878 W. F. Heard, S. B. Allen and A. A. Barnes established a private bank, in a brick building on the corner of Main and Wardville streets. Further particulars are given a little further on.

The First National Bank of Cleburne had its origin in the Johnson County Bank, a private concern, founded in 1881 by C. W. Mertz, E. M. and O. S. Heath, with a capital of $25,000. It continued as such until June 7, 1883, when it nationalized, with a capital of $50,000. The directors at the organization were E. M. Heath, James A. Easterwood, A. D. Kennard, Edward Heyder, J. H. Mertz, O. S. Heath and C. W. Mertz, the officers being C. W. Mertz, president; E. M. Heath, vice-president, and O. S. Heath, cashier. In 1884 A. D. Kennard died, and his place in the board of directors was taken by T. W. Hollingsworth; in December, 1887, O. S. Heath died, his place as cashier being taken by Chester L. Heath; Edward Heyder died in September, 1889, and his place in the board was taken by C. Dickson; Hollingsworth resigned, and his place was taken by J. N. English.

When the bank nationalized the capital was increased to $50,000, and in October, 1889, the capital was increased to $100,000. The total surplus at his time, September, 1891, is $12,000; total dividends declared since organization, $70,500. The bank has declared a dividend of six per cent every six months since its organization, and its undivided profits are $2,612.98. There are between thirty and forty stockholders, the stock being held mostly by local parties.

The National Bank of Cleburne had its origin in the private banking house of Heard, Allen & Barnes, called the Bank of Cleburne, which was established in August, 1878. The proprietors were W. F. Heard, now deceased; S. B. Allen, of the Farmers & Merchants' National Bank of Cleburne; and A. A. Barnes, of Cleburne. The Bank of Cleburne began business with a capital of $43,000, and continued to do business on this capital, and under the firm name already given, until April, 1883, when John W. Floore, then of Tyler, Smith Co., bought the interest of A. A. Barnes, the firm becoming Heard, Allen & Floore, at which time also the capital was increased to $60,000. January 21, 1888, Mr. Heard died, his interest, however, continuing in the bank until December, 1888, at which date S. E. Moss bought S. B. Allen's interest, the firm name being changed to Heard, Moss & Floore. May 21, 1889, the bank nationalized, the capital being increased to $75,000. S. E. Moss became president; S. B. Allen, who again took a small amount of stock in the concern, became vice-president; John W. Floore, cashier; and W. J. Rutledge, assistant cashier. The board of directors were S. E. Moss, John W. Floore, W. J. Rutledge, E. Y. Brown, B. L. Durham, S. B. Allen and W. H. Stratton. Not long afterward Mr. Allen withdrew his interest, and the vacancy in the board was filled by W. J. Hurley, and his position as vice-president by B. L. Durham. This bank is at the southeast corner of the public square.

The best idea of what the bank has done, and is doing can be obtained from a glance at the following figures taken from its regular reports since it nationalized. July 12, 1889, its loans were $63,718.52; profits, $2,210.08; deposits, $79,835.54. September 30, 1889, loans, $88,498.13; profits, $3,393.03; deposits, $80,194.12. November 11, 1889,—loans, $116,691.98; profits, $8,299.11; deposits, $125,043.65. February 28, 1890, loans, $87,200.29; profits (less expenses), $13,508.38; deposits, $145,211.64. May 17, 1890, loans, $108,415.41; profits, $17,477.58; deposits, $103,326.09; July 18, 1890, loans, $110,153.01; profits, $14,623.88; deposits, $112,192.87. October 2, 1890,—loans, $116,064.88; profits, $20,137.55; deposits, $196,452.81. February 26, 1891,—loans, $98,850.06; profits, $24,218.76; deposits, $137,885.08. May 14, 1891,—loans, $119,723.81; profits, $28,828.90; deposits, $135.014.31. July 9, 1891,—loans, $134,095.99; profits, $29,077.22; deposits, $140,266.14. The bank's correspondents are The National Bank of the Republic, New York; The Continental National Bank, St. Louis; The Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans; The National Exchange Bank, The City National and the American National, Dallas; The State National and the First National, Fort Worth; Ball, Hutchings & Co., Galveston; and J. H. Raymond & Co., Austin.

With the exception of Mr. Moss, who may in fact be said to be a citizen of this county, as he spends most of his time here, the stock of the bank is owned by residents of Johnson county. The bank owns the handsome, two-story brick building which it occupies, this in itself being a source of revenue, as the results from offices yield six per cent. on the investment, besides furnishing banking room free. The banking part of the building is well furnished, having Hall's time-lock safe, fire-proof vaults, etc. The board of directors as now constituted are: S. E. Moss, John J. Floore, B. L. Durham, W. J. Rutledge, W. H. Stratton, J. Wesley Smith and Coon Williams.

The Farmers & Merchants' National Bank was established September 1, 1890, with a capital stock of $100,000. E. Y. Brown is president; M. L. Kennard, vice-president; S. B. Allen, cashier; and W. A. Jennings, assistant cashier. The directors are the three first named here, with H. S. Wilson, W. C. McFarland, B. F. Frymier, D. J. Boatright, P. J. Norwood, O. P. Arnold, J. M. Milam and J. C. Conway. At the close of business December 2, 1891, this bank had as loans and discounts, $125,105.36; United States bonds and premiums, $29,250; cash and sight exchange, $57,902,81; undivided profits, $15,-237; circulation, $22,500, and deposits of individuals and banks, $80,826.76.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The Cleburne Ice and Cold-Storage Company was organized in the summer of 1881, with S. E. Moss, C. Dickson, B. F. Frymier and Coon Williams as the charter members, and a capital of $12,500. The factory and storage rooms are in the eastern part of the city, near the railroad. The factory has a capacity of five tons per day. The main building is 34 x 44, two-stories high, and the engine and machine room 22 x 34 feet. The well is ten feet square and thirty feet deep, furnished with artesian water from the mains. Coon Williams is the manager.

The buildings of the Cleburne Foundry and Machine Company are 36 x 50 and 35 x 40, and the propretors are J. C. Norris and William Clarkson, of Cleburne, and Heriot Clarkson of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The $35,000 cotton compress has already been referred to, as also the roller mills at the depot, Anderson Brothers, proprietors.

The Cleburne House has had probably the longest and most varied history of all the institutions at Cleburne. First a one-story log cabin, built by Mrs. Josephine B. Wren, it was afterward kept by Joseph Shaw, Rice Brothers, Major Sparks, Daniel Taylor, Tillman Fowler, D. D. Myers, P. M. Gatewood, — Goldwire, Thomas B. Archer, John T. Leigh in 1879, — Thurston, W. H. Brown six years (the longest of all), Mrs. C. M. Brown, John Maxey, — Merrell, — Reese, — Evans three or four days only, Mrs. Woodward, T. A. Scurlock and R. K. Craft since May 1, 1888. We are not certain that we have all the names of the proprietors in their proper chronological order. Sparks was twice proprietor. The building, of course, has been enlarged from time to time. Succeeding the original log cabin was a one-story brick, to which additions were made on the north side, and Mr. Fowler put on the third-story.

It is worthy of note that the time-honored business men of Cleburne, T. Lawrence, the jeweler, etc., has been a boarder at the Cleburne House for seventeen years; and for the last two years Rev. Joshua Cook ("Boone"), one of the most famous hunters and gunners of America, who has been a copious contributor to various sporting journals for many years, being an authority. His instructive, cheerful conversation throws naught but sunshine over one's mental sky; is one of the most respected citizens of Cleburne.

The Hamilton House, another two-dollar-a-day hotel, a neat two-story brick, a few rods south of the southeast corner of the public square, was erected about 1874, by B. J. Chambers, and the landlords have been Mr. Pennington, Dr. Hamilton, and since May, 1889, A. Davis. It has twenty-five rooms, besides three sample rooms, office, etc.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

In regard to schools in general, Cleburne has always kept up with the times, the free-school system being of more modern growth. The most conspicuous early educational institution of the city was the Cleburne Male and Female Institute, familiarly referred to as the "Baptist College," on the ground now occupied by the Central High School building, on the west bank of West Buffalo creek and on Buffalo and College streets. This school was established under the auspices of the Alvarado Baptist Association. The first building was a two-story brick, not subdivided into smaller rooms, and was erected in 1868, at a cost of about $12,000. The curriculum, continuing until 1872, comprised a thorough collegiate course. Rev. J. R. Clarke was the first principal, succeeded by W. B. Featherston, with W. J. Browne as vice-principal. The patronage at one time reached a number as high as 250 pupils, some of whom were from other counties.

But in course of time the property relapsed into the hands of B. J. Chambers, the original owner of the ground, and he then donated the property to the city in 1882. The old building became dilapidated and was torn away to give place to a new one, also a brick structure, which was afterwards burned; and with the insurance money the present building, a neat and imposing frame structure, was erected in 1886, at a cost of $15,000. It is now the property of the city, being the "Central High School" building, having eight rooms.

J. R. Kennedy and M. A. Turner had a school for boys and girls in 1875.

The Irving Select School for Young Ladies, of which Professor Peyton Irving is principal, was first established by him in 1877, in a building in the central portion of the city. At first he limited the number of pupils to twenty-five; but the patronage unexpectedly increased, and at the end of four years, May 3, 1885, he secured a charter from the Legislature, granting the right of conferring the degree of Magistra Artium and inferior degrees. The following gentlemen were named as trustees: Peyton Irving, A. H. Yeager, A. W. DeBerry, J. S. Clayton, Rev. C. S. M. See, Dr. C. C. Francis and Governor T. B. Wheeler.

At length Professor Irving employed his daughter as assistant, and now, with about fifty-five pupils, they are teaching in a neat two-story frame building in the north edge of the city, in a beautiful, retired locality.

The distinctive characteristics of this school, as set forth by the calendar, are: 1, Strictly a school for young ladies and misses; 2, it is a select school; only the best pupils desired; 3, all teachers of high literary attainments, and trained especially in the art of instruction; 4, students instructed individually, as well as by classes; 5, recitations conducted in writing, as well as orally; 6, all "show" or "display" scrupulously avoided; thorough scholarship inculcated and insisted upon; 7, bi-monthly reports, showing the exact standing of the pupil, in every study pursued by said pupil, sent to the parent or guardian; 8, examinations conducted in writing; manuscripts carefully valued, and sent to parent or guardian.

The course of study comprises the common English branches from the fifth reader up to the classical languages, mental and natural philosophy, physiology, astronomy, mechanics, chemistry, botany, zoology, algebra, geometry, civil government, bookkeeping, a normal department and music.

The degrees are: 1, Graduate of English and Science; 2, Graduate of the Normal School; 3, Filia Artium, or A. B.; and 4, Magistra Artium, or M. A.

CLEBURNE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

When a man is seeking a home for his family, the facilities for education are always investigated. Illiteracy no doubt accompanies the lower stages of society, while culture and refinement are found following close in the wake of educational progress. States vie with each other in the effort to impart information to their citizens until the end in view seems to take more of a civic character than that broader, deeper knowledge that makes good citizenship incidental to a perfect manhood.

Cities and towns are infested with the same ambition, and all through this fair Texas land of ours we find a struggle against ignorance being maintained, from the little, unpretentious schoolhouses in the rural districts to the grand institution at the State capital, which has been so munificently endowed by the heroes of other days. But in none of these various departments of work has so much progress been made as in the public-school systems of the larger towns, and in proof of the assertion attention is called to our own little city of Cleburne.

In 1883 the people voted the control of the public schools to the city council, authorizing that body to appoint a board of six trustees. In accordance with this authority, the council appointed B. A. Poole, V. Gray, C. W. Mertz, E. T. Lewis, W. F. Ramsey and W. C. Smith, who qualified December 14, 1883, and W. F. Ramsey was elected secretary. The board advertised in the Galveston *News* for a superintendent, and on January 15, 1884, elected Prof. Frank M. Johnson for one year at a salary of $1,200 (eight months at $150 per month). The superintendent was instructed to report for duty March 15, 1884, and the first Monday in April was designated for opening the schools. The following is the roll of teachers during the first session, with salaries per month annexed: Prof. J. N. Long, $65; Mrs. George, $50; Miss Cora Hart, $50; Miss Abbie Chase, $50; Miss Ollie Lewellen, $50; James O. Taylor, $50; Mrs. G. B. Colby, $50; Henry Smithers (col.), $50. On July 1, 1884, Prof. W. M. Rivers was elected principal, at a salary of $100 per month, and gave him nine assistants, the remaining salaries being unchanged. On February 15, 1885, Prof. Frank M. Johnson was re-elected for another year, at the same salary ($1,200), but he resigned June 10, 1885. The board fixed the salary of superintendent at $150 per month, and principal's salary at $100 per month. It was further decided to employ a superintendent, a principal and nine assistant teachers, the minimum monthly salary being $50.

On July 20, 1885, Prof. D. A. Paulus was elected superintendent and Prof. W. J. J. Terrell, principal. It was further decided that all assistant teachers should be examined by the superintendent and principal, said examination to take place in the presence of the board of trustees. It was during this administration that the board ordered the schools to be taught by the calendar month instead of the scholastic month, as is customary in almost every other city in the State. Two reasons have been given for this action; either on account of the good salary then being paid the superintendent ($150 per month, with ten or eleven teachers), or it was advocated as a policy measure by some interested party. As it is, $50 per month here is about the same as $45 elsewhere. The better plan would be to employ the superintendent by the year and pay by the calendar month as now, and employ the teachers by the scholastic month. During the administration of Prof. Paulus the following rates of tuition were charged for those over sixteen and under eight years of age $2, $1.50 and $1 per month. On September 8, 1885, a committee of the school board was appointed to assist a committee of the aldermen in selecting plans for an additional schoolhouse. Two members of the board were appointed to visit the school each week, and Mr. E. T. Lewis was instructed to see to fitting up a room in the city hall for use of the superintendent. The session was interrupted for the space of one month by the burning of the city hall. There seems to have been no record of the minutes of the school board from October 16, 1885, to April 19, 1886, and we are left to infer that no meetings were held. It is not likely, however, that all the necessary inconveniences of securing temporary schoolhouses, etc., were overcome without some meetings. The more correct conclusion would be that the minutes, if kept, were not recorded. The schools closed April 30, 1886, having opened September 1, 1885: the session would have been eight months had the interruption of one month not been caused by fire. Prof. Paulus, however, claimed his salary for the entire time, and brought suit against the board, recovering judgment including costs of $119.13.

There having been trouble between the

board of trustees and Superintendent Paulus concerning a settlement at the beginning of this year, the board decided to combine the positions of superintendent and principal, and elected Prof. W. J. J. Terrell as superintendent-principal, and Prof. J. D. Goldsmith as assistant principal. It was further agreed by all parties that only the actual time spent in teaching should be compensated, Prof. Terrell receiving $100 per month and Prof. Goldsmith $75.

In June, 1886, the board decided that all teachers should be required to hold first-grade certificates, but this action was rescinded at the following meeting.

About this time is the first record concerning the change in the scholastic age; it being fixed at from seven to eighteen years. The session of schools opened September 16, 1886, and closed May 16, 1887—eight months. During this session a principal and eleven other teachers were employed. A resolution was also passed requiring the principal to act as teacher, which would imply that in the early history of the schools the superintendent or principal did little or no teaching.

On June 1, 1887, it was determined to have the schools taught by the calendar month, and that the services of twelve teachers would be required. The superintendent principal should receive $109 per month and the assistant principal $70, each of the teachers $45. This was a decrease of salary of $5 per month in all positions below the principal. Profs. Terrell and Goldsmith were re-elected to their former positions, but Prof. Terrell declined to accept and Prof. Long was elected in his place. This is the first year which furnishes a report of the condition of the schools. The scholastic population was 721, and the assessed value of taxable property was $1,122,374. The estimated value of school property was $23,150. Actually enrolled in the schools, 728. The cost of instruction per month based on salaries and actual attendance, $1.70; based on salaries and total enrollment, 94 cents; based on total expenditure and actual attendance, $2.06; based on total expenditure and enrollment, $1.006. The entire expense of the eight months' session was $6,755.80. On page 7 of this report we find the following: "Your committee to whom was referred the course of study for the ensuing year, has adopted a course prepared with reference to complying with all the requirements for affiliation with the State University at Austin, so that pupils who may choose to do so, after completing our prescribed course, may enter said university without re-examination." There is no reason given why application was not made for affiliation before last year, but such had been the case. Schools opened September 12, 1887, and closed May 11, 1888—eight months. During this year there was some trouble with the colored people. An application for the transfer of the children of twenty-nine parents, was filed with the board. After considerable discussion, it was finally agreed to allow the transfer.

On June 4, 1888, Prof. J. N. Long was re-elected superintendent, and Prof. J. D. Goldsmith principal. The salaries remained the same as the preceding year. On February 26, 1889, the board passed a resolution against State uniformity of text-books, and requested their representatives in the Legislature to oppose the measure.

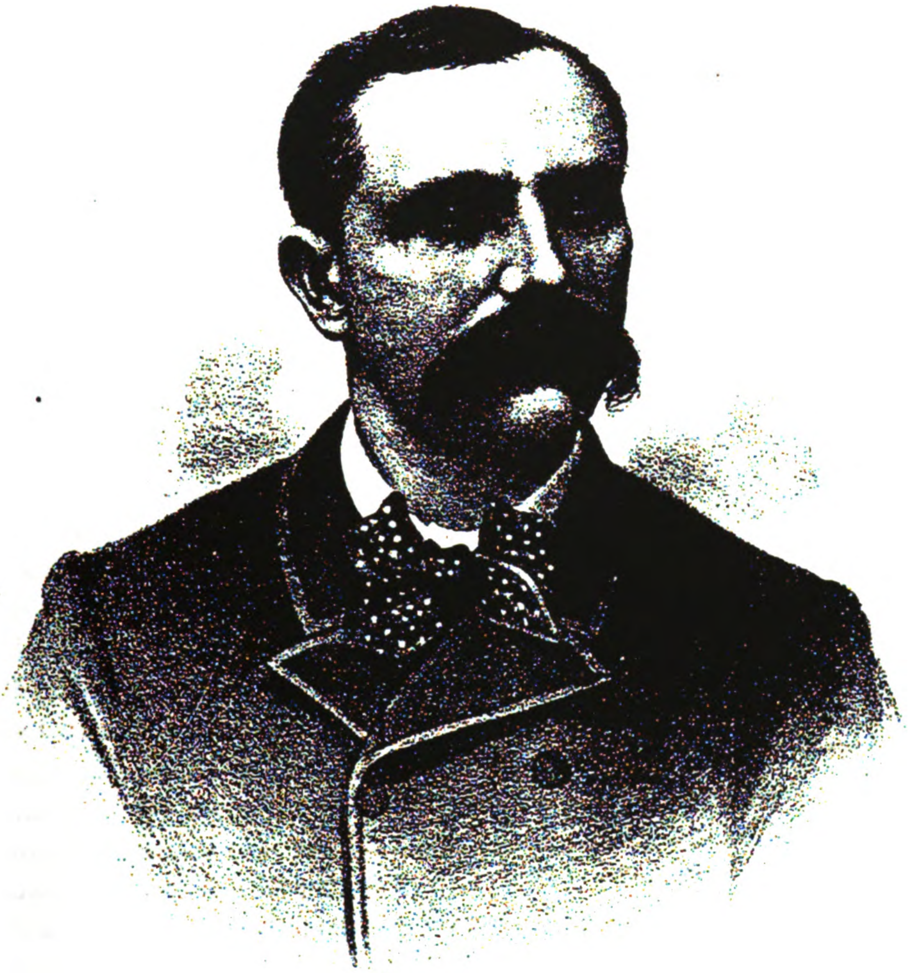
The annual report of the schools for this year shows scholastic census to have been 765. We doubt the correctness of this, on account of the careless methods then in vogue in many cities in taking the census. The entire number enrolled is reported as 802, but there may be some duplicates. The average daily attendance was 453 2-9; value of city taxable property, $1,265,201; received from city school tax, $2,546.17; received from State fund, $3,064; tuition collected, $150.50, making a gross income of $5,760.67. In the written report several suggestions are made, the most important being the adoption of the half-day session in primary rooms and the employment of a supernumerary teacher on full pay.

On June 1, 1889, Prof. Long was re-elected superintendent, and Miss Mollie Allen elected principal. Before the schools opened Miss Allen resigned, and Prof. J. A. Stanford elected to fill vacancy. During this year the people voted an additional tax of one-fourth of one per cent. for school purposes, and authorized the council to issue "schoolhouse and improvement" bonds to the amount of $40,000, also voting the same tax, one-fourth of one per cent., to pay interest on bonds and to provide a sinking fund. The scholastic age was changed this year from seven to eighteen, back to eight to eighteen. On April 29, 1890, the salaries were changed, the superintendent to receive $125 per month, principal $90, the two assistants in the high school $70 each, and all others $50. The gross income for the schools this year (1889–'90) was $6,681.03; total enrollment reported, 948; value of school property, $24,200; value of city taxable property, $1,242,709.

Pending the election of superintendent for the ensuing year, the whole town was saddened by the death of Prof. J. N. Long. Agreeable in his manners, energetic in the discharge of his duties, honorable in every action, he was a model Christian gentleman, one of Nature's noblemen.

June 3, 1890, Prof. S. M. N. Marrs, of Hamilton, Texas, was elected superintendent, with Prof. J. D. Goldsmith principal. During the fall private residences were rented for primary schools until the new houses could be constructed. The schools were finally located comfortably, January 1, 1891, and the work of supervision made manifest by the thorough organization of the grades and unifying the efforts of the teachers, directing them along a special line of work.

Prof. S. M. N. Marrs, superintendent of the Cleburne public schools, was born in Fayette county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 2, 1862, and was reared and educated in the public schools of that section of the State. His father and five uncles were soldiers in the Confederate army, so that his sympathies were naturally with the South in her reorganization and reconstruction. He began teaching at the age of sixteen, and taught three winters in the public schools of Fayette and Nicholas counties. At his first examination he would have received a certif-



S. M. N. Marrs

icate of the first grade had it not been against the policy of the examiners to issue said certificates to an inexperienced teacher. However, the two succeeding schools were taught under first-grade certificates. Teaching country schools four and five months in the year was not very remunerative, so he spent the intervening summers in working on the farm and in the coal mines which abound in that State. A part of his farm life was as a hired hand, receiving $8 and $10 per month.

In the spring of 1881, at the age of nineteen, he came to Texas, locating in Erath county. His first school in Texas was taught on the Bosque river, in a little log cabin, without windows; the doors were made of clapboards, and the floor was "Mother Earth." Eighteen months were spent in the country schools, when he was called to Hico, Hamilton county, as associate principal of the Hico public school. From there he went to Lebanon, Ohio, where he took his degree in 1884. Having received a unanimous petition from the people of Hico to return and assume control of their schools, he did so and associated with him his classmate, Prof. J. R. Keaton, who is now a practicing attorney in Guthrie, Oklahoma.

After one session in Hico, he was called to Stephenville, the county seat of Erath county, and given full control of her schools. This position he filled satisfactorily three years, and voluntarily left the town with the hearty endorsement of both the board of trustees and his numerous patrons. While residing at Stephenville he was married to Miss Anna R. Heslip, of Fayette county, West Virginia, August 18, 1886.

The climate of Texas not seeming to agree with the health of his wife, in the summer of 1888 he returned to West Virginia, with the intention of giving up teaching. He, however, received an offer to take charge of Hamilton College, at Hamilton, Texas, which he accepted, and was in charge of that institution two years (1888–'90), during which time he succeeded in getting it established on a secure basis.

At the death of Prof. J. N. Long, superintendent of the Cleburne public schools, he was elected to fill that position, June 3, 1890. In his new position he has given the best of satisfaction, and the citizens of Cleburne speak in the highest terms of him and his work. At his request during the fall of 1891 a committee was sent by the State University to examine the Cleburne High School, with a view to the admission of its graduates into the classes of the university without examination. The report of the committee was favorable, and the Cleburne High School is now an auxiliary of the State University.

On May 4, 1891, Prof. Marrs was reelected superintendent for the ensuing year, and Prof. J. E. Wallace was elected principal. The salaries remained the same as preceding year, except the second assistant principal, who now receives $60 per month.

In November, upon the application of the superintendent, the faculty of the State University sent Dr. Walter Lefever as a committee to examine the high school, with a view to making it auxiliary, who reported favorably, and the Cleburne High School now ranks with the best in the State, its graduates being admitted into all the freshman classes of the university except Greek.

The schools are now on a good basis; representative men have always managed their affairs; there are four city buildings, and one rented, making in all twenty-one rooms; four of these rooms are waiting for occupants, and Cleburne invites the man of business, be he poor or rich, to locate within her borders, and she will furnish him with all the conveniences of a home.

There are four new, well-constructed two-story buildings, furnishing twenty rooms, and a fifth building which is rented for the colored people. Fifteen white and two colored teachers are employed, and the average salary paid to the former is $50 per month, to the superintendent $1,250 per year, and to the principal of the high school $810 per year. The schools are taught by calendar months. The buildings, grounds, furniture and apparatus are worth $38,000, and within the last three months three buildings have been erected, at a cost of $15,000, these furnishing ample accommodation for all children now enrolled, and giving four rooms extra for new pupils as the attendance increases. The enrollment for the scholastic year 1890 is 701; actually enrolled in the schools, 856; enrolled on the first day of last session, 431; enrolled on the first day of present session, 550; and the colored population, 104. The schools were organized and graded with eleven grades, as now constituted, in 1884.

The schools are governed by a board of trustees, who are appointed by the city council, seven constituting the board, the Mayor of the city being *ex officio* chairman. The terms of office last three years, and are so arranged that one-third of the number expire each year. The property of the schools is vested in the city council, which has control of all improvements, and the superintendent, by virtue of his office, controls, or rather has charge, of all the buildings and grounds throughout the entire year. The scholastic enrollment for 1891 so far, September 10, is 784, and will reach 1,000. As to the course, three years are spent on Latin, and in the sciences these studies are taken up exhaustively: physiology, philosophy, botany, physical geography, chemistry, civil government, political economy and mental science. The teachers are selected solely with reference to qualification, and come from the different States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Texas and Alabama. The board of trustees as now constituted are: C. W. Mertz, B. F. Clayton, Knox Thompson, J. L. Cleveland, Dr. J. R. Keating, H. S. Wilson and B. F. Frymier. The revenue is derived from four different sources: first, from the State; second, from the county; third, from special city taxation; fourth, from tuition from pay pupils. For the year 1891 the State revenue amounts to $3,528; from the county, $290; from special taxation (city), $8,000, and from pupils who have been transferred from the county, $498.75, there having been 105 transfers so far this year. There is still a fifth source of revenue: The school age in Texas is from eight to sixteen, but the board of trustees have the right to extend the age to seven and eighteen. The income derived from pupils under seven and over eighteen is $400. The total school revenue from all these sources is $12,716.75. This entire amount will be spent for the schools, and the total monthly expenses are about $1,150.

At first a tax of one fourth of one per cent. was levied annually upon the property of the city as additional support; in 1890 an additional one-fourth of one per cent. was levied, and also as much more to pay interest on the bonds recently issued for the erection of three ward school buildings for primary pupils. These buildings were erected in the fall of 1890, all frame and on a uniform plan, having four rooms each. The total seating capacity of all the buildings in the city is about 1,000. Value of school apparatus, about $400. Number of volumes in school library, 500.

The central school building, already sketched in a former section of this work, has a campus of five acres, and each ward building has one acre. All pupils excepting the primary are sent to the central building, which is now fairly well filled.

For the colored children a building is rented.

For the school year 1890–'91 the scholastic census was 701, and for 1891–'92, 784, including about 100 colored. In 1890–'91 there were 856 scholars actually enrolled (no reduplication in this count), and up to March, 1892, the number was 920. In 1884 the total enrollment was only 410.

Pupils are divided into eleven grades, who are taught by seventeen teachers, including the superintendent.

The superintendent and county judge are independent of each other, the county judge having jurisdiction over country schools, the superintendent over city affairs.

The Cleburne High School in its course of study was connected with that of the State University in the fall of 1891, so that pupils graduating here can be admitted to the freshman classes of that institution without examination. Of this department J. E. Wallace is the present principal, while C. N. Williams, who has a first-grade certificate, is principal of the colored school.

Thus, seeing how great a tax the citizens of Cleburne are imposing upon themselves for the support of free schools, it is conspicuous that they are ahead of most cities in educational work. The machinery is now all in first-class working order, leaving nothing for the scholars to do but study, under the best facilities of modern times, and the teachers to enjoy their work with a knowledge that circumstances cannot be any better.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Cleburne *Chronicle* is the oldest living newspaper in the city, and the most influential, having been established here in 1868, with Major Jack Davis as editor and proprietor, and later, with J. W. Graves and J. R. Clarke as editors. Mr. Graves was afterward succeeded by W. F. Wells for a time, and returned August 15, 1874. It is now owned and edited by Alonzo C. Scurlock, who also issues a tri-weekly. Office on the corner of North Main and Wardville streets, in a commodious one-story brick building, owned by Mr. Scurlock. In connection with the paper is a well equipped steam job printing establishment under the same management.

Mr. Scurlock was born in Newmarket, Madison county, Alabama, in 1847, the son of James F. and Rebecca (Criner) Scurlock, of German and English ancestry. His father was a native of South Carolina, and his mother of Alabama. His father was a Lieutenant-Colonel of militia during the last war, and was one of the most prominent men in his county. He died during the war, in Louisiana.

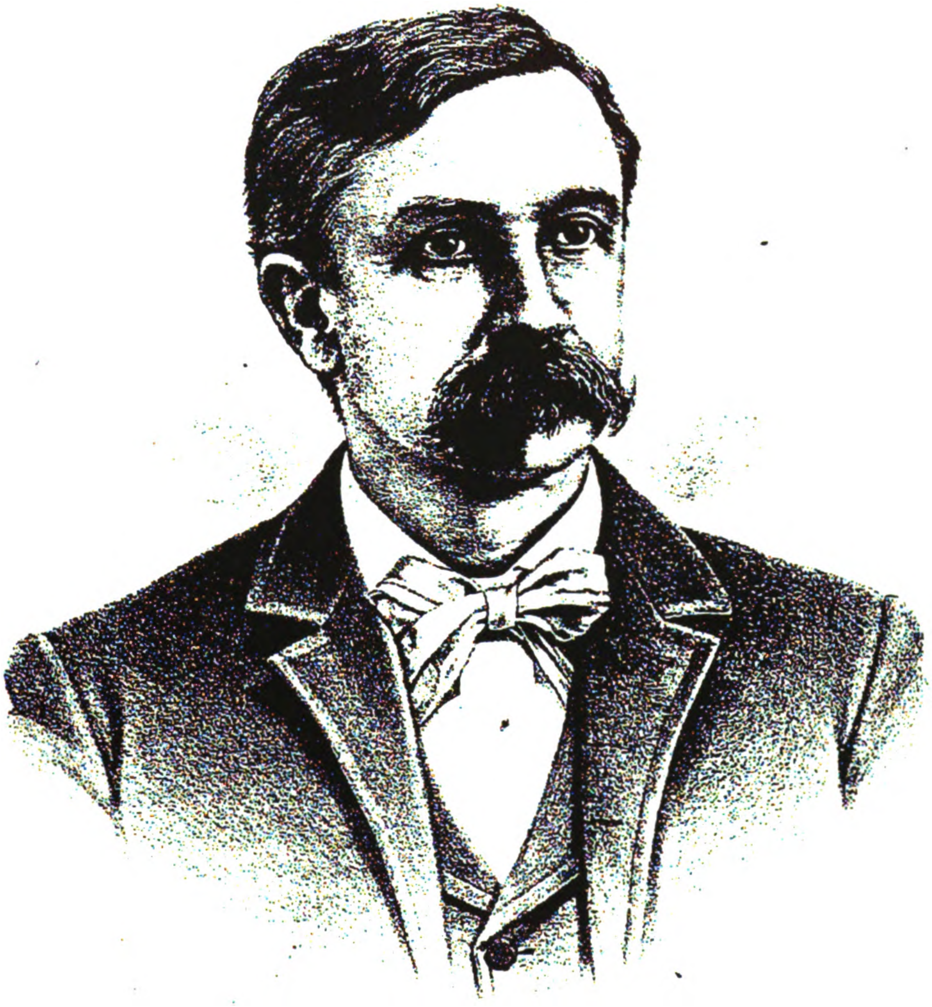
In 1855 the family moved to Texas, settling about five miles south of Grand View, Johnson county. "Lon" was brought up to farm life. At the age of fifteen years he entered Bosqueville College, in McLennan county, but the very next year he entered the Confederate service, in which he remained a year, in Company G, Colonel Waller's Battalion, General Tom Green's Brigade, and was in several engagements.

Returning home he attended Oakland College, in the southern part of Johnson county. Next he was on the farm again for about two years, and then for a time he was engaged in mercantile business in Grand View, where he was justice of the peace for a while; and finally, in 1878, he came to Cleburne and purchased an interest in the Cleburne *Chronicle;* subsequently he became the sole proprietor. The *Chronicle* has been burned out twice,—the first time in November, 1888, when Mr. Scurlock's loss was very heavy. The building, a two-story brick, was entirely consumed. At this time the file of the *Chronicle* was badly damaged. The last fire occurred December 14, 1890, when the loss was nearly as great. The paper, however, was issued regularly through this ordeal.

In his social relations Mr. Scurlock is a Knight Templar and a Knight of Pythias. He is a gentleman of quick, lively fancy, well educated in the political philosophy of the country; and he is one of the most accomplished and useful members of the press fraternity of the State, and is at present vice-president of the Texas Press Association. Editorially, therefore, he has a wide and lasting influence.

He was married in Cleburne April 3, 1884, to May Julia, the daughter of Dr. T. D. Lorance (often mentioned elsewhere in this volume: find his sketch by the index), and his children are: Jessie, Bolyne, Claude, Alonzo C., Jr., and Lorance; the first two are deceased.

N. F. Higgins, city editor of the Cleburne *Chronicle*, was born in 1864, at Grand View, the son of A. J. and Josephine (Echols) Higgins. His father was engaged in the live-stock business, was one of the associate justices of the county before the war, and died in September, 1883, at Grand View; and his mother afterward moved to Cleburne, where she died in 1885. From the age of fourteen to seventeen years he was in attendance at Add Ran College at Thorp's Spring; then for three years he was engaged in the



A. C. Scurlock

drug business at Grand View and Whitney. Next he entered the office of the Cleburne *Telegram* and learned the printing trade; in 1886 he went into the office of the Cleburne *Chronicle* and set type for a year, and then became city editor.

September 20, 1888, he married Miss Ela May Poole, a native of Cleburne and a daughter of R. A. Poole. She died August 12, 1889. During the same year he purchased and ran the Tri-Weekly *Enterprise* of Cleburne for several months, with financial success. His health failing he sold the paper to A. H. Yeager, and he was sick for several months. Recovering, he traveled, collecting debts for a business man, and since then he has been connected with the *Chronicle* again.

He was elected city secretary April 7, 1891, and he is also secretary and manager for the Electric-Lighting Company in Cleburne. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is a very intelligent, polite and accommodating gentleman.

As an example of editorial rhetoric we give the following, from the Cleburne *Chronicle* of September 5, 1879, on a stale subject, the reporter using commercial language in a new role: "A large and well assorted stock of fights have been received in this market and are being rapidly disposed of. The prices are about as usual, ranging from $2.50 to $10, trimmings being charged for as extras. The old reliable, time-honored 'knock-down-and-drag-out' style seems to be rapidly growing in favor. It is very efficient and generally gives satisfaction; the price is reasonable. The old and barbarous 'pistol-and-coffee' style is rapidly going into disuse, thanks to our efficient marshal, who is doing all in his power to discourage it. Among the new styles we notice the following: thumping on the head with billiard cues, quirts and things; 'you're another' and 'you're another' three times; 'turn me loose and let me get to him,' etc. Gentlemen in want of a first-class fight will remember that they are not required to pay their money and take their choice, but they have a right to take their choice before they pay. After you have procured your fight the marshal will show you around to the captain's office, where every attention will be shown you; and his honor, who has a complete price list of all kinds of fights, will tell you how much yours is worth to a cent."

The Weekly *Telegram* was the second paper established in Cleburne, A. J. Byrd being its founder and editor, while W. H. Byrd was the business manager. It had four pages, nine columns to the page, all "home print," and yet the price was but $2 a year. The subsequent proprietors were, in turn, Mr. Senter, A. H. Yeager, Percy Simonds, A. H. Yeager again,—who consolidated it with the Tri-Weekly *News*, which had been founded and run a year by Solomon Lockett, and formed the *Enterprise*, during the prohibition campaign of 1887, and devoted to that cause. This was at first a tri-weekly, of five columns to the page; for a time it was a daily. January 1, 1890, it was purchased by T. L. Sanders, who now conducts it as a local newspaper, seven columns to the page. Mr. Sanders is a native of Louisiana, born in Minden, in 1864, his father English and his mother native American. At the age of eight years he came with the family to Texas, settling in Coryell county, where he learned the printer's trade; and since 1877 he has been a resident of Cleburne, engaged in printing and journalism. At first he was employed here by Graves & Yeager.

He is married, having a wife and child. He and his wife and five others had a narrow escape from drowning in West Buffalo creek during the flood of 1887, an account of which is given on page 61

The Cleburne Weekly *Bulletin* was started about August 1, 1880, by the "Bulletin Publishing Company." A. J. Byrd, editor, and W. H. Byrd, business manager. It was then the largest paper in the county, and the material of the office all new. It had four pages, with nine columns to the page, all "home print." This paper is now the Alvarado *Bulletin*, which see under a subsequent head.

The Cleburne *Tribune*, published at the next corner north of the First National Bank, was established in March, 1886, by Dr. Andrew Young and W. H. Graves. It was then a seven-column folio, independent in politics, but with a strong sympathy for the "Labor" element, which has since developed into a great party. In 1887 it was enlarged to an eight-column, four-page paper, of which size it still remains, and still with the old sympathies for the rising party. It has always been published as a weekly.

Mr. Graves, who is now the proprietor and editor, was born in Indiana, January 8, 1820. His father was a native of Massachusetts and of English ancestry, and his mother a native of Genesee county, New York, and of Irish parentage. His boyhood was spent in a tannery, but ever since he was a grown man he has been in the printing-office as printer and journalist, except that during ten years, including the war period, he was engaged in mercantile business in Missouri, of which State he was a resident from 1835 to 1870. In 1838 he went to Jefferson City, where he was married. While living in Missouri he was a member of the Legislature from Springfield, and Register of the United States Land Office during Buchanan's administration.

He came to Texas about twenty years ago, stopping first at Fort Worth for awhile, and for the last seventeen years he has been a resident of Cleburne. The first year here, near Cleburne, he followed farming, and then, in 1873, in partnership with B. B. Paddock, purchased the Fort Worth *Democrat*, which is now the Fort Worth *Gazette*, the principal paper of that city. On his return to Cleburne he took charge of the *Chronicle* office, belonging to his brother, but was soon after purchased by himself and Mr. A. H. Yeager, and was connected with it until 1881. He is a Freemason and a member of the Legion of Honor.

He has a son who graduated at Yale College in 1872, and is now living in Hartford, Connecticut, where he is superintendent of the public schools. Another son, the youngest of the family, is living at Springfield, Missouri; and there are two daughters, one living at St. Louis, Missouri, and the other at Independence, same State.

The Johnson County *Review*, the latest venture in Cleburne journalism, was established in the spring of 1891, by J. A. Templeman and H. E. Oldfather, the first number being dated April 3. It has eight pages, five columns to the page. The office is a nice, spacious one, in the second story of the brick building at the southwest corner of the public square, where all classes of job work are well and promptly executed. The make-up of this paper is excellent,—that is, it actually "excels" most other local papers in this part of Texas. Its specialty is the presentation of facts concerning the advantages of Cleburne and Johnson county, to induce a good class of settlers, both in the country and in the town. The young, modest proprietors deserve a universal patronage.

Mr. Templeman, the city editor, is a native of Missouri, in which State he learned the printer's trade, and has been in company with Mr. Oldfather for eight years. He is a man of family. Mr. Oldfather, the business manager, has had a life-long experience in the printing-office. Both these gentlemen are Democrats, are judicious in the management of their paper, and have an exceptionally fine manner of address.

Early in 1892 F. B. Baillio, from the Alvarado *Bulletin*, purchased a half and controlling interest in the *Review*, and is the editor. Mr. Baillio is one of a family of ten children. His father, Judge Gervais Baillio, was a prominent and leading man of the parish of Rapides, Louisiana, and was for eleven years parish judge of Avoyelles parish. He descended from one of the original French settlers of Louisiana, and married Rebecca Leonhard, of Massachusetts parentage,—old Pilgrim stock.

Mr. Baillio was born at the village of Cocoville, Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, February 6, 1848. In December, 1864, he enlisted in the Confederate army, in Captain Joseph A. Benjamin's company of cavalry, at that time stationed at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and served as the escort of Major-General S. B. Buckner. December 11, 1867, he left his Louisiana home for Alvarado, Johnson county, Texas, coming across the country on horseback, and reaching Alvarado December 22, 1867. February 3, 1870, he married Miss Mattie M. Criner, daughter of Granville Criner, one of the first settlers of Johnson county. From that time until December, 1887, he lived at Grand View, Johnson county, Texas. He has had four children: Sarah Rebecca, born September 8, 1871; Helen Celeste, March 18, 1874; Martha Evans, February 9, 1877; and Gervais Granville, February 10, 1881. The latter died March 4, 1881.

Leaving his parents when only nineteen years old, an inexperienced boy, with scarcely any education,—certainly not more than is possessed now-a-days by twelve-year-old boys, —Mr. Baillio's life has been a checkered one. He worked at anything he could find: has been a farm hand, a cotton-gin hand, a school-teacher, a farmer, a commercial tourist, a merchant, a wagoner, a cow boy, farmer again, and lastly editor. Feeling early the need of an education, he began just after his marriage to obtain what the war had prevented him from attaining, in common with so many other Southern boys. He worked hard by day, and then lay awake at night studying. Many and many a night, stimulated and encouraged by his noble wife, he studied after a hard day's plowing, until midnight. During 1885-'87 he plowed and hoed and paragraphed for the Alvarado *Bulletin*, then owned by G. C. Fahm, and received many handsome compliments for the work he did on that paper. In December, 1887, he moved his family to Clay county, and was a farmer there until his removal to Alvarado, in January, 1889.

In January, 1888, he bought a half interest in the *Bulletin*, and became its editor. In June following he bought the entire plant, and as sole editor and proprietor conducted that paper until February 16, 1892, when he purchased a half and controlling interest in the Johnson County *Review* at Cleburne, and became its editor.

These main facts and features constitute but a meager outline of the ups and downs of Mr. Baillio's life. He has always been struggling, taking for his guidance the scriptural injunction, "Whatsoever thou findest for thy hands to do, do it with thy might." He never assumed any undertaking in his life but that he tried to get as near as possible to the top, as he always thought there was more room there than at the bottom or about the center. Whatever advancement he has made he credits to his noble wife. Mr. Baillio, in the estimation of the community, is really a superior man intellectually, and therefore socially; for we firmly believe that one cannot be highly intellectual without being "level-headed," social and kindly. Mr. Baillio's politeness is cosmopolitan, while his heart is as large as any man's within the circle of our acquaintance.

The educational department of the *Review* is conducted by the present city superintendent of schools, Prof. S. M. N. Marrs, who understands the greatest secret of all journalism, namely, the necessity of collecting and publishing news. As a curiosity, in November, 1891, he submitted to a vote of the teachers of the county a question to ascertain their opinion of the popularity of the following "desires,"—not indicating their own desires, but simply their opinion of mankind as a class, with the result here given: Life, 13; property, 7; power, 8; esteem, 7; beauty, 5; knowledge, 6; and perfection, 9. Dr. Baldwin, in his "Elementary Psychology," makes the same estimate, except that he considers the desire for knowledge stronger than that for beauty.

PHYSICIANS.

The present practitioners of medicine in Cleburne are Drs. T. J. and John L. Wagley, J. D. and T. C. Osborne, W. P. Alexander, J. J. Williamson, G. C. Francis, J. R. Keating, S. A. Greenwell, Guy D. Compton, George B. Colby and J. H. Murphy. We have not intentionally omitted any name.

Of the physicians of the past probably the most noted were Drs. T. D. Lorance and

Andrew Young. Young had been a brave cavalry Colonel in the Confederate army and a member of the Georgia Legislature, but so bitter was the warfare there against him that he fled to Texas, a community of greater liberality. He was fervently devoted to his friends and bitterly hated by his enemies. Here he founded the Cleburne *Tribune*, in company with W. H. Graves. He died here a few years ago, as the result of wounds received in the war twenty-five years previously. Dr. Lorance came here before the war, and died in March, 1878. He did much for the interests of Cleburne.

In April, 1876, the Johnson County Medical Association was organized, with the following officers: L. H. Gebhart, president; J. R. Keating, vice-president; T. J. Wagley, recording secretary; James D. Osborne, corresponding secretary; and W. H. Dill, treasurer. Meetings were held twice a month, at the dental office of Dr. W. T. Moore.

SOCIETIES.

Cleburne Lodge, No. 315, F. & A. M., received its charter June 16, 1869, and the charter officers were: James Hiner, W. M.; W. J. Hay, S. W.; B. J. Chambers, J. W. J. A. Willingham is the present Secretary.

The first Masonic building in Cleburne was erected about 1870, at the southeast corner of the public square. It was 26 x 70 feet in dimensions, and two stories high. About 1879 it was burned with all the Masonic records, so that not many particulars of the earlier history of Freemasonry here can be given. With the insurance money the present building was erected in the fall of 1881; it is valued at $12,000. The lodge now owns stock to the amount of $4,500, and has a cash surplus in the treasury of $600. The annual dues are $2, and the present number of members is 125.

Cleburne Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M., received its charter June 15, 1871, and the following were the charter officers: W. O. Menefee, H. P.; Andrew Young, K.; and John Shaffer, S. The first meeting under dispensation was held July 6, 1870, with L. J. Randall as H. P.; James Hiner, K., and John Shaffer, S. The first State convocation was held July 5, 1871, when the following officers were duly installed, and the chapter set to work under the charter by John Matlock, D. G. H. P.: W. O. Menefee, H. P.; Andrew Young, K.; John Shaffer, S.; L. D. McMillen, C. H.; O. S. Heath, P. S.; O. P. Arnold, R. A. C.; J. A. Chitwood, M. 3d V.; John Evans, M. 2d V.; N. E. Iglehart, M. 1st V.; W. J. Hayes, Treasurer; N. H. Cook, Secretary; and G. B. Turner, Guard.

The chapter now owns $5,000 stock in the Masonic building, leaving $2,500 owned by individuals. Present membership, fifty-seven. Annual dues, $1.20. J. A. Willingham, Secretary.

Cleburne Commandery, No. 12, K. T., was organized under dispensation August 5, 1875, and the charter was granted February 15, 1877. The charter members were N. H. Cook, V. Gray, M. Dickson, Jesse M. Hill, B. D. Simpson, J. C. Brumley, Thomas Lawrence, O. M. Addison and O. P. Arnold, of whom six are living. There are now sixty-six members, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are: W. J. Rutledge, E. C.; Thomas Lawrence, G.; John H. Boyd, O. G.; Rev. W. P. Brown, Prelate; S. B. Allen, Treasurer; G. H. Maxey, Recorder; J. B. Jones, S. W.; Jim Langston, J. W.; H. S. Wilson, Warden; B. D. Simpson, Standard Bearer; H. F. Long, Sword Bearer; W. O. Long, Sentinel.

Johnson Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F., was organized July 8, 1871, by C. L. Dawson, D. D. G. M., with the following officers: G. H. Maxey, N. G.; M. S. Kahle, V. G.; B. D. Simpson, Sec.; G. W. Davis, Treas. Nothing of public interest occurred in the history of this lodge until October, 1881, when it suspended from some cause, and lay dormant until May 17, 1886, when it was reinstated by R. M. Chipman, D. D. G. M., of Alvarado Lodge, and the following officers were elected: A. R. Moody, N. G.; Dr. T. J. Wagley, V. G.; T. L. Townsend, Sec.; B. D. Simpson, Treas.

On March 11, 1889, on account of some bad material in the lodge, a motion was made to surrender the charter, and carried. May 18 following the lodge was resuscitated by D. D. G. M., J. P. Mimms, with P. J. Norwood, N. G.; Nich. Hanson, V. G.; W. M. Thompson, L. S. N. G; J. H. Keith, R. S. N. G.; John Clark, R. S. V. G.; G. V. Hallabaugh, O. G.; Thomas Boulware, I. G.; J. W. Riley, Chap.; W. W. Murdock and J. M. Ballen, S. S.; G. R. Schmaltz, Treas.; J. W. Norwood, Sec.; P. J. Norwood, Reporter to Grand Lodge.

Since the above date the lodge has run smoothly, having now a working force of fifty-eight members. It meets every Monday night. The present officers are: J. M. Flitch, N. G.; William Lockett, V. G.; Green Whittenbury, Treas.; W. A. Dillard, Sentinel; and P. J. Norwood, Reporter to Grand Lodge.

Olive Lodge, No. 31, K. of P., was organized March 9, 1882, by District Deputy and Past Grand Chancellor Max Elser, of Fort Worth. The first officers were: T. Lawrence, C. C.; J. D. Osborne, V. C.; H. W. Patton, Prelate; J. A. Lindgren, Sec. The lodge has increased in membership from twenty-two to 118. The present officers are: H. P. Brown, C. C.; John Floore, V. C.; Sam Ramsey, Prelate; J. R. Ransone, Jr., K. of R. & S.; I. Frenkel, M. of F.; J. M. Eller, M. of E.; H. Hall, M. at A. Succeeding Mr. Osborne, W. H. Patton was the next Chancellor Commander; then W. B. Shaw, J. R. Keating, Louis Moses, B. L. Hodge, J. A. Lindgren, J. A. Styron, Sam Straus, S. D. Mobley, R. E. Alexander, B. L. Higgins, C. V. Myers and H. P. Brown. The lodge meets on alternate Wednesdays, financially is in a strong condition, and it is accumulating a fund for the erection of a building.

Cleburne Lodge, No. 1,095, K. of H., was organized May 29, 1878, with a membership of ten. The first officers were: J. M. Griffin, Past Dictator; L. H. Gebhard, Dictator; B. J. French, Assistant Dictator; J. A. Lindgren, Reporter; T. Lawrence, Financial Reporter; Max Lasky, Guide; M. Morris, Guardian; and I. Stone, Sentinel. Besides these, T. W. Shaw was also a charter member. Messrs. Lindgren and Lawrence are now the only members of the above list.

Since the date of their organization they have initiated 103 members, and admitted by card thirty-two, while twenty-six have withdrawn; thirty-six members have been suspended, and seven have died. The total membership at present is therefore seventy-six. This lodge has paid into the widow and orphan fund $18,128.90, and there have been drawn from the fund $14,000. The present officers are: J. R. Keating, D.; W. P. Browne, V. D.; J. M. Clower, A. D.; J. A. Lindgren, R.; James D. Osborne, F. R.; N. L. Poole, T.; P. J. Norwood, E. H.; W. Clarkson, C.; I. Frenkel, Cardinal; E. M. Allard, S.

Cleburne Lodge, Legion of Honor, was established in 1881, with the following charter members: W. H. Graves, —— Dill, C. Dickson and wife, B. L. Durham, W. F. Ramsey and W. C. Smith. Mr. Smith was the first Commander, and Mr. Graves is the present incumbent; T. H. Osborne, Sec. This lodge meets twice a month. It has received for benefits a total of $10,000. Three members have died.

Cross Timbers Camp, No. 4, Modern Woodmen of the World, was organized April 3, 1891, with W. H. Wilson, Council Commander; J. C. Morton, Vice-Lieutenant; W. T. Blakeney, Banker; T. J. Wagley, Clerk; R. B. Craft, Escort; A. C. Scurlock, Watchman; and R. K. Craft, Sentry.

This society insures for $500 to $3,000, and for sick benefits; $100 is allowed for a monument for every sovereign who dies. There are at present about thirt-seveny active members. This society is very thrifty for a young lodge, and is substantially growing. It meets monthly. The present officers are: W. Oliver, C. C.; W. M. Dillard, V. L.; J. H. Bowman, Banker; J. E. Pitts, Clerk; Managers—C. C. Byers, W. Filgoe and John Ramsey.

Elethean Chapter, C. L. S. C., was organized in the spring of 1891, with the following officers: J. L. Bushong, President; Miss Lalla Suratt, Vice-President; Walter Baird, Secretary; Miss Belle Chambers, Corresponding Secretary; and Miss Berta Hall, Treasurer. This society is purely educational.

There have been, naturally, many other small societies organized in Cleburne, social, musical, etc., most of which have had but a transient existence.

CHURCHES.

Methodism.—The first Methodist minister preaching in Johnson county, was Simeon Odem (or Odom), who held a meeting not far from Grand View, in the southeastern part of the county. He was a good man and had a vast influence. The next was "Uncle" Jeremiah Easterwood, a one-legged man, who came in 1853; he was a practical and efficient worker. Methodism was established at Cleburne early in the '70s.

First there was a union Sunday-school in the old college building, with fifteen or twenty members, including officers and teachers. The school was afterward transferred to the residence of Mr. Mabry, next to a private house immediately across the street, next to the old courthouse, then to an old store-room on the south side of the square, and finally to the church building before it was finished, where scantlings were fixed up for seats. This church had been erected as far as the joists about 1870, and for the lack of funds work was suspended. About two years afterward it was covered, but as yet no floor was laid. The society of course, had been organized some time prior to this.

The first pastor, or about the first, was Rev. J. P. Mussett, who was succeeded by I. N. Reeves, R. H. H. Burnett (now a traveling evangelist whose reputation extends beyond the boundaries of the State), J. W. Campbell (afterward editor of the *Texas Christian Advocate*), A. Gaskill, W. L. Nelms, four years, S. J. Franks, two years, D. H. Dickey one year, A. P. Taylor two years, J. H. Collard two years, T. W. Rogers, one year, and J. S. Chapman, the present pastor, since December, 1891. He is a native South Carolinian, but recently from Los Angeles, California.

The present membership of the church is said to be 450. There are four local preachers, namely: A. P. Taylor, R. H. Adair, H. C. Ellis and S. B. Walker. The stewards are Dr. W. P. Alexander, James Langston, A.W. Baird, Dr. J. J. Williamson, John M. Clower and A. P. Taylor. Ed. M. Allard is class-leader.

In the Sunday-school are twenty-one classes, with an average attendance of 150 to 160; there are 175 on the roll, so that about 200 children and officers can be counted as meeting at this Sunday-school. There are twenty-five officers and teachers. A. W. Baird is superintendent. E. B. Black has been secretary for the last seven years.

The church building, which is on South Main street, is a frame, costing about $6,000, and seating about 500.

Besides, there are two colored Methodist churches in Cleburne, whose membership is light. One is the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the other the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Presbyterianism, old-school, was first introduced into Johnson county at Alvarado in 1874. For an account of it, see under head of Alvarado, further on.

Ten members, in different parts of the county, drew up a petition for the organization of a Presbyterian church under the care of the Central Presbytery of Texas. The petition was forwarded to the moderator and secretary, Rev. S. A. King, at whose suggestion it was presented to another minister to secure his signature; but it was deemed unnecessary to call a meeting. It would be difficult to obtain a quorum. These views were communicated to the chairman of the committee on sustentation; and he, with Revs. W. S. Johnson and S. A. King, was appointed a committee to organize the church. Notice was therefore given that services would be held in Cleburne Friday to Sunday, August 20 to 22, 1875, to conclude with the organization of a Presbyterian church. The services were held first at the Methodist church and then at the courthouse. Rev. W.

S. Johnson was the minister. After sermon on Sunday the doctrines and forms of government of the Presbyterian church were briefly stated, and the following persons presented themselves as desirous of organizing: W. H. Graves, Mrs. M. L. Graves, M. S. Kahle (the only member here now), R. A. McNeilly and his wife L. A., J. D. Wilson, Bena Barnes, William F. George and his wife M. H. Messrs. Graves and McNeilly were the first elders; and the first deacons were M. S. Kahle and J. D. Wilson. From the date of organization to the present time, the elders have been W. H. Graves, R. A. McNeilly, W. C. Alexander, M. S. Kahle, Peyton Irving, J. M. Lewis, W. H. Wilson, W. M. Rivers, A. Irvine, S. C. Anderson,—all of whom have died or moved away except Messrs. Irving and Kahle. The deacons have been, M. S. Kahle, J. D. Wilson, F. E. Adams, D. R. Garrison, J. J. Wilson, Robert Craig, J. W. Lambard,—all of whom are deceased or removed away excepting Messrs. Adams, Craig and Lambard. The present membership is about fifty-five. April 16, 1876, the Presbytery ordered the consolidation of the Alvarado and Cleburne churches.

About a year after the organization of the church, when there were but eight or ten members, and they had no minister, they took a vote with reference to dissolving, and they all voted for the proposition except Mrs. George, and she won the victory, holding the church together. It is now in a good, healthy condition, having a neat house of worship, well furnished, 60 x 34 feet, and situated on north Main street, with a parsonage in the rear. The congregation is out of debt.

The ministers have been Revs. W. S. Johnson, supply, October, 1875, to October, 1876; he is now deceased; S. A. Doak, supply, November, 1877, to May, 1878; T. J. Stone, supply, from May, 1878, to September, 1881; C. S. M. See, pastor, January 1, 1882, to February, 1886; S. B. Irvin, supply, December 1, 1886, to January 1, 1889; and since February, 1889, Rev. J. M. Cochran, who is one of the most evangelical of all the ministers the church has had here. He has been a resident of Texas for fifty-three years. Rev. Mr. See is one of the best scholars in the Presbyterian church in this State.

Cumberland Presbyterianism.—The first ministers of this denomination who organized churches in Johnson county, were two brothers named Robert and Finis E. King, from Ellis county, about 1853, commencing in Alvarado. The latter was a man of over average size physically, of more than ordinary intellect, of decision, energy and vim, but of a mild, conservative and affable disposition, of warm and lively affection; and though of little education in a technical sense, he was by no means an ignorant man. He was an attractive and efficient preacher. He finally fell a victim to the fearful epidemic, the flux, that ravaged his neighborhood in 1859. His brother Robert is also deceased.

The first Cumberland Presbyterian minister who settled in this county, was Thomas L. Wilshire, a good man. His son Josiah soon afterward, also became a preacher, and continued in the ministry until his death two or three years ago. The last mentioned was probably the first minister of this denomination who preached in Cleburne; but possibly it was Rev. Daniel G. Molloy, recently of Alvarado and now of Ovilla, Ellis county. This gentleman came from Arkansas, where his father was a minister of some note, having four sons in the ministry. He was educated at Canehill College, Arkansas, and rose to a high standard of literary attainment. Mild and pleasant in manner and fluent in speech, he clothes his ideas in beautiful language, and is able to exhibit a high degree of oratory; and as a theologian he has but few superiors.

Prior to 1870 Benjamin Austin, a supply, was preaching here in Cleburne, after the church had been organized. The next was William Groves, who was pastor for about a year; and then John Collier, a year and a half probably; W. D. Wear; I. S. Davenport, about two years; W. C. Rushing, two years; S. E. Kennon, three years; F. M. Gilliam, four years; Jacob Hodges, two years; W. C. Rushing, two and three-fourths years; and finally Robert D. Wear, since October, 1891. Of these, probably Mr. Gilliam made the most marked impression, being very popular and efficient.

In Cleburne the first services were probably held at the courthouse, then the Baptist College, and then the courthouse again until the present church was built. In 1870 there were about fifty members. In August, 1873, the church was organized the second time, with about 130 members.

The present house of worship, 36 x 60, and seating about 250, was dedicated January 29, 1876, by Rev. Daniel G. Molloy, of Ellis county. The building is at the corner of Brown and Anglin streets.

The Sunday-school has an average attendance of about seventy-five; there are 110 names on the roll, in nine classes. It is a live, active school. J. C. Foster is superintendent.

The *Trinity Congregational Church* was organized in 1884, by Rev. H. C. Todd, from Wisconsin, who remained as pastor for a year and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Dobson, now deceased, John C. Calnon several years, and finally by the present pastor, Rev. D. R. Francis, from Ellis county.

The church edifice was erected in 1886, at a cost of about $5,000, including lot, and will seat about 225. It is the most finely furnished church in the city. A comfortable parsonage stands at the rear of the church.

There are now about forty members, and the deacons are W. H. Graves and C. W. Mertz.

The *Cleburne Baptist Congregation.*—The first meetings of this denomination in Cleburne were held in the college building, which, although the school therein was under Baptist auspices, was used by all denominations for a number of years. Rev. W. A. Mason assisted in the formation of this church. He afterward entered mercantile business in Montague county, where he is probably still living, and is still a minister. He was for two years agent for the Ministers' Relief Board of the State of Texas. In the pastorate here he was succeeded by Rev. J. R. Clarke, who took charge of both the institute (college) and the church until about 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. D. Beverly, who is now in Austin, preaching in churches in that vicinity; he was here four years, and then succeeded by Rev. W. A. Simms, probably about three years, closing his pastoral work here in 1889; then A. M. Simms five years, and since May, 1890, Rev. C. D. Campbell. There was no pastor for six months, from January 1, 1890, to July following. The greatest increase of membership took place under Rev. J. R. Clarke, the number reaching 212. W. A. Simms is now in charge of a Baptist church in Dallas.

The present number of members is 200 and the officers of the church are: elder, C. D. Campbell; deacons, J. S. Clayton, B. F. Clayton, V. Gray, Dr. A. L. Smith and E. G. Chiles. Average attendance at Sunday-school about 110, besides fifteen officers and teachers. J. S. Clayton is superintendent.

The church edifice, brick, and seating 350, was erected about 1875, at a cost of $2,500, the lot being donated.

The *Church of the Holy Comforter*, *Protestant Episcopal*, was first organized in Cleburne in the fall of 1871, by Rev. Nash. In 1872 or 1873 the church was built, the first that was completed in Cleburne, the Methodists having commenced one previously, which was not yet finished. This edifice is on Henderson street, corner of Robertson. The membership has grown from twenty to upward of fifty. Rev. W. P. Brown from Louisiana is the present rector, since March, 1891. A ladies' guild exists in connection with this church.

The *Catholic Church* maintains a congregation of about twenty-five families in Cleburne, in an edifice of their own, near the railroad, which was erected five years ago, at a cost of about $1,850, including lot. They also have a Sunday-school. Rev. Murphy, the first to read mass in Cleburne, established the congregation and built the church. He has been succeeded by Revs. Lee, Brannan (from Weatherford, who resided here), and by the present pastor since the autumn of 1891, Rev. Coffey, now living in Dallas.

The *Christian Church*.—The first minister of this denomination here was Elder John Whitmire, as early as 1856, who located at Grand View, organized a church there, preached at three or four different points, and died in Cleburne, some time since the war. He had considerable ability and was a good Christian man. The first evangelist was Elder L. J. Sweet, who came from Dallas county and preached at several points, about 1857-'58, establishing several churches.

This denomination began to grow more rapidly after the war. The church in Cleburne, the first organized after the war, was organized by Elder B. F. Hall, from Kentucky. J. G. Hix was one of the elders of the first congregation. This was probably about 1867 or '68, when there were about thirty members. Services were first held in the courthouse and then in the Baptist college. Preaching was kept up for a number of years, by Elder Bantan, who was largely instrumental in building the present house of worship, which is in West Cleburne. He was a ready debater, and died some years since, in Parker county. He was succeeded by George A. Farris for a year, now of Abilene, Texas. He did good service, putting the church on a good basis, which has ever since been preserved. Then Elder Clark, now of Add Ran University at Thorp's Springs, preached here frequently. Next, elder J. P. Grubbs, who, during the prohibition fight of 1887 in this county, could not join the prohibitionists, publishing his arguments in the *Chronicle*, and was severely criticised by some of the members, and resigned on that account. He now lives in Texarkana. Various other preachers were here occasionally until Elder H. H. Whitlock came in the spring of 1890.

There are at present about 100 members, and a Sunday-school of about 100 pupils, about two-thirds of whom are in regular attendance. C. L. Heath is the superintendent, and also one of the local elders, the others being Brown Douglas, W. M. Reaves and H. H. Whitlock.

The church edifice, a neat frame, was built about 1878, at a cost of about $2,000. The members taking the lead in the building of this house of worship were E. M. Heath, B. J. Chambers, N. H. Cook and T. J. Jeffries, who was for some time an elder here. The church has a seating capacity for 600 or more, and it is finely finished.

The *Seventh-Day Adventists* organized a small church in Cleburne about 1877, under the ministrations of Mr. Kilgore, but it went down. They built a small house of worship in the southwest part of the town, but it was sold. Mr. Kilgore was a strong doctrinal man, and published the main arguments in favor of the Sabbatarianism of his church in a very able, succinct form, in the Cleburne *Chronicle*.

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Public theological debates were far more common in former times than at the present period. The first debate in Cleburne was held in August, 1875, in the Baptist College, between Rev. Price, Methodist, and Dr. Caskey, Christian, the latter taking the place of Rev. H. D. Bantau, the original man on his side concerned in the challenge. Previous to this debate, and after the challenge had been made and accepted, a series of scathing newspaper articles were published in the Cleburne *Chronicle* upon the utility of public theological debates and upon the relative situation of the contestants, from which the public probably learned many lessons of modesty.

Price affirmed the following propositions: That the Scriptures teach that faith is the only condition of pardon to the sinner; and that in conversion the Holy Spirit operates directly upon the sinner's heart independently of the word of God. Dr. Caskey affirmed that baptism, preceded by faith and repentance, is for the remission of past sins, —while each, respectively, of course, denied what the other affirmed.

The debate was held for six days, in the Baptist Institute, which was crowded with eager listeners from all parts of the county.

During the sixth and last day of the debate the *Chronicle* said: "The ladies seem to be not the least interested part of the daily audience, and their smiles cheer the debaters and urge them on to flights of burning eloquence. The exercises are opened each morning with prayer, and then the battle begins, arms on armor clashing and missiles of logical lightning cleave the air. Now and then, as a good point is made by either party, an unwonted smile trips over the faces of the friends of the lucky champion, while the other side plainly say by their countenances, 'We see nothing to laugh at.'

"The dispute has been conducted in a most courteous and gentlemanly manner, each contestant bearing himself in a manner becoming a Christian minister; but the intellectual character of the two men is widely different. Both are able and both are earnest advocates of the cause they espouse, but here the parallel ends. Mr. Price is scarcely above medium stature, well built and of very dark complexion, has a large, shapely head, a dark, confident eye, and a general bearing that indicates coolness in the midst of action and unrelenting endeavor in following up what he believes to be the truth. Dr. Caskey is tall, above the multitude, rather awkward and uncouth in manner, but withal having such a spice of originality about him as makes this defect of grace becoming. His head is small and narrow across the forehead, his eyes keen and piercing, flashing about the room like vivid streams of electricity. His manner on the stand is that of a surgeon who picks and lays bare to the eye the muscles and veins and sinews and ligaments of the dissecting room."

The debate between Price, Methodist, and Brown, Baptist, on infant baptism and "close communion," took place at Cleburne in June and July, 1877, when the respective subjects were thoroughly treated.

If listeners to these debates would only use paper and pencil and be faithful in taking notes of every point, they would profit greatly without being harmed; and one of the most important results of studying both sides of every question is liberality of spirit. Even if one is not by such means converted to the other side, he learns many useful things by the way, and has an intelligent view of the doctrines in question.

In 1880 there was an amusing row among the colored church members, of which the *Chronicle* of June 16, that year, gives the following account:

"Parson Wilburn is the popular shepherd of the colored Baptist congregation of this city. Last Sunday was a day set apart for administering the ordinance of baptism to a number of new converts. A large congregation of the brethren assembled on the banks of East Buffalo, under the breezy shade of the tall, leafy elms, to witness the ceremony of immersion. There is also a Methodist congregation of colored folks in the town. A number of these were also on hand to see what was to be seen.

"All being ready, the parson led the subjects down into the water and 'buried them in baptism" according to the rites of his church. One was a tall woman. When she came out of the water she leaped and skipped for joy. Now, the bank was steep and the water deep, and for fear of an accident, it is supposed, the parson drew his arm tightly about the sister and held her fast. Thus she stood while ever and anon he would exhort, 'Sing, brethren, and don't be excited.'

"Ann, the parson's wife, was present and was not pleased with the situation. She ground her teeth and looked toward that Methodist squad. There stood Ike Weldon with his mouth like a cave and his lips working like elephant's ears. At this sight her wrath was no longer to be imprisoned within her bursting bosom. Fire blazed from her eye, and burning, blistering words were heaped upon the luckless Ike. The bandying of words became boisterous, and when Ike yelled to one of his Methodist sisters in the Baptist company by way of supreme insult, 'Tho't you was better raised than to be down dar with dat trash, Liza Oaks,' the parson's wife could stand it no longer. She made for Ike like a brood hen for a small dog. She collared him and boxed his jaw feelingly. While she was yet holding him the parson released his charge to fall into the creek if she wanted to. With body bent he dashed between his wife and Ike, who at the self-same moment went sprawling to the ground. A witness stated, 'Ike fell over; do-no what made him fall over 'less he scared. I never touched the nigger myself. He made a 'sturbment with his mouf, turned round and pushed out his coat-tail like a pea-fowl hoisting its tail. Then Ann called out, "Mr. Wilburn, you hear dat man call me trash?" Then she rund and took him by the collar and hit him in the mouf.'

"A fist debate was threatening between the rival congregations, when Captain Plummer came up and prevailed on the crowd to disperse. The case was before Esquire Bishop, where Ann, the parson's wife, was fined for assault. The parson himself was tried by a juryd an acquitted."

CLEBURNE CORPORATION.

The first act of the legislature establishing the "Corporation of the Town of Cleburne" was approved May 8, 1871. Under this *regime* the town organized, with Mr. Cunningham as mayor; but his name does not appear in the minutes now preserved. The first entry in this record is dated in 1874, and reads as follows:

"Be it remembered that on the 16th day of November, 1874, the mayor and aldermen elect for the town of Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas, met and were duly qualified by his honor, B. P. Lynch, ex-Mayor of said town.

M. M. Clack, *Mayor.*
T. Fowler,
J. A. Willingham,
Thomas Lawrence, } *Aldermen.*
L. F. Legg,
"James P. Aikin, *Marshal.*"

"Whereupon the board proceeded to transact the following business, to wit: To elect J. A. Willingham treasurer, and J. B. Hudson secretary, of said town; and on motion S. N. Clark, T. Fowler and L. F. Legg were appointed as a committee to draft a code of by-laws and ordinances for the government of said corporation.

"The board then adjourned to meet on Friday night, the 20th inst.

"Approved, M. M. CLACK, *Mayor.*

JOHN B. HUDSON, *Secretary.*

"At a called meeting of the city council, held Thursday evening, December 17, 1874, there were present M. M. Clack, Mayor; S. N. Clark, T. Fowler, T. Lawrence and L. F. Legg, Aldermen; James Aikin, Marshal; and John B. Hudson, Secretary. The following proceedings were had:

"1. Receiving and accepting the resignation of J. A. Willingham.

"2. Account of J. R. Clarke, for surveying and establishing the lines of the incorporate limits of the city in 1872, was presented for payment; and upon motion and second, S. N. Clark was appointed to wait upon the ex-mayor and aldermen and inquire as to the nature of the contract and the validity of said account, and to report at the next meeting."

Section 23 of the code of city ordinances was so modified as to provide that the clause shall not be so construed as to levy an additional tax on livery stables.

"Be it ordained that the mayor bring to immediate trial all offenders of that section of the city ordinance which provides for the closing of saloons and billiard playing on Sundays, and if necessary to employ counsel to prosecute the same.

"Be it further ordained that the regular monthly meeting of the city council shall be on the second Tuesday evening of each month. Adjourned."

At the next meeting of the council, the account of J. R. Clarke was rejected. Thomas Lawrence was elected city treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Willingham. At a second meeting, upon reconsideration of the account of Mr. Clarke, he appeared and "defended the validity of his account with forcible eloquence;" but no definite action was taken. At the next meeting it was "postponed indefinitely."

S. Nance was granted exclusive use of the streets around the public square for the term of three years, that he may erect and use public scales.

March 31, 1875, the marshal was authorized to set up hitching-posts around the "court square."

October 12, 1875, the mayor approved of the act of the legislature passed March 15 previously, "in lieu of their charter for the government of the city of Cleburne;" but soon after the officers commenced work the citizens criticised them, and they, becoming thereby discouraged, ceased to meet and transact business; so that by February, 1876, the corporation was finally dissolved. Public matters then lay quiet for a short time, the only article appearing in the city papers on the subject being an amusing squib in May following, in favor of reviving the corporation, on a modest scale, more for the repression of "rip-roarious human beings" than for anything else. In a few weeks a vote was taken resulting in favor of reorganization, electing J. M. Odell, mayor, W. H. Brown, marshal, T. A. Scurlock, assessor and collector, N. H. Cook, treasurer, and W. F. George, secretary. Since that time the corporation has been run regularly, and with a degree of satisfaction as great at least as the average of city governments.

Recently a canvass was ordered and made of the territory embraced in the one-fourth mile circuit from the corporation line, to secure the signatures of those who desire the corporate limits extended that distance, resulting in a majority of about six to one petitioners in favor of the extension.

Under the direction of the city government the streets of Cleburne have been graveled and nicely macadamized.

The two principal city officers from the beginning to the present time have been:

MAYOR.	
M. M. Clack	1874
B. D. Simpson	1875
J. M. Odell	1876-7
W. N. Hodge	1878-84
J. M. Odell	1884-6
J. L. Gillum	1886-8
J. H. Vosburg	1888-9
B. F. Frymier	1889-92

SECRETARY.	
John B. Hudson	1874
S. N. Clark	1875
W. F. George	1876
W. F. Wells	1877
M. M. Crane	1878
James A. Graham	1879-80
H. W. Patton	1882
W. N. Hodge and Patton	1883
W. H. Graves	1883-9
Lee Shaw	1889-91
N. F. Higgins	1891-2

W. H. Graves, being secretary *pro tem.* most of the time during the years 1877-'79, signed most of the minutes during that period.

The other city officers at present are: J. H. Keith, marshal; W. D. McCoy, attorney; J. M. Clower, treasurer; J. M. Eller, assessor and collector; aldermen—E. M. Heath, P. J. Norwood, E. B. Stonesipher, S. C. Lockett, J. J. Williamson and J. C. Conway.

There have been no great conflagrations in Cleburne, but still a number of rather "destructive" fires. The first fire occurred May 9, 1881, when four business houses were destroyed, inflicting a loss of $5,000. The Masonic hall, a two-story frame, owned by G. H. Maxey, and two one-story frames owned by L. M. Guggenheim were destroyed. The lower story of the Masonic block was occupied jointly by N. H. Cook, Mack Wilson, and Pierson's millinery establishment, a branch of the Dallas store. Nearly all the merchandise owned by these parties was saved. The fire originated in the rear end of the grange store, conducted by Ransone & Co., and was first discovered between two and three o'clock in the morning. Miss Camille Byrd gave the first alarm, and W. G. Dodson, a cotton-buyer who slept in the Masonic building, was the first to reach the fire and perhaps the last to leave it.

January 17, 1886, a fire burned out T. W. Guggenheim, Conway Bros., W. H. Byrd, etc., the total loss being about $21,000, with some insurance.

The Cleburne fire department, volunteer, organized many years ago, is now paid $200 a year. They have a hook and ladder truck, a hose carriage and chemical fire-engine which has a double tank, costing $1,800. The department also has a hose house. J. A. Lindgren is chief of the department.

As to water supply, as has already been noted, the citizens were at first furnished from a grand spring in the bank of the creek. As the population increased, however, they began to haul water from other springs and from Noland river. For six years the yield of the several little springs along the Buffalo was run into a cistern, whence it was pumped into a reservoir. This was expensive. Then they began to dig wells, which although furnishing good water were also expensive, on account of the hardness of the rock which they had to penetrate, especially along a strip in the central and western portions of the town.

Not until the autumn of 1891 was a satisfactory system of water supply established, and that was by the drilling of four artesian wells, by S. W. Lovelady, about 1,000 feet deep, on Henderson street near the creek; and these now yield water enough for a city several times larger than Cleburne; and it is good water. At present only one well is drawn from. The water is sold at a certain rate per hydrant, or ten cents per 1,000 gallons where 3,000 gallons or more are used per day. For residences only $6 a year is paid. The city, of course, has made special arrangements for the use of this water supply in case of fire.

For an account of the strata gone through in the digging of these wells, see page 55.

The city of Cleburne has never been lighted by gas, although a gas factory was partially constructed about 1887; but it is now beautifully lighted by electricity. A stock company, having its headquarters in Fort Worth, established a plant here in 1888, at an expense of $15,000 to $20,000. The establishment joins the water-works already described. Max Elser of Fort Worth is vice-president and general manager, while for the city of Cleburne N. F. Higgins is secretary and local manager. The Thompson-Houston incandescent system of electric lighting was first put in, but a better system was finally adopted. The dynamo is capable of supplying 500 sixteen-candle-power lamps. At present the city uses thirty twenty-five-candle-power lamps.

The Cleburne cemetery, a mile east of town, was started on a donation of five acres by Jeremiah Easterwood in 1876, and soon afterward by a donation of ten acres by B. J. Chambers; the cemetery company in 1880, purchased twenty acres more of Mr. Chambers. The cemetery is laid off in four-foot lots, and these are arranged in blocks, with the wagon-ways forty feet wide. The present Cleburne Cemetery Association was chartered in 1890.

ALVARADO.

"Alvarado, fair to-night,
Bathed in streams of silver light!
Stars and moon from out the sky
Guard her with a loving eye.
"Queen of cities in the West,—
Not the largest, but the best,—
In my heart, in clouds of gold,
I your memory will infold."

(The above appropriate lines were composed by a young lady of Alvarado whose name was not published.)

Alvarado is in latitude 32½° north, and longitude 22° west of Washington. Its altitude above sea level is 900 to 1,000 feet.

The earliest settler at this point was William Balch, in 1851. Almost immediately upon locating here, he, in company with

G. H. Sigler, began the nucleus of a town on his land, laying off the plat in half-acre lots. These were bid off at public sale at about $10 each.

The citizens were asked by the proprietors to agree upon a name for the new town. Mr. Balch himself suggested Pittsburg, and Mr. A. H. Onstott, then sheriff, suggested Alvarado, after a town of that name in old Mexico, favorably spoken of in Prescott's History of that country. He had been in the Mexican war and participated in a fight at that place. The vote of the settlers resulted in favor of Mr. Onstott's selection.

Others settling there and in the vicinity about that time were F. L. Kirtley, Daniel Payne, T. Jeff. Payne, John Gilmore, Mr. Bromley, Jonathan Burke, Granville Shannon, Robert Tandy, S. D. Bright, etc. Bright is said to have been the pioneer merchant of the place. Very soon after his venture the Payne brothers established themselves there also in a general mercantile business.

William P. Griffin located in the neighborhood of Alvarado in 1854, and L. B. Blair and son, Thomas W., came in 1856.

On account of the surrounding country being appropriated mostly by stockmen instead of agriculturists, the town did not grow as rapidly for a number of years as at first expected.

At this point it may be well to relate a number of scattering reminiscences, published by William Jack in the *Bulletin* of January 16 and 30, 1891:

"December 17, 1862, I drove into Alvarado. There were with me two other families, W. M. Wilhite and Samuel Miller; there were thirty-three of us altogether. Of that number there are still living twenty-eight. This is a testimonial to the general healthfulness of the country.

"In crossing Cedar hill in Dallas county we could see no signs of civilization, and thought we had gone too far, but found a few settlers on Mountain creek. On reaching Alvarado we found a few families of women and children and some old men, the young men all being in the army. We do not suppose there were over 300 men in Johnson county. There was only one Masonic lodge west of Waxahachie, and that was at Grand View. Our meetings were attended by parties from Hillsboro, Acton and Rock creek, in Tarrant county.

"We were kindly received by the people here, but there were no supplies in the country for our teams or ourselves, except beef, which was abundant and as fine as I ever saw, and at fair prices. Corn and wheat were very scarce. We were told that we could not make a living here by farming, and that there was corn for sale some seventy-five miles down the Trinity river, near Wildcat bluff. Miller and Wilhite had horse teams, and went there for corn. I turned out my cattle to shift for themselves, and went to making rails for corn, and then went to making looms and wheels for soldiers' families, and by economy and perseverance succeeded in securing a sufficiency of such as the country afforded, which was beef, bread and barley coffee. Since that time I have seen more corn and wheat in Johnson county than I ever saw in any county, and as fine hogs as were ever raised in Kentucky or Tennessee.

"Of the few families and some of the old men in and around Alvarado when I first came here, most have died or moved away. The deceased are William Balch, George Sigler, Granville Shannon, Colonel Sam Myers, Joel Higgins, Blackburn Blair, Lewis Richardson, Joel Combes and Simpson Head. These are still living here: Major N. F. Sparks, Moses Barnes, Thomas Richardson, Judge J. G. Woodson and John G. Mitchell; and the changes in the country are equal to the changes in population, which is more than ten to one. There was but one respectable residence in the county, to my knowledge, and that was Meredith Hart's house, on the Mustang, and only two church buildings, one at Grand View and one at Alvarado; and they were used by all denominations for public services and also for schoolhouses. There were several sorry log-cabin schoolhouses and brush arbors where people met to worship. Now there are respectable frame schoolhouses in every neighborhood in the county, and the church buildings I am not able to number. In the county there are probably twenty-three or twenty-four Baptist churches and others in like proportion, all very respectable church edifices, and many of them are magnificent.

"At that time one could go almost in a straight line to any place, but now we are confined to the public highways, the country being almost entirely enclosed either as farms or as pastures. No cotton was grown here in those days."

In 1876 there were three or four dozen families residing at Alvarado. There were eight dry-goods stores, two groceries, two drug stores, two blacksmith shops, a saloon or two, and occasionally a saddle and harness shop; but the great institution of the place was the Masonic school. In 1879 business houses bounded the public square, besides others in the vicinity. The population grew to 100 in 1876, and 350 in 1879.

About 1870 the outlaws, Bickerstaff and Thompson, met their violent death (see page 111) here at Alvarado, and the lynching had a good effect. Such a proceeding has been common elsewhere, in almost every community. The most extensive of the kind that has ever taken place in America was in San Francisco, California, in 1856, when several thousand citizens systematically and closely organized themselves into a "vigilance committee" and ran the city, as it were, by military power until they had hung a few murderers and scared away nearly all other criminals, thus purifying the place far more thoroughly and quickly than the courts would have done.

While speaking of criminal matters we may here add the item that James Collins, a horse-thief, fleeing from Fannin county, was caught near Alvarado in May, 1875, and shot and killed by the officers in his attempt to escape. The officers, Cope and Lewis, were obliged to shoot or be shot, as the fugitive reached down into his saddle-bags after a pistol in order to fire upon them. He was a desperate fellow.

Coming down to the prosperity of more modern times, we may observe that the exports at Alvarado during the year ending August 31, 1882, were 4,000 bales of cotton, 10,000 pounds of wool and three car-loads of hides and peltries. The sales of imported articles were: dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, and millinery, $150,000; groceries, confections, bagging and ties, $100,000; liquors, beer and tobaccos, $94,000; ice, $1,400; woodwork, lumber, etc., $50,000; drugs, paint, oils, etc., $35,000; hardware, agricultural implements, wagons, etc., $75,000.

Alvarado is in the center of one of the best farming districts in Texas.

To show the advance that Alvarado has made, we wish now to take a glance around the public square, commencing at the northeast corner and going west:

First National Bank, chartered March 10, 1887. See further on.

M. L. Pankey, manager of the Alvarado branch of the lumber business of O. T. Lyon & Son, of Sherman, Texas, since 1881: carry $20,000 in stock; yards centrally located between old and new towns.

Major H. R. Jones, grocer since 1883.

C. A. Gardiner, dry goods.

J. C. Smyth, hardware, tinware, stoves, etc.

W. A. Prestridge & Co., drugs and books.

A. F. Sonntag, dentist.

J. P. Fielder, drugs.

Trulove & Trulove, watches and jewelry.

W. Mayfield, grocer. In the second story, the *Bulletin* office, an account of which is given further on; G. C. Fahm, insurance agent; Andrew King, lawyer; central telephone office, established in 1882, of which Miss Jessie McElree has been manager since 1883.

J. R. Trulove, dry goods and clothing.

Colston, Kelsey & Co., confectioneries.

Bounds & Moore, furniture and coffins.

Wells, Fargo & Co. and Pacific Express offices.

J. L. Poff & Co., notions.

Roberts Bros., second-hand furniture.

H. A. Austin, photograph gallery.

C. H. Park, hardware, stoves and tinware.

I. A. Patton, lawyer.

Turning south on west side:

Norman & Brickey, drugs and books.

J. P. Reynolds, dry goods and groceries.

A. D. Deam, saddle and harness.

R. J. Rork, confectionery.

R. S. Holmes, grocer.

J. W. Stark, jewelry, watches, clocks, etc.

Oakes & Harrison, fire insurance.

R. T. Duncan, grocer.

W. G. Belden, dry goods.

Mrs. M. K. Evans, millinery and dressmaking.

J. C. Weaver & Son, drugs.

W. M. St. John, dentist.

Turning east:

G. W. Cotter, postmaster.

Porter Bros., grocers.

E. A. Shultz, livery.

Wright & Son, a large blacksmith shop.

Turning north:

Charles Simmons, livery.

R. P. Sansom, feed store and wagon yard.

Powell Bros., blacksmith and wood shop.

East of the square, two hotels,—the

Sparks House and the Commercial Hotel.

The First National Bank was organized in 1880, by Ben Barnes and C. H. Park. In 1881 Barnes was succeeded by L. B. Trulove. See sketch of L. B. Trulove a little further on. The present officers are: M. Sansom, president; Ben Barnes, vice-president; and J. R. Posey, cashier. Present surplus, $8,000.

The Alvarado Bank, in connection with a dry-goods store near the northeast corner of the public square, was also started about 1880, by G. W. Cotter, Moses Barnes and C. H. Park.

Two lines of railroad cross at Alvarado,—the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas (the latter, the initials of which are M., K. & T., often abbreviated to the fancy name of "Katy"). A short sketch of all the railroads in the county is given on pages 122 to 124, but we may add here a miscellaneous item of interest, occurring near Alvarado, illustrating one of the difficulties of railroad-building not often thought of. In 1881 a special commission was appointed by the county judge to adjust the differences between certain citizens in the neighborhood of Alvarado and what was then called the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. The witnesses for each party gave testimony according to the parties summoning them, one class that the damages were considerable, and the other that they were none at all! This was as to the right of way over about six acres of Mr. Baker's land and the lands of Head & Wilburn. It was really amusing to see the vast difference of opinion. Compromises were finally effected.

Daily trains commenced running on the Missouri Pacific (now Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé) at Alvarado August 8, 1881. There are now about 200 railroad men belonging to the "Katy" system employed at Alvarado, whose total monthly salary is about $13,000.

The Alvarado *Bulletin* is a transfer from Cleburne of the *Bulletin* that was started there August 4, 1880. About eight months after its establishment it was removed to Alvarado, the first issue here being April 15, 1881. G. C. Fahm was editor for nine years. The latter, early in 1889, sold out to F. B. Baillio, an intellectual and social gentleman, but bought it back early in the present year (1892). Mr. Baillio's first issue was dated January 4, 1889. Mr. Fahm is a very polite, modest and accommodating gentleman, and well understands how to keep up a live and progressive paper, in keeping with the demands of the times. The *Bulletin* has ever been one of the most potent instrumentalities in the advancement of Alvarado. The paper is a nine column folio, all "home print."

Grover C. Fahm, one of the early newspaper men of his section, was born in South Carolina, in 1846, a son of George W. Fahm, a rice planter of South Carolina. The latter subsequently moved to Georgia, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. The paternal grandfather of our subject, John J. Fahm, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was Major of the regiment in which he served. The mother of our subject, Sarah L. (Coe) Fahm, was a native of Newark, New Jersey, and a daughter of Dr. Grover Coe, a native of England. G. W. Fahm was a prosperous planter and merchant at the breaking out of the late war, but after the firing at Fort Sumter he joined the Twenty-sixth Georgia Infantry as a private, and was promoted to Regimental Officer, and participated in a number of battles in Louisiana and Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Fahm had thirteen children, only six of whom lived to be grown, viz.: **Frances**, widow of E. Summerall, of Georgia; **George E.**, engaged in railroading in Georgia; **Rosa**, wife of Alfred Green; **Eliza**, widow of G. McMitchell; **Grover**, our subject; **Benjamin A.**, of Georgia. The father died in 1876, and the mother in 1888.

Grover C. Fahm received his education in Georgia, and at the age of fifteen years he entered Company K, Twenty-sixth Georgia Infantry, but was transferred to the Twenty-second Battalion of Georgia, and attached to General Joseph E. Johnston's army. He participated in the memorable battles of Chickamauga, Oulusta, in the siege of Savannah, was at James' Island during the siege and surrender of Charleston, Branchville and Dingle's Mills, where he lost his right leg, and was also shot through the arm. He was in the hands of the enemy a few hours, and this occurred April 9, 1865, the day of General Lee's surrender. After ten months Mr. Fahm had recovered sufficiently as to be able to go on crutches, and he attended school for some time, and then engaged in the newspaper business, having worked as a journeyman some time. In 1876 he came to Texas, locating in the southwestern part, where he remained until 1880, and in that year he bought a one-half interest in a paper in Cleburne. In the spring of 1881 he came to this city and established the Alvarado *Bulletin*, which he conducted successfully until 1889, and then sold to F. B. Baillio; but in February, 1892, he bought back the paper. This paper has enjoyed from the start a very large patronage, and under the able management of Mr. Fahm it is a power. The paper is and has been a welcome visitor to many firesides in this and adjoining counties, being Democratic in its principles. Mr. Fahm is also engaged in fire insurance. In 1888 he was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., and the duties of this office were such that he could not attend to both his editorial work and fill his position at the same time, and accordingly, in 1889, he sold the paper, as before stated. He is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, Alvarado Lodge, No. 128.

Mr. Fahm was married in 1868, to Miss E. E. Frazer, a native of Georgia, and a daughter of George R. Frazer, a native of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Fahm have had seven children, namely: Lou, deceased; John F., of Alvarado; Grover W., Benjamin C. and Laura A., at home. The parents are members of the Methodist Church.

A good index to the intelligent character of a people is the amount of post-office business transacted among them. The post-office money-order business of Alvarado averages about $26,000 a year. During the year 1891 the postmaster here issued $17,910.43 in money orders, and paid $8,405.44. The gross receipts for stamps, etc., were $2,523.60.

The citizens of Alvarado intend soon to have an artesian well.

The city is growing, being filled with the best class of people. In 1880 the population was 350; in 1882, 1,500; and according to the census of 1890 it had 1,543, which number, however, falls far short of the actual number in the city and its suburbs; there are, in fact, about 2,000 inhabitants in the place.

The assessed valuation of property within the corporate limits in 1880 was $125,000, and in 1890 over $600,000. In 1889 the value of ovari suo mercantile transactions of the town amounted to the following: dry-goods, $270,000; groceries, $250,000; hardware, $150,000; agricultural implements, $300,000; furniture $20,000 (considerably more now); and produce $5,000. During the same year there were bought and sold by the merchants of the place, 8,500 bales of cotton, 2,800 pounds of wool, 300 tons of cotton-seed, 300,000 bushels of corn, 75,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 head of live-stock, and miscellaneous products to the amount of $200,000. These estimates serve to illustrate the fact that the country around Alvarado is one of the richest and most productive on this globe, and that the town presents the most inviting field for the most unlimited investments.

The lawyers practicing in Alvarado are I. A. Patton, Andrew King and W. H. Skelton. The physicians are: John Duke, —— Simonds, O. S. Carlow, J. A. Russell, B. G. Prestridge, C. A. Shultz, C. P. Hudson, H. C. Purdom, D. N. Shropshire and J. C. Weaver. The last mentioned, however, has virtually retired from practice. He is the oldest living business man in Alvarado, the second oldest being J. W. Stark, and the third H. R. Jones.

In times past A. H. Yeager and Paul C. Hudson were lawyers here; Hudson edited the *Bulletin* for a time and finally died, in Alvarado. Some of the most prominent physicians of the past were Drs. C. Atchley, —— Smith, —— Fielder and L. B. Allen, all of whom are now dead. Allen was killed December 31, 1885. W. M. St. John and A. F. Sonntag are the dentists.

Dr. J. W. Bowers is practicing at Venus, C. E. Russell, at Philpot League, H. W. Culpepper and D. N. Shropshire, at Barnesville.

In the autumn of 1878 the Alvarado Mutual Protection Association was organized, whose object was the "maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted until repealed or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority."

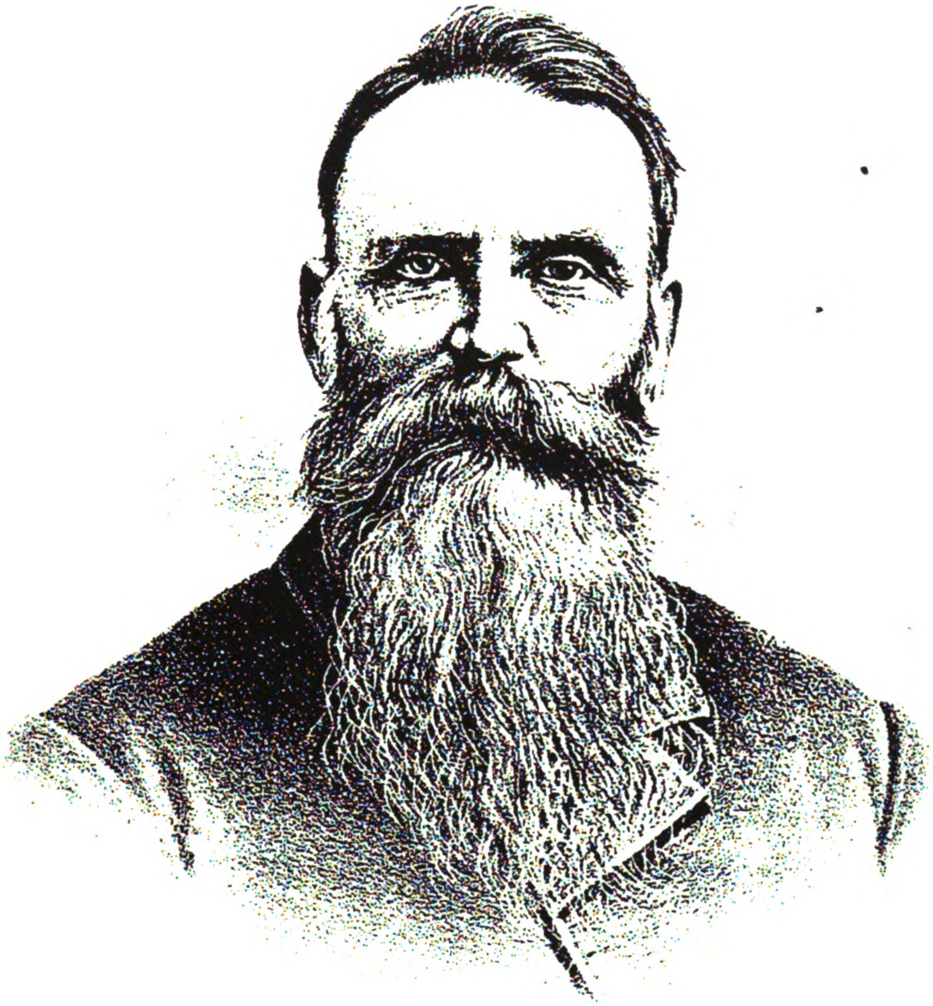
The Alvarado Board of Trade was organized May 23, 1890. The following paper, with the signatures. was distributed: "We, the undersigned, business men of Alvarado, feeling the necessity of organizing a progressive committee or board of trade to further the interests and business enterprises of our city, hereby agree to go into said organization, for the purpose of doing all in our power to build up and promote said enterprises and watch all opportunities to improve our city." Signed by F. B. Baillio, G. C. Fahm, and about fifty others.

March 21, 1891, the business men of Alvarado met at the office of Bounds & Moore, and organized a branch of the "Merchants' Mercantile Agency of Chicago, Illinois," for protection against dishonest men. J. C. Smyth was elected president; W. R. Bounds, vice-president; M. L. Pankey, secretary; F. B. Baillio, treasurer; executive board—M. V. Bain, J. W. Garrett, R. S. Holmes, J. P. Reynolds, J. H. Costolo, G. W. Cotter and J. C. Golding. Eleven firms signed the agreement. The parent organization is an association incorporated under the laws of Illinois, to transact business anywhere in the United States.

Lemuel B. Trulove, president of the bank of Cotter, Trulove & Co., and one of the most prominent farmers of Johnson county, was born in Alabama, in 1823, a son of William and Malinda (Bird) Trulove, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee respectively. The parents removed to Alabama in an early day, while the Indians were still in that section, and where the father was engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Trulove reared a family of three boys and four girls, namely: Lemuel B., our subject; Margaret, wife of Reuben Vaughan, of Palo Pinto county; Elizabeth, widow of J. O. Robinson, and a resident of this county; Calledonia, wife of C. M. Bess, of Johnson county; J. R., also of Johnson county; Victoria, deceased, was the wife of W. R. Bounds; and John, who died in the Confederate army in the late war.

Lemuel Trulove received a limited education, attending school only seven months, but since arriving at man's estate has applied himself closely to study, and is now recognized as one of the best posted men in his county. He began life for himself as a farmer at the age of nineteen years, and one year later engaged in the mercantile business, and also in trading in stock, etc. At the breaking out of the late war he was worth about $60,000, but at its close had only about one-fifth of that, and he engaged in farming, with free negro labor. In 1870 he came from Alabama to this State with wagons, requiring six weeks to make the trip, and landed in Dallas county, June 10, 1870. A few months later Mr. Trulove bought part of his present farm, 600 acres, paying from $3 to $4 per acre, and he now has over 2,000 acres under a fine state of cultivation. He has a handsome residence, and all the necessary outbuildings to be found on a well regulated farm; he also owns an interest in two ginning plants. In 1883 he engaged in the banking business, under the firm name of Cotter, Trulove & Co., and does a general banking business.

Mr. Trulove was married in 1852, in Alabama, to Miss Anna B. Spears, a daughter of John and Edith (Atkins) Spears, natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Trulove have had eight children,—Alice, who died in this county at the age of nineteen years; Jauniata, deceased; K. S., of Johnson county; L. B., Otis, Halley, Alice and one deceased in infancy. Mr. Trulove is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of Alvarado Lodge, No. 132, R. A. M., and Mrs. Trulove belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.



L B Trulove

ALVARADO CORPORATION.

Alvarado was first incorporated by an act of the legislature in 1878, and as a city June 1, 1885. At the first election for municipal officers J. H. Wright was chosen mayor and James St. John, marshal. Under the auspices of the corporation, a fine two-story frame city hall building graces the middle of the public square; and recently the city has issued bonds to the extent of $8,000 for street improvements and sewers,—although these are scarcely needed on such a clean, dry hill as that upon which the city is situated.

Prof. I. A. Patton has recently compiled and published with great care a neat pamphlet of 103 large octavo pages, entitled, "Revised Ordinances of the City of Alvarado, and Rules of Order of the City Council." The code of laws of this city is not inferior to any in the State.

The present city officers are: J. A. Russell, mayor; J. W. Stark, secretary; W. O. Poff, marshal; I. A. Patton, city attorney; aldermen from the first ward, A. D. Oakes and J. B. Poindexter; second ward, T. W. Harrison, mayor *pro tem.* and G. G. Golding; third ward, W. F. Moore and G. C. Fahm.

SCHOOLS.

In respect to education in Alvarado, by far the most conspicuous figure is the old Masonic Institute, on "College Hill" west of town,—the hill being named after the institute.

After the community had years ago suffered seriously for a long time from the disadvantages of repeated failure to secure a permanent school, many of the citizens concluded that the Freemasons, being an organization of considerable strength at this place, and representing almost all phases of public opinion on all the questions of the day, religious and political, were the most eminently qualified to unite the discordant elements of a community in the interest of education; and with this view the trustees of the Masonic Institute were solicited to take charge of the school here. A mass meeting of the citizens was accordingly held, which resolved to place the school interests of Alvarado under their control, and pledged themselves to give them their united support, no Mason voting. A resolution was signed also by a large number of citizens who were not Masons.

The trustees, feeling then that they had sufficient authority to proceed, and having secured legal authority to control the school property by means of a lease for twenty-five years, took charge of the school. They expended over $1,000 of their lodge funds, and many members also gave liberally of their individual means, even involving themselves in debt for the purpose, in order that a permanent good school be established and maintained. Seven acres of land were donated by L. B. Trulove, John Pyle, A. J. Brown and J. J. Ramsey.

Meanwhile, in 1875, Prof. I. A. Patton, who was teaching in Grimes county, was solicited to come and take charge of the school under the new arrangement. Complying, he commenced teaching in the old union church in September of that year. The Institute building was completed the next year, a two-story frame, 30 x 70, and cost, including furnishings, etc., $4,000, or more. The public pulse was still in favor of the *regime* adopted and continued to pledge their support. From the beginning the school was a decided success. The Professor had three assistants and taught there until 1878. The school had forty boarding pupils from adjoining sections of the country. The institution had a normal and even a law department. It was entirely an independent school, receiving no funds from the public treasury. In time, with a small appropriation from the public funds, a free school was added, and the institution finally grew wholly into a free or public school.

The school opened with only sixteen scholars, but during the year 168 pupils were in attendance, and this was gradually increased with the increase of population. At length the Masonic lodge sold the building to private parties.

Profs. Fuller and Posey, who had been assistants, succeeded Prof. Patton, and following them was Rev. J. R. Clarke from Cleburne.

In 1869 there was an "Alvarado College," with Rev. John Collier as president, assisted by four teachers. During the year 1890 a vote was taken on the proposition that the city take control of the public schools within its limits, with a majority against it.

The city now has as good a system of schools, and as good school patrons, as any in the State.

SOCIETIES.

Alvarado Lodge, No. 314, F. & A. M., was established in 1869, and the first officers were A. J. Chambers, W. M.; J. C. Weaver, S. W.; and Joel Higgins, J. W. There are now 133 members, and the present officers are A. Y. Weaver, W. M.; R. A. Claunch, S. W.; T. S. Armstrong, J. W.; W. R. Bounds, Secretary; W. B. Norman, Treasurer; V. L. Lamothe, Tiler. Preceding Mr. Weaver, W. M. St. John was W. M., who is now district deputy.

Alvarado Chapter, No. 132, R. A. M., was established in 1875, the first officers being, Ben Barnes, H. P.; H. C. Renfro, E. K.; and J. G. Woodson, E. S. The present officers are, W. M. St. John, H. P.; W. A. Houchin, E. K.; John Duke, S.; A. Y. Weaver, Secretary; and E. W. Carter, Treasurer.

The present Masonic building, on the north side of the square, is a two-story brick erected about 1881. The blue lodge first met at the union church building, in the second story, then at the old Masonic Institute, now known as the high-school building, and next in their present structure.

Alvarado Lodge, No. 181, I. O. O. F., was organized May 18, 1881, by district deputy M. S. Kahle of Cleburne. First officers: A. Y. Weaver, N. G.; W. C. Wright, V. G.; R. M. Chapman, Secretary, and P. P. Smith, Treasurer. There were probably about seven or eight members, but now there are about ninety-five, and the present officers are: B. G. Prestridge, N. G.; V. L. Lamothe, V. G.; J. M. Bettis, Secretary; W. C.

Wright, Treasurer. This lodge owns a building on the north side of Poindexter street, a two-story brick, well equipped as a lodge for the amplified work of the degrees.

Vashti Lodge, No. 80, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized in 1886. There are now fifty members, and the officers are: Mrs. George Bristley, N. G.; Mrs. A. D. Deam, V. G.; Mrs. Sallie Baillio, Secretary; and Mrs. V. L. Lamothe, Treasurer. This lodge is in a strong, healthy condition.

Alvarado Lodge, No. 128, K. of P., was organized August 13, 1890, by district deputy J. A. Lindgren of Cleburne, with the following officers: M. Sansom, P. C.; H. Voss, C. C.; F. B. Baillio, V. C.; W. B. Norman, K. of R. and S.; Charles Voss, M. of E.; N. F. Sparks, M. of F.; R. M. Chapman, Prelate,—and twenty-seven members. The membership now is thirty-six, and the officers: F. B. Baillio, P. C.; G. C. Fahm, C. C.; George Bristley, V. C.; H. T. Campbell, Prelate; J. W. Stark, K. of R. and S.; W. E. Werkheiser, M. of E.; R. T. Duncan, M. of F. The lodge meets every week, at Odd Fellows' hall.

Alvarado Lodge, No. 1,503, K. of H., was established March 19, 1879, with ten members. The first officers were: D. J. Baley, D.; C. M. Burks, V. D.; I. A. Patton, P. D.; G. W. Cotter, A. D.; N. Davis, R.; A. Y. Adair, Treasurer; F. M. Davis, G.; A. M. Morgan, F. R.; J. B. Johnson, Guardian; W. R. Stockton, Chaplain; and H. J. Smith, Medical Examiner and Sentinel. There have been two deaths in this lodge. Regular meeting, first and third Wednesdays of each month, in the Opera House. R. J. Brown is now dictator, and J. W. Stark reporter.

Danube Lodge, No. 1,080, K. and L. of H., was organized July 28, 1885, by Deputy D. C. B. Connely, of Austin, Texas. The following were the first officers: W. M. St. John, P. P.; A. M. Morgan, P.; Mrs. Mary L. Ross, V. P.; T. F. Norman, Financial Secretary; G. W. Carter, Treasurer; Dr. C. A. Schultz, Medical Examiner. The lodge has increased from eighteen to forty-six members. The present officers are: Dr. B. G. Prestridge, P.; Mrs. Mary L. Ross, V. P.; W. M. St. John, Financial Secretary; and J. E. Stilwell, Treasurer. The lodge meets the first and third Thursday nights in each month, at the city hall. It has paid death claims to the amount of $12,000, and is financially a substantial institution.

Council Noland, Knights of the Golden Rule, was organized in Alvarado, March 16, 1881, with a membership of twenty-seven. First officers: Judge W. F. Ewing, P. C.; Colonel W. C. Smith, C.; J. D. Osborne, V. C. and Med. Ex.; Rev. Oscar Hightower, Prelate; V. M. Hightower, M. at A.; Thomas A. Scurlock, Secretary; W. B. Bishop, Treasurer; J. H. Vosburg, Herald; D. R. Moody, Janitor. The regular meetings, every alternate Friday night.

Alvarado Camp of Ex-Confederate Veterans.—December 21, 1889, a goodly crowd of those who wore the gray met at the opera house for the purpose of forming a camp. The house was called to order by Hon. J. C. Brannon, who stated the object of the meeting. Colonel G. C. Fahm was elected chairman, and F. B. Baillio, secretary. A committee on permanent organization was appointed, consisting of J. D. Griffin, I. A. Patton, W. A. Houchin, Jesse M. Hill and F. B. Baillio.

While this committee were out, engaged in consultation, Colonel T. G. Miller entertained the house with a feeling address. The committee then made the following report: That this organization be known as the Alvarado Camp of Ex-Confederate Veterans; and that its officers shall consist of a commander, vice-commander, quartermaster, adjutant and chaplain. For commander they recommended W. R. Bounds; vice-commander, G. C. Fahm; quar-termaster, J. B. Griffin; adjutant, F. B. Baillio; chaplain, Rev. T. G. Miller.

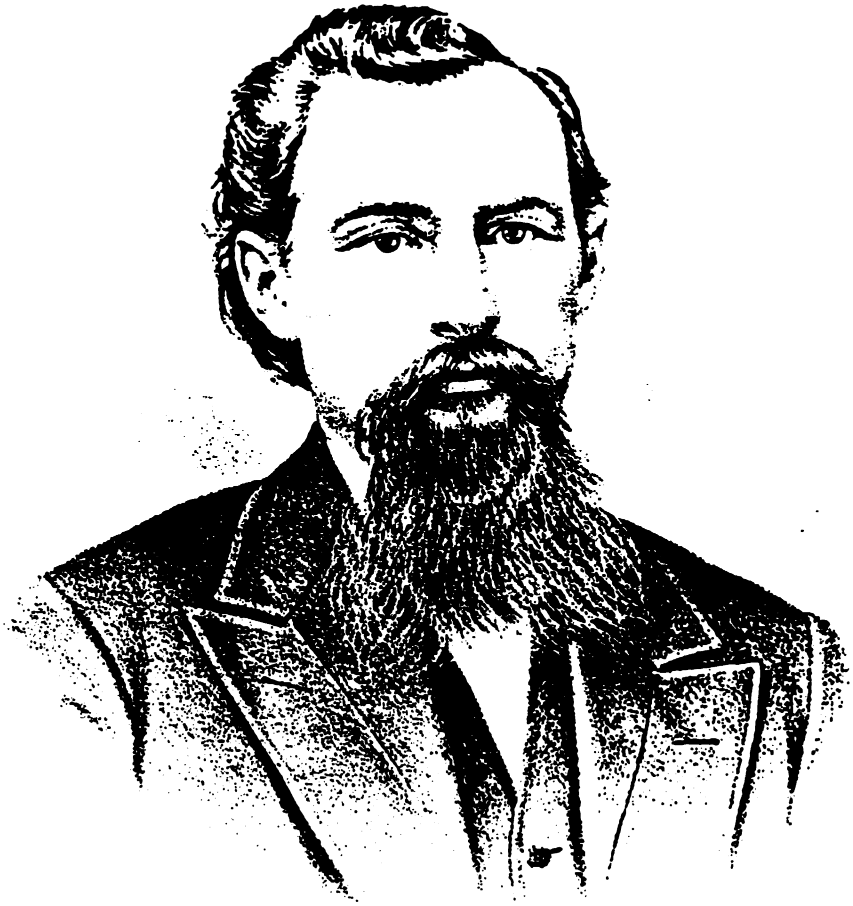
They further recommended that a committee of five be appointed on constitution and by-laws, and report at the next meeting. The chairman appointed J. D. Griffin, I. A. Patton, Jesse M. Hill, W. A. Houchin and F. B. Baillio.

At this point Colonel J. L. Morgan, the eagle orator of Johnson county, in response to request, made a flaming speech, such as is seldom surpassed in logic and eloquence; every one felt disappointed at the brevity of his address.

After resolving to assist in the formation of a camp at Cleburne, the meeting adjourned to January 2, following.

Following is the present roll of members:

NAME.	CO.	REG.	STATE, ETC.
Adams, J. S	B,	22	Ga. Battal.
Albert, E. T	F,	10	Va.
Albert, H. S	G,	1	Va.
Albert, J. H	F,	10	Va. Cav.
Anderson, G. W	K,	17	Ga.
Bast, N. W		18	Tex. Cav.
Brannon, J. C			Goring's Miss. Battal.
Brown, A. J	E,	32	Tenn.
Barnes, Ben.	C,	12	Tex.
Brady, G. W	A,	61	Ala. Inf.
Best, C. M	B,	9	Ala. Inf.
Blair, S. J	D,	7	Tenn. Cav.
Bounds, W. R	D,		Ashcraft's Miss.
Baillio, F. B			Buckner's Escort, La.
Brand, D. P. M	H,		Roddy's Cav.
Brundage, W. E	A,	44	Ark.
Blackwell, ——		11	Ala.
Bledsoe, J. S		32	Tenn.
Brown, M. A	A,	60	Ala.
Boyd, M. E	F,	28	Ga. Inf.
Chamblee, R. J	C,	5	Ala.
Collins, J. L			War Ship Alabama.
Claunch, A. J	D,	11	Tex. Inf.
Claunch, R. A	D,	11	Tex. Inf.
Campbell, E. C			Transp. Dept., Dallas.
Culberson, W. A		9	Ga.
Cates, J. J			Petersburg (Va.) Art.
Corson, J	H,	11	Ala. Inf.
Carter, ——	C,	15	Ark.
Champion, J. M		2	Miss.
Davis, Harrison		1	Ga. Battery.
Davis, William	K,	5	Tex.
Davis, B. F		2	Ga. State Troops.
Easterwood, James A.			
English, W. R			Borders Tex.
Evans, L. S	C,	8	Ga. Cav.
Estes, H. H	D,	5	Ga.
Flippo, J. T		26	Ala.
Fortenbury, H. F	A,	8	Ark.
Fahm, G. C	B,	22	Ga. Bat. Art.
Gibson, J. H		22	Ga. Bat.
Griffin, J. D			Roddy's Scouts.
Gabrielle, L. F	F,	13	Ala.
Gill, S. S	I,	4	Tenn.
Grissom, H. B	H,	2	Miss. Cav.
Graham, W. M	B,	4	Tenn.
Gragg, O. F			Ala.



Jesse M. Hill

Harrison, T. W........		14	Tenn. Cav.
Houchin, W. A.......	A,	8	Mo. Bat.
Hill, J. M....	C,	1	Tenn Cav.
Hildreth, W. H........	I,	4	Tenn. Cav.
Hutchison, C. L......	H,	63	Tenn.
Hill, B. F............	I,	26	Tex.
Holcomb, H. P.......	F,	39	Ala.
Hutton, J. K. P	A,	4	Tenn. Cav.
Honea, S. N.....	G,	22	Morgan's Cav.
Jones, A. T..........	G,	7	Tex.
Jack, W. H..........			Tex. State Troops.
Jones, H. R..........		3	Va. Howitzers.
Johns, N. H.........		8	Ala.
Killough, S. B.		12	Tex. Cav.
Knight, L. S.....	G,	1	Tex. Cav.
Liles, J..............	C,	22	S. C. Rifles.
Martin, G. F....	H,	26	Ala.
Moore, Patrick.......	H,	48	Miss. Inf.
Miller, T. G., Lt. Col..		41	Tenn.
Morgan, W. P........			Cleburne's Escort.
Metze, Joe...........			Terry's Tex. Rangers.
McClung, J. W.......	D,	19	Tex. Cav.
Norman, L...........			Tappan's Ark. Brig.
Orr, Reuben (colored)		36	Ala.
Odom, W. H.........	F,	12	Tex. Cav,
Oliver, J. H..........	B,	60	Ga.
Posey, J. R	K,	39	Ala.
Pollard, D. P.........	B,	5	Ala.
Powell, J. M.........	A,		Steed's Battery.
Patton, I. A., 1st Lt..	B,	1	Tex.
Porter, H. L..........	C,	12	Miss.
Powell, B. F.........	F,	26	Miss.
Porter, R. K.........	A,	17	Ga.
Rivers, A.... ...	B,		Terrell's Tex.
Rogers, R. H........	H,	10	Ala.
Russell, H....	C,		Griffin's Tex. Battery
Reynolds, E. T...... ..		8	Ark.
Rutledge, R. G.......	F,	9	Tenn.
Strong, W. F.........	D,	4	Ari.
Smith, T. C..........	G,	30	Ala.
Sandlin, A. W.......	G,	1	Miss.
Stephens, W. D......	H,	1	Tex.
Shropshire, D. N.....	C,	12	Tex. Cav.
Sparks, S. J..........	K,	1	Tex. L'g'n, Ross' Brig.
Thompson, E.........	I,	1	Miss. Cav.
Thompson, A. R.....	C,		Cobb's Legion.
Whitted, W. D........	I,	40	Ala.
Westberry, Albert ...		40	Ga.
Walker, H. C.........			Miss.
Watson, W. C........	D,	19	Tex.
Wright, J. H........	H,	4	Ala. Cav.
Young, J. E.........	H,	4	Ala.

The present officers of the camp are: W. A. Culberson, Captain; Jesse M. Hill, First Lieutenant; W. A. Houchin, Second Lieutenant; F. B. Baillio, Adjutant; J. D. Griffin, Quartermaster; C. L. Hutchison, Vidette.

Rev. W. C. Crawford, the only survivor of the signers of the Texas declaration of independence, is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Kounce, two miles south of Alvarado. He is now about eighty-eight years of age, a zealous Methodist. That declaration of independence, the reader will recollect, was made in 1836, at Washington, on the Brazos.

Jesse M. Hill.—When one would go in search of patriotism, patriotism of that intensity that would sacrifice not only fortune and every prospect of material success, but life itself, let him come to the South, the scene of the late Confederate Government. It has been wisely remarked that little credit would be due the North if an army of cowards only had been vanquished, and perhaps no one realizes the metal of his Southern brother better than does the man who fought in the Union ranks. Among the many citizens of the South who were loyal to their convictions in the face of the horrors of war, was Jesse M. Hill, whose history is outlined briefly as follows: He was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, January 15, 1839, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Mayfield) Hill, natives of South Carolina; both the father and mother came to Tennessee in early life, their families removing to McMinn county about the year 1810. The maternal grandfather of Jesse M. Hill was Jesse Mayfield; his father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and participated in some of the noted engagements of that struggle. James Hill was a farmer by occupation; he was not spared to give to his son that guidance and direction which only a parent's love suggests, his death occurring when his only child was between three and four years old; the mother passed from this life ten years later, so that in childhood Mr. Hill was thrown upon his own resources. He received a superior education for that day, and at the age of eighteen years apprenticed himself to a brick-maker; he had just finished his term of service in this capacity when the memorable year of 1861 dawned upon the world.

Responding to the call, he enlisted in Company C, First Tennessee Cavalry, Vaughan's Brigade. This company first served on escort duty as couriers and guards, was in several small skirmishes and participated in the battle at Rock Castle, Kentucky, under General Zollicoffer; the company then returned to Cumberland Gap and joined General Bragg on his raid through Kentucky, returning to Tennessee and remaining at Murfreesboro until ordered to Vicksburg; here Mr. Hill participated in the siege, was taken prisoner and paroled July 7, 1863, and exchanged September 12, 1865. Company C then joined General Bragg immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee, continuing with him some time; a portion of the company then went to McMinn county, gathering recruits and deserters, being reunited at the battle of Missionary Ridge only to be cut in two by the enemy. Mr. Hill next went with a portion of his company to General Longstreet, and his first engagement after the company was dismounted was at New Hope Church; the first important engagement after this was at Martinsburg, where some 400 or 500 Federals were captured; thence the company went to Maryland and participated in the struggle at Fredericksburg, going afterward to a point within three miles of the city of Washington and capturing the outer works; they then fell back, crossed the Potomac river at Leesburg; then followed the engagement on the Washington and Winchester pike, thus ending a march of 600 miles, interrupted with numerous skirmishes. After the siege of Vicksburg he was made Third Lieutenant, and was promoted to the place of First Lieutenant, and finally became Captain, although his commission did not reach him until after the surrender. This was a just recognition of his merit, but Mr. Hill was willing that hostilities should cease with the new title untried. During General Early's raid Mr. Hill commanded a company, for at New Hope Church a great many officers were killed and captured, and from this cause Mr. Hill was senior officer, and really filled the position of Captain during a long period of the war. He was in the battle of Winchester and then at Fisher's Hill, where he was wounded in his left shoulder; he did not stop for treatment, though his arm was disabled; after the battle he remained at a farm for ten or twelve days, and then made y to General Early's headquarters, only d his command had been sent into Tennessee. He received a pass and transporta- from General Early to Bristol, Virginia, his company was rejoined. After this minor battles were fought, and then news of Lee's surrender; the division d over into North Carolina, thence to ington, Georgia, and there disbanded.

ter the declaration of peace Mr. Hill his way directly to Texas, locating in county, where he remained eighteen hs. His first occupation was gathering orses and cattle, and then he secured a ract for laying brick at Waco, thus going to the vocation of his early youth. He ied on this trade until 1872, when he e to this county and settled where he now ides, purchasing 550 acres of land in 3, and began making improvements; he added to this tract until he now owns 900 s, all of which is under cultivation excepting 150 acres, which are in pasture. He makes a specialty of raising fine mules for the market, and is the owner of some thoroughbred horses which might arouse the envy of Kentucky breeder. He has contributed very materially to the development of this business in the county, and is able to exhibit some of the finest specimens of horses and mules in the county.

Mr. Hill was first married in September, 1870, to Miss Fannie A. Barnes, a daughter of A. J. Barnes (see sketch of Moses Barnes). Mrs. Hill died in the year 1872. In 1875 Mr. Hill was united to Miss Maggie Atchley, a daughter of Dr. Calvin Atchley, of this county; he settled here in 1868, and died in 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill were born three children: Willie, Mattie, who died at the age of two years, and Bettie. The mother of these children died in 1883. In February, 1886, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Hermione Barrett, of Anderson county, Texas, a daughter of John and Mary Barrett. Of this union four children have been born, only one of whom is living—Jessie. Mrs. Hill is a worthy member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Hill has for many years been associated with the Masonic fraternity; he is also a demitted member of the I. O. O. F. of Alvarado.

CHURCHES.

In 1863 there were four church denominations in Alvarado, all worshiping in the "union" building on ground deeded for the purpose by William Balch. It was a good two-story frame structure, the Masonic fraternity owning the upper story, while the lower story was used for both church and school purposes. Each denomination had its Sunday, and the fifth Sunday of the month, when there was one, was the property of the "world, the flesh and the devil," as the worldly member of the board of trustees facetiously worded it. The building was controlled by a board of trustees, one from each denomination and one outsider. The first member from the "outside world" was Joel Higgins, and the second Dr. A. Y. Weaver. It was finally sold, torn down and taken away.

Methodism.—Rev. W. G. Veal was among the first ministers of this denomination here, and soon after his work was begun in this community a society was organized. Rev. McShaun was another pioneer Methodist preacher in this vicinity, and subsequently Dr. Stockton.

The Methodists built a house of worship of their own in 1880–'81: size 32 x 60 feet. It was burned in 1886, the fire being occasioned by the explosion of a lamp under a cotton covering of an arbor addition just as the congregation was gathering for the evening service. The present edifice, south of the southwest corner of the public square, was erected in 1887, at a cost of $6,750. It is by far the finest church building in Johnson county. It will seat about 500.

The present number of members is about 220, of whom the class-leader is R. P. Sansom. There are seven stewards,—I. A. Patton, T. W. Harrison, R. P. Sansom, B. M. Sansom, D. J. Howard, G. W. Skinner and Dr. H. C. Purdom. G. C. Fahm is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has an average attendance of about eighty. In connection with the church is also a ladies' aid society, which has done a great deal of good work. Pastors—Revs. Robertson, Johnson, L. Launtz, W. H. LeFevre, J. M. Barcus, C. S. McCarver, T. S. Armstrong, etc. J. M. Armstrong is the present incumbent. LeFevre, who was here when the present church was built, had also the greatest revival, when over 100 joined the church.

Presbyterianism was introduced into this county at Alvarado, as follows: At a meeting
of the Presbytery of Central Texas, h
Waxahachie, May 30, 1874, upon appl
a committee was appointed to orga
Presbyterian church at Alvarado, "if th
be clear." The committee consisted of
J. A. Walker, J. A. Smiley and W. C.
son, with Elder I. N. Buie, now at Hil
April 24 the first members organizin
A. B. and John E. Painter, W. C. Alex
Miss Elizabeth D. Alexander, Mrs.
Alexander (wife of W. C.), Miss E. R.
er, Mrs. M. Painter, Mrs. P. E. Gamble,
B. J. Walker (wife of J. A.), and Miss J
Hasty. Elders, A. B. Painter and
Alexander; and Deacon, John E. Pa
Rev. J. A. Walker was engaged to p
every fifth Sunday, that being the onl
in which the house of worship could
cured.

May 30, following, a session was he
which A. B. Painter's name was d pped
the roll, he having joined the Ba t ch
and E. C. and E. Campbell were ive
members. August 28, A. B. Pai
to the fold, expressing regret a
it. Mrs. Sarah Lilly was receive
ber.

Very soon, however, this churc
ferred to Cleburne. See under t
a continuation of its history.

Cumberland Presbyterian Ch
Wear (or Weir) was one of the fi
of this denomination at Alvarado
continuing for a number of year
Wilshire. About the close of
immediately after, a congregati
ized at this place, with about thi

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of
Mrs
Mr.

The ruling elders were Joel Higgins, Mr. Snodgrass, Thomas Poindexter and William Ramsey. They had services in the union building already described, until the present edifice was erected, about 1888, costing about $2,000, the lot being donated. It is situated southeast of the square. There are now about forty-five members; there have been as many as ninety-nine. Present ruling elders: Dr. C. P. Hudson, — Wo~ds, W. M. St. John, James St. John, Peyton Campbell, E. Y. Adair. Present pastor, R. L. McElree, preceded by W. C. Rushing, Daniel G. Molloy, I. S. Davenport, J. B. Groves, John Collier and another. Revs. McElree and Davenport have served each at two different periods. Rev. J. B. Groves and W. D. Wear did the most pastoral work here. Superintendent of of the Sunday-school, Dr. C. A. Schultz; assistant superintendent, W. M. St. John.

Baptist Church.—The credit of the first organization of a Baptist church in Alvarado is due to Rev. W. G. Gentry, at the old schoolhouse or "union church" and school building, October 6, 1861, and he was the pastor for a time. W. B. Senter was pastor 1868–'73, followed by J. R. Kelly, H. C. Renfro, J. R. Clarke, 1877–'86, J. W. Capps a year, A. M. Johnson six months, and L. S. Knight, the present incumbent, during the last two years. At present there are 170 members or more. This is the strongest church in the "Alvarado Baptist Association," comprising about thirty churches. The present deacons are J. M. Prestridge, William Jack, S. A. Bryant, S. H. Walker, Daniel A. Clayton, W. F. Moore. Messrs. Prestridge and Jack are the oldest members: the former is now clerk of the church. Mr. Bryant is also superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The present house of worship, brick, 40 x 60 feet, was erected between 1874 and 1878, and is now valued at $1,500. It is located a little south of west from the public square.

The primitive Baptists have a few small churches in the eastern part of Johnson county. Rev. T. G. Miller, from Tennessee, now deceased, preached several times in Alvarado, some years ago. This denomination now has an organized church near Rock Tank, ten miles south of Cleburne, where A. C. Spears is a deacon. The preachers there are Revs. John Berry and — Shipman. Another church, called Mount Moriah, exists at Le Grande schoolhouse, about ten miles north of Alvarado. Ben Davis is one of the deacons.

The *Christian Church* has about thirty members in Alvarado. At a former period there has been a greater number. For the last year the pastor has been Elder J. J. Hall, residing at Cedar Hill, Dallas county. The local elders are W. R. Bounds and Mr. Worley. Religious services the third Saturday and Sunday of each month, at the South Alvarado schoolhouse.

While on religious subjects we may incorporate by the way some examples of queer theological questions debated in Alvarado during the first week of December, 1879, between Dr. Caskey of the "Christian" church and Rev. Sledge of the Baptist church. Their propositions were: 1.—The Scriptures teach that baptism is one of the pre-requisites to the remission of sins to the penitent believer. Caskey affirmed, Sledge denied. 2.—The Scriptures teach that Missionary Baptist churches are the only visible churches of God on earth. Sledge affirmed, Caskey denied. 3.—The Scriptures teach that the church to which Mr. Caskey belongs, called by him and his brethren the "Christian" church, and by J. J. Sledge the "Campbellite Society," is entitled to the name "Christian" according to the Scriptures. Caskey affirmed, Sledge denied. 4.—In order to be saved sinners must be born of the spirit, repent and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. Sledge affirmed, Caskey denied. 5.—All true saints will be finally and completely saved in heaven. Sledge affirmed, Caskey denied.

CASUALTIES.

The first fatal fire in Alvarado occurred July 29, 1881, when the store of W. A. Toland & Co. was consumed, with its entire stock of merchandise. Origin of the fire unknown. The building belonged to Dr. Ross; total loss about $5,000.

Six business houses were destroyed by fire December 21, 1882; loss $26,500.

A fire company was organized in the city in January, 1885.

October 31, 1885, about midnight, the residences of R. S. Dowdy, L. D. Mercer and another family, in the southern portion of the city, were burned, during a high wind. The fire was supposed to be set by tramps.

November 5, same year, the round-house of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at this place was burned, with a loss of $100,000. There were about twenty barrels of oil in the building, which soon caught fire, adding force to the already large blaze. Four engines in the establishment were destroyed. The fire originated in the oil room, but how is not known.

Joseph B. Prestridge, a highly respected citizen, was killed by a runaway mule team in the fall of 1885.

About the middle of May, 1875, a wind, accompanied with some rain, was savage enough to tear down fences, unroof houses, etc., in this vicinity.

May 25, 1885, while the justices' court was in session in the city hall, the building was struck by lightning and several were thrown to the floor, considerably stunned. Some of the timbers were splintered. A telephone wire and connection seemed to have saved the building. Only twelve or fifteen persons were present. The next day about seven o'clock in the evening considerable damage was done by the wind. The Methodist church was so torn up that it could not be repaired, and business houses, etc., were damaged to a considerable extent, the total loss being estimated at $4,575.

In 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lightfoot, near Alvarado, had a little boy who at one time wandered away; and the mother, after looking about the house for some time without finding him, became alarmed and immediately began to search out of doors. In looking about she discovered the little one some distance from the house near the field fence. She at once hastened toward him, and as she made near approach she discovered her boy playing with a chicken snake's tail.

After recovering herself from the first shock she with great presence of mind calmly told the child to "throw the old stick away and go with her to the house." He did as requested. She then called her husband from the field, who shot the snake.

In 1886 there was a strike on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, from Kansas down through Texas. No violence was committed here. Captain A. J. Brown, at the head of the Alvarado Guards, was promptly on hand at the sheriff's bidding and prevented all trouble. After about three weeks the strikers were ordered back on the old terms by their respective societies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The people of Alvarado and vicinity have not been behind the rest of the patriots of the land of Brother Jonathan in the matter of Fourth-of-July celebrations, as they have had several magnificent ones. At the celebration of July 4, 1885, on College Hill, the principal addresses were delivered by Prof. I. A. Patton and Judge J. G. Woodson, the Declaration of Independence was read by Colonel G. C. Fahm, then a great dinner was enjoyed, after which various amusements occupied the attention of the multitude. There was a procession, a shaved and greased pig turned loose to be caught, a fat men's foot-race, other foot-races, heavy-weight slug match with hard gloves, bran dance, tournament gander-pulling, croquet, swings, etc., and at night a nautical and temperance drama at the opera-house, by the Alvarado Amateur Troup, with eleven actors, the manager being Colonel Fahm. Large attendance. In the amusements M. Sansom and W. F. Bachman won the prizes. It is estimated that about 1,500 people were present. Glory enough for one day.

July 4, 1890, there was a grand celebration at the park; W. R. Bounds, master of ceremonies. The Stubblefield Cornet Band furnished the music, and Prof. I. A. Patton delivered the address of welcome, making a number of important and interesting statements. M. M. Crane, candidate for State Senator, and William Poindexter, delivered the addresses of the day. The number in attendance at this celebration was estimated at over 3,000, and no serious accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

As an example of the editorial rhetoric of an Alvarado local correspondent of the Cleburne *Chronicle*, we quote the following from the issue of June 26, 1875:

"The whirligig of time brings its revenges. Not long since Uncle Sam found it necessary to chastise some of his naughty boys. Now they have had the exquisite revenge of a big laugh at Uncle Sam's expense. The old gentleman owns a mail route and employs a very dignified sulky in which to transport the mails. On Friday morning the vehicle drove up, exulting in all the pride, pomp and circumstance of official position, and yet Uncle Sam was not happy. He sighed for a steed whose strength was great, and that would paw the valley and swallow the ground. Alvarado had the man who could not see unmoved the laughing desire of the old Uncle. He had a horse whose neck was clothed with thunder and his feet with lightning. This 'noble' animal was offered in exchange for the lean and hungry Government pony. Uncle Sam was happy again. The new steed was inducted into harness and bound to the sacred car. Crack goes the whip and round go the wheels. With a hop, skip and jump the horse proceeds. Uncle Sam, in the person of a post boy, cries 'Wo, wo.' Horse gives a plunge and Uncle Sam's mail bag rolls down and out. Horse shies to the left and post boy to the right, taking a recumbent position on the ground. Horse tries his speed for fifty yards, then looks back to see what is the matter. One wheel of the car becomes too proud to walk the ground and whirls in the air, on an axle elevated to an angle of forty-five degrees; then a tumble, and the noble steed leaves but a wreck behind. Alvarado has a glorious life."

SOUTH ALVARADO.

This is the "new town" created by the advent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad in 1881, joining south of old Alvarado, and is a part of the same corporation. It is beautifully situated upon an undulating incline leading westerly down to the depot. The principal places of business are, commencing at a certain corner and going round: C. B. Bomar, saloon; Duke & Simonds, drugs and books; in the second story, Hotel Meredith; Linch, Seaman & Co., groceries; Pope, Costolo & Co., dry goods; B. V. Bain, grocer; on the opposite side of the street: Golding Bros., grocers; J. J. Golding, hardware and agricultural implements; E. Hearn, boots and shoes; A. J. Flatt, hotel, sometimes called the "Barnes House." There is also a cotton gin in the place, owned by Rogers & Leeson.

The South Alvarado school building is a one-story frame, divided into three rooms, the primary department being in an addition recently built. About 250 scholars are in attendance; last year there were enrolled 217. There are three teachers, of whom W. A. Culberson is the principal.

GRAND VIEW. cd 2-111

We print this name as two words simply for the reason that the Post Office Department does so, not pretending to say which form is correct.

Grand View was so named from the magnificent view of the beautiful landscape in all directions that one could take from an eminence centrally located in the old town. The beginning of the town of Grand View may be placed in the year 1860. Previous to that date there was a general country store out in the prairie something over half a mile from the Chambers creek timber. This was kept by Mr. J. F. Scurlock, who was also postmaster for the settlement. About one mile west of this, also on the prairie, was another store kept by Mr. S. H. Richards. A few scattered farm houses on the prairie and edge of the timber at intervals of a mile or more comprised all that there was of the settlement of Grand View at that time.

The first mill erected in Johnson county was the one owned by John W. Westbrook, in 1860, near Grand View, since known as Stubblefield's mills. F. L. Kirtley was the original proprietor of the land on which Grand View now stands. He sold to Mr. Scurlock, to whom belongs most of the honor of founding the new town, although Jot J. Smith actually built the first house here. The writer remembers him as being of the true material from which pioneers are made. He was a man of sterling honesty and integrity, of indomitable energy, and a warm and generous friend. He had long conceived the project, and accordingly in the fall of the year above mentioned he took the initial step by donating land for a new Methodist church and Masonic hall, and actively engaging in the raising of funds necessary for the erection of the building. In this he was liberally supported by his neighbors, and by the winter of 1860 the house was completed and ready for use. Around this new building as a nucleus soon gathered the component parts of a neat and thriving village. About this time the infant settlement met with a loss in the death of its earliest friend.

Mr. Scurlock never lived to see the full realization of his hopes. About the commencement of hostilities between the North and the South, he with two of his neighbors, Mr. Lewis Goen and Captain Morrow, while taking a drove of beeves to Southern Louisiana, were captured by the Federals. They were soon liberated, but not until they had all contracted a disease common in that locality. Mr. Goen and Captain Morrow recovered and returned home, but Mr. Scurlock and a young son whom he had taken with him succumbed to its influence and found graves on the Mississippi, far from home and friends.

There was but one important lawsuit that ever went up from the vicinity of Grand View until after the war. Mr. Scurlock established a system of arbitration among neighbors, and it was frequently mentioned that he and others were "starving out the lawyers in the county;" and the lawsuit referred to, after it was prosecuted a number of years, was finally settled by arbitration in a few minutes, on the spot where Grand View is now situated.

The town was platted by representatives of the Scurlock estate.

Other early settlers in the neighborhood of Grand View were —— Criner, Walker Meadows, William Kennard, Drew Kennard, Samuel Davis, John S. Morrow, Samuel J. Chapman, A. E. Jones, Joseph Watts, Dr. L. H. Gebhard and S. P. Hollingsworth.

The first church in the settlement was on the edge of the timber, not far from where the new one was erected. It was a log building, belonging to the Baptists, but used in common by all denominations. It had the old-time puncheon floor and batten door, and seats of the most primitive description. It was also a school. Here the young ideas of that early time were taught the rudiments of an English education, assisted at times by the gentle stimulus of black jack and broom weed. Here also the first Masonic lodge of Johnson county held its first meeting under dispensation. This was in December, 1860. This historic building with all its time-honored associations clinging to it, is no more, and none remain "to do it reverence."

A great change in comfort and convenience had taken place when the church members and Masons took possession of their new quarters. It was a two-story building, the lower being used for church purposes, the upper by the Masons. The school was also held in the lower room. For a number of years this was the only church building in the village, but at last, in 1875, the Baptists erected a handsome building for themselves. The school was taught in the Methodist church until the year 1881, when a new and commodious academy was built. One stormy Saturday night this house was blown down, but it was speedily rebuilt in a more compact and durable form, and remained the school of the town until some time after the town was removed to the railroad.

THE FIRST GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

sold in the new town were by John C. Gibson, now of Ellis county. These were kept in the same storehouse that had been used by J. F. Scurlock and afterward moved to the village. Mr. Gibson was followed by the firms of Moore & Wade, F. M. Pool and Davis & Scurlock. These were about the earliest in that line of business. Some time after, when the earlier merchants had gone out of business they were succeeded by others, among whom may be mentioned Engilman & Adair, afterward B. L. Engilman, F. J. Penn, T. D. Farris, J. E. Hollingsworth, who was succeeded by Wellborn & Williamson, and G. W. Hayden.

The first drugs sold in the place were by Dr. Gebhard and two of the Files Brothers, under the style of J. O. Files & Co. Among others that followed them were W. McFarlin, Pittman & Sansom, afterward J. Russey, L. H. Gebhard & Co., Harwood & G. Kann.

In groceries alone were the names of Baillio & Boyd, Noah & Allen, Boyd & Davis, T. E. Penn, A. T. Brewer and R. N. Hill.

Mr. McAdams kept an undertaker and wood shop, and J. M. Aker and L. P. Clack were the blacksmiths of the village.

DESOLATE TIMES.

Such is a crude statement of the condition of affairs in Grand View just before its translation to a new site, but of this more anon. In the meantime the surrounding country had not failed to keep pace with the town in growth and improvement. The first settlers were a mere handful in number. The writer recalls the names of Philip Walker, William Howard, Granville Criner, S. K. Davis, W. S. Quinn, B. C. Quinn, J. C. Barnes, Dr. Taliaferro, Lewis Goen, John Whitmire, besides J. F. Scurlock and S. H. Richards, before mentioned. These were about all or nearly all to be found within an area of several miles. At that time these men, though generally well to do, were of necessity compelled to put up with the privations and inconveniences of a new country. They lived mostly in log cabins, very often one room sheltering a good-sized family. But we must mention one peculiarity about these cabins. Small and crowded as they often were, none were ever too full to admit a benighted stranger. He was sure wherever he went to meet with a warm reception, a good, homelike meal, and a bed as comfortable as circumstances would allow. The capacity of those cabins was wonderful. In illustration of this it is said that a certain doctor, being overtaken in his travel by night coming on, was impelled to ask shelter of a prominent citizen, and as a matter of course was taken in and furnished with lodging. The room he slept in was occupied by two families, comprising some ten or twelve individuals, five or six young girls being among the number. Unperceived by the doctor the girls had made down their palettes and slipped under one or other of the beds that night. The next morning the doctor was sitting by the fire when he noticed one of the girls coming out from under a bed, then another, and another, and still another. Struck with wonder, the doctor exclaimed, "Good God! are the gals never going to quit coming out from under the beds?"

The comforts and conveniences of life were scarce and high in those days. Goods were brought from Houston, a distance of over 200 miles, by means of ox teams, the time employed on the round trip being some five or six weeks. The prairies, with the exception of one or two roads from town to town, was almost a trackless wilderness. The traveler might take his course and keep it with but little impediment, guided by the sun in the day-time, at night by the wind and by the stars. All of this had been wonderfully altered at the time the new era of Grand View had set in, and our sketch now brings us to that point.

THE PRESENT ERA

was inaugurated by the passage of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway through the country. Unfortunately for the village the track missed it nearly a mile, and so in the opinion of most of the inhabitants the town must be moved. Accordingly, in 1883, the move began. This continued until nearly all the stores and dwelling-houses had been moved to the new site, and the days of old Grand View were over. Among the last buildings to be removed were the churches and academy, but finally they had to go the way of the rest. The Masonic fraternity purchased from the Methodist church their share in the building they occupied jointly, and moved their building to a location they now occupy. (We had forgotten to state that in the year 1867 the first Royal Arch Chapter of Masons in Johnson county was opened in this building.) The Methodists built for themselves a new church in the new town. The Baptists moved their house, and still occupy it as a place of worship.

The academy remained in the old town some time, but was finally torn down and went toward the building of a fine institute of learning in new Grand View. This, presided over by Prof. Garrison, a scholarly and competent gentleman, who is assisted by an accomplished corps of teachers, is now one of the best institutions of learning in the country.

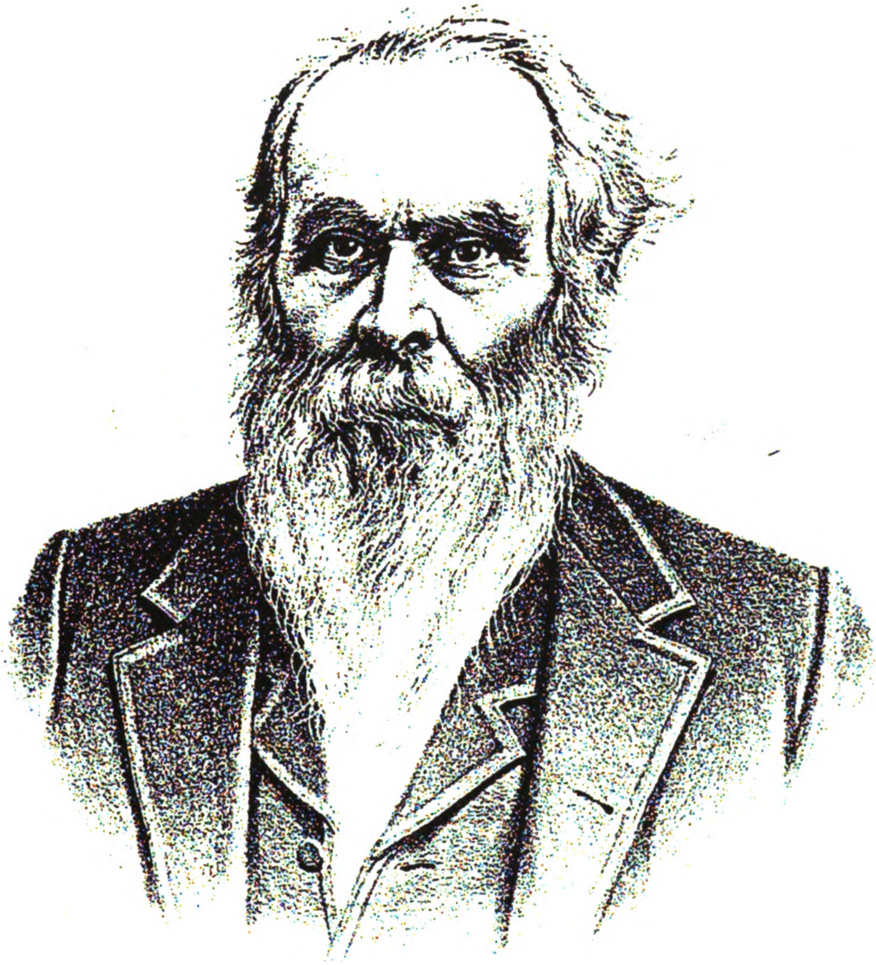
As might have been expected from the sudden tearing up of a village and setting it down somewhere else, considerable time elapsed before it entirely recovered from the violence done to business and the rupture of old associations. Like a newly transplanted tree, which requires time to recover from the shock and send forth its new roots, so the new Grand View, lopped of some of its fair proportions by removal, remained for some time without any great visible improvement. The new second growth has, however, been well begun and promises to be more hardy and vigorous than the first. Of course in the interval between the inception of business in its new quarters and the present time, some change in business matters necessarily occurred. Some dropped out and others took their places.

It is with the present we have now to do. The list of public buildings was increased in the year 1890 by the addition of a bank styled the First National Bank of Grand View, with a capital of $50,000. It has for its officers W. G. Davis as president, and T. E. Pittman as cashier. It has been doing a very fair business. In 1891 the members of the Christian church erected a building for church purposes, making the third church for Grand View, being a very fair showing for the people of a small town.

Shortly after the removal Mr. J. C. Denman commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper, which he styled the Grand View *Sentinel*. About a year after this he sold out to Mr. G. W. Humphreys, who retained it about two years, and at the close of 1888 turned it over to Mr. O. F. Dornblaser, the present editor and proprietor. The paper met with good success from the first, and has generally been in good hands and well conducted.

The principal merchants of the town are Messrs. Walton & Ramsey, dry goods, groceries and hardware; Walker & Hayden, dry goods and groceries; Hill & Head, dry goods and groceries; Ross & Co., hardware; Savage & Gebhard and John W. Ross, drugs; J. A. Hill, furniture and musical instruments; A. J. Sewell, groceries. There are also two blacksmith shops, conducted by Messrs. Aker and Miles; a tin shop, by Otho Miles; several saloons, livery stables, etc. Business during the past season seems to have been good, though not so thriving as it might have been, owing to the low price of cotton. Some idea of the amount done may be arrived at from the fact of nearly 7,000 bales of the fleecy staple having been handled here this season.

With regard to the growth of the surrounding country, this may be said: It continues to keep pace with that of the town. It is now almost a solid farm. No more can the weary traveler sight a place several miles off and go direct to it. He must follow a road or lane between adjoining farms. The old log cabins are things of the past. Neat and comfortable, and in some instances even costly residences have taken their place, and evidences of growing wealth and refinement greet us within their walls. No more do we see the long ox teams drawing wagons loaded with freight from the far-off South. The iron horse now brings our supplies nearly to our very doors. The old residents of over thirty years ago are nearly all gone. They have joined the silent throng who lie in the



Philip Walker

city of the dead, close to where that old log church once stood. To enumerate the living would be beyond the limits of a short article like this. Their name is fast becoming "legion."

The town was incorporated in May of 1891. It has a mayor (Mr. T. E. Pittman) and a board of five aldermen. H. C. Gardner and S. J. Lancaster are lawyers here.

And in this connection it might be well to name the practicing physicians. They are Dr. J. H. O'Hara and Drs. C. M. & W. M. Yater. The early physicians of the old town were Drs. Hamilton and Gebhart, who were afterward joined by Drs. Chambers and Hayden.

There are two hotels in Grand View. The proprietors are Mrs. Vickers and Mrs. Marr. Their houses are well kept and are well patronized.

Perhaps this is as good a place as any to insert a biographical sketch of one of Johnson county's most prominent pioneers, who located in the eastern part of the county.

Philip Walker, one of the oldest settlers of the eastern part of Johnson county, Texas, was born in Chester district, South Carolina, in 1815, to James and Martha (Telford) Walker, the former of whom was of Irish descent, and was also born in Chester district. He was a tiller of the soil, which occupation his father, Philip Walker, also followed. About 1821 James Walker removed with his family to Madison county, Alabama, and two years later to Jackson county, two or three years were then spent in Pickens county, six years in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, and one year later, in Shelby county, the parents were called from life, both dying in 1845.

In 1834, Philip Walker left home and for one year thereafter, traveled from place to place, then came to Texas in the spring of 1835, and the subsequent two or three years were spent in the lumber business. One summer was then spent at Belgrade on the Sabine river; but while at St. Augustine the war came on, and in 1836 he enlisted for the Mexican service under Captain William Ratcliffe, and started for Houston, but upon reaching the Neuces river they were sent back in double quick time to meet the Mexicans at Natchitoches, but no battle was fought and they soon moved onward. After three months, active service, he received his discharge, in July, but very shortly afterward was taken ill and returned to St. Augustine, where he remained for two years, during which time he did but little work, owing to impaired health. In 1839, he removed to Shelby county and purchased a headright of 1,400 acres, upon which he at once began to make improvements, with the aid of two hired men. The country was in its primitive state at that time and provisions were very expensive, meal costing $4 per bushel, and salt 37 cents a pound. All expedients were resorted to for economy's sake, but the first year of his residence here he raised some corn, potatoes, pumpkins, peas, etc., and also erected him a pole cabin twelve feet square, and considered himself quite well off, considering the fact that wild game couldbe easily killed. In 1844 his parents came to the locality in which he resided, and there made their homes for one year.

In 1845, Philip Walker was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Job and Elizabeth (Landrum) Cooper of Tennessee, and their union resulted in the birth of the following children: Martha Ann, wife of John C. Lockett, but both are dead, three children surviving them; Solon S. is a farmer and stockman of Stephens county, and is married to Clemence Hill, by whom he has seven children; Sarah Jane is the wife of William A. Clack, a preacher, farmer and blacksmith of Stephens county, and is the mother of three children; James H., a farmer and school teacher of Fisher county, married J. Gathen and has four children; and J. Effie F. married Dr. James Dodson, a practicing physician of Newberry, and has one child.

In 1855, Mr. Walker came to Johnson county, purchased his present farm, and although he at first resided in a little log cabin he in 1859 erected his present substantial residence, hauling the lumber from Cherokee county. His farm then consisted of 320 acres, but he now has between 600 and 700 acres and 350 under cultivation. Although he devoted the most of his attention to raising stock until the opening of the war, he has also raised cotton, corn, oats, millet, etc. During the civil war he furnished many horses to the Confederate army, also a large amount of beef, blankets, shoes, guns, etc. During this time he remained at home to care for the families whose natural protectors had gone to the front, but he was later called upon to shoulder arms in defending the homes of the settlers from the depredations of the Indians, who had become hostile.

The first Mrs. Walker died in 1867, at the age of forty years, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in November, 1874, he was married to Eleanor Laney, a native of North Carolina and widow of Squire Stephens, but has no children by his second wife.

He is a Democrat, a member of the A. F. & A. M., of which order he has been a member for the past thirty years, and in the support of worthy enterprises has shown himself to be a liberal patron. He saw his first railroad train in 1855, at Decatur, Alabama.

Mr. Walker's early life was marked by many adventures of great interest, but space forbids a detailed mention of them: suffice it to say that he has seen the ups and downs of life, and although starting out in life for himself with little means he now has a comfortable competency for his declining years. He is one of the very earliest settlers of the country and can well remember the time when the now well tilled fields were covered with buffalo, deer, wild horses, etc.

OTHER POINTS.

While Grand View and Alvarado are probably the oldest towns in the county, perhaps we may count Wardville, the first county seat, the third in order. The principal promoters of this place were W. H. S. Verstille, its first merchant, Dr. T. D. Lorance, its first physician, and John W. O'Neal, its first hotel-keeper. No vestige of the village now remains.

The next in order of age was the next county seat, Buchanan, five miles northwest of Cleburne, where nothing now remains. Mrs. Augusta Hoyler now occupies the log cabin which was the original courthouse at that place.

Caddo ~~Grove~~ is situated on an eminence that overlooks the surrounding country for miles away. It is located on both sides of the highway from Cleburne to Fort Worth, nine miles from Cleburne, and in the center of a large and well cultivated district. The village was started by the erection of a store there by Major E. M. Heath in the early part of 1869. North and west of it is an open prairie, and on the east and south are the Cross Timbers. The soil is generally of the black sandy variety. On the "breaks" the limestone rock crops out in full view. The place derives its name from the mount close by called Caddo Peak, and this was named after a tribe of Indians who used to live in this region. The peak is estimated to be 350 feet above the level of the surrounding country. This place was long the seat of an academy established and conducted by J. R. Kinsey (or Kenzie), a pioneer of this section, who also owned a saw and flouring mill here. Other prominent business men of the past was H. D. Goodloe, nick-named "Our Harper" by the boys of Colonel Parsons' regiment. He was a sprightly and active soldier, and a member of the brigade staff. In 1876 the place consisted of one general store, one blacksmith and wood shop, three doctors and two or three resident families.

The academy building referred to was also a place for religious and secret-society meetings, but it is now only a public-school building.

The postoffice was named Caddo Grove instead of Caddo Peak, because there was another Caddo Peak in the State.

But since the establishment of the railroad town Joshua, near by, there is very little left at old Caddo Grove,—not even the postoffice.

Marystown, a "paragon of loveliness," was first christened Maryville; but when it was afterward known that there was another Maryville in the State, this name had to be changed; and the present name was given to it by Thomas W. Hollingsworth, in honor of his wife, whose name was Mary. Although he did not own the site of the village he erected a flouring-mill there, and the village grew toward it. The mill commenced business for the public in October, 1869.

In 1879 it had two churches and a good school, two stores and a drug store, etc., and the population was about 100. The place has always borne a good reputation as a peaceable, industrious community. It is situated in the midst of a densely timbered tract of land, from which either east or west the prairie is at least five miles distant.

Rev. J. S. Wilshire, Cumberland Presbyterian, was perhaps the first settler in that part of Johnson county, having opened a farm there in 1853. He raised a family of seven children.

The water in this vicinity is abundant, although somewhat impregnated with iron sulphate; but it is said to be very healthy, for both man and beast.

At this point there are now one general store, kept by T. W. Hollingsworth; a flouring-mill kept by W. DeJarnett, with a thirty-five-horse-power engine, with a corn-mill and cotton-gin attachment; and there is a good public school. But, being only one mile from Egan, a railroad station and postoffice, it cannot grow as a village.

Burleson is a game little town of about 150 inhabitants, situated in a rich portion of Johnson county, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, fourteen miles north of Alvarado and fourteen south of Fort Worth, and started in 1882. It was named after Doctor Burleson, a distinguished Baptist minister and successful educator, whose pupils are found in every part of the State. But according to another account it was named in honor of General Edward Burleson, an early Indian fighter and Texas patriot in the wars with the Mexicans. Born in North Carolina, he came to Texas in 1831, and soon became noted as a successful fighter of the Indians, with whom he had many engagements. He participated in the final battle of San Jacinto, which secured independence to Texas. He died December 26, 1851, while a member of the Senate then in session, one of the most highly respected citizens of the Lone Star State.

The first business house was started by M. Bailey, and the first settlers wore J. C. Jones, Dr. Charles Pickett, Dr. James Olive, P. H. Goodloe, F. J. Boothe, James Lowe, William Williams. The first dry-goods merchants were P. H. Goodloe and William Williams. There are now in the place three dry-goods and grocery houses, one drug store and one grocery house. There are also two wood and blacksmith shops. No whiskey is sold in the place.

Soon after the town was started, a Baptist Church was founded, followed by Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian churches. There is quite a flourishing lodge of enthusiastic Masons, who have just completed a large lodge-room. In the year 1885, in connection with Crowley, Burleson erected a fine college building, a mile out. Last fall they built a fine $2,500 college building, within the town limits, in which a splendid school is being taught by Rev. R. L. McElree and wife. Over 100 pupils have been enrolled. Burleson is the center of a fine wheat-growing region, and does a vast amount of business. Dr. James Pickett is the most prominent physician of Burleson.

Pleasant Point is situated on the "ragged edge" of the black waxy prairie regions lying east of the Cross Timbers about sixteen miles northeast of Cleburne. This village was founded in 1875 by Mr. Russell, when a storehouse and mill were erected. Soon afterward a postoffice was established there, and the number of dwellings increased with the rapid growth of the surrounding country. Russell and Ballard were the pioneer merchants of the village. Dr. Wilkes started a drug store, and R. N. Boss a grocery. In 1879 there were also two blacksmith shops and a church building.

Surrounding this point, north, east and south, the land is of the same quality, a black, waxy loam, unsurpassed in richness. It is a tract eight to ten miles wide, reaching from the Cross Timbers on the west to the county line on the east. Although the well water in this region has some mineral substances it is neither unpalatable nor unwholesome. Standing in front of Pleasant Point on the large timber break and looking eastward, the landscape presented to the view is highly picturesque and beautiful, with a background of Cedar mountains lying far away in Ellis county.

Gathings' Point, about a mile south of Caddo Grove, is the identical spot on which the first house was erected in that part of the county. It was a very rude structure, which was soon superseded by a better one.

Hibbard's Point, another noted locality, lies about five miles north of Gathings' Point, and was the first place in this portion of the county where merchandise was sold. Hibbard was a Frenchman, an active and enterprising man, but both he and his business faded away many years ago.

Both the above points are points of timber that extend out into the prairie eastward, and therefore from point to point the timber tract here is crescent-shaped, giving rise to the name of Half-Moon Prairie, intervening. This is a rich, waxy land, all in cultivation. Overlooking this rural crescent, Caddo Peak rises grandly up in the forest background. From this section some of the water-courses flow into the Trinity and some into the Brazos river. At the base of Caddo Peak, on the south side, Buffalo and Village creeks take their rise. Buffalo creek meanders southward, runs through Cleburne, and empties into Noland river a few miles below; and Village creek courses from the park northeasterly until it reaches the Trinity river.

Joshua, on the Fort Worth Railroad, seven miles north of Cleburne, is a lively, growing, railroad village of nearly 100 dwelling houses, and a population of nearly 300. The plat was surveyed and recorded in 1880. It is a mile or so from the Timbers. Here there are six general stores, one drug store, one hotel (kept by H. H. Parsons), and several neat church buildings. The three strongest church societies here are the Missionary Baptist, Methodist and Cumberland Presbyterian. The Baptists put up the first church building, and it has been used by all denominations. The Methodists have also a parsonage. Rev. C. W. Berry, Cumberland Presbyterian, resides here and has been a resident of this vicinity for many years. The Primitive Baptists and the Christians also have organized churches here; and there is one good public-school building.

The place has met with no great reverses by fire or otherwise, excepting that one general store has been burned. The first settlers here were Dr. D. B. McMillan, who established the first store and postoffice; Rev. T. W. Berry, who preached at first in the depot, before any church building was erected, and Captain W. L. West, who has been postmaster here since about 1881. J. M. Townes is the physician here.

Improved land at a little distance from town is $15 to $20 an acre; unimproved, $10. The soil is somewhat sandy.

Hopewell is a point five miles northeast of Cleburne, where there are a church and burying ground, the land for which was donated by O. Perry Arnold, after which the place was first named Perryville.

Barnesville, in the eastern part of the county, was started about 1866, deriving its name from the Barnes family, who were the first settlers on what is known as the Barnes' League of Land, but it was named more particularly in honor of the late John Barnes. The town site is located on and near the west boundary line of the Galen Hodge survey of land, and within a quarter of a mile of the north fork of Chambers' creek, a tributary to the Trinity river. It nestles closely to the woodlands along both banks of the creek, and on the Waxahachie and Cleburne stage road. It is a picturesque spot. The grounds for the town site were originally the property of Mrs. P. A. Barnes, widow of John Barnes, or "Jack" Barnes, as he was more familiarly known. In 1879 there was one general store there, one drug store (selling no medicine scarcely, however), and an agricultural warehouse. The farming land in the vicinity is first-class. The Shropshire family has also been noted in this vicinity..

Lee Academy is a noted point on the railroad between Cleburne and Alvarado, six miles east of Cleburne. The grangers have probably maintained their strength better here than at any other point in the county. Buel is the postoffice.

Cuba is a point about seven miles southeast of Cleburne, on the road to Grand View, having a store, postoffice, and church and schoolhouse. Ten or twelve years ago a drug store endeavored to maintain itself there.

Godley, the first station on the railroad to Weatherford and ten and a fourth miles from Cleburne, and on Noland river, is a creature of the railroad, made in 1886, and named after R. B. Godley, now of Dallas, who owns the land and donated eight acres for the establishment of a town. Here there are now two stores, owned respectively by W. H. Griffith and J. H. Bowen, a postoffice and seven or eight dwelling-houses. A fine country surrounds this place, and the water of the well is comparatively soft and is of first-rate quality.

Cresson, in the extreme northwestern corner of the county, lying even half in Hood county, and twenty miles from Cleburne on the railroad to Weatherford, is another railroad town, having the advantage of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande railroad crossing here, which was built in 1882. The place was named by some of the officers of the railroad. The present population is about 300, and the place will continue to grow for a long time to come, on account of its remoteness from other large places. It now has six stores, postoffice, etc., and a school building, erected in 1890, where two teachers are employed; but as yet there is no church edifice. F. O. Fidler is the present postmaster, who also keeps a lumber yard there, and A. G. Bobo keeps the hotel.

The land in this vicinity is very fine, and grain is the principal crop. Water is plentiful and of good quality.

Rio Vista, about eight miles south of Cleburne, on the Santa Fé road, is an initial village started about 1883, on six acres of high land, donated by W. H. Hughes. A depot was established here two years after the railroad was built. Considerable side-track has recently been put in and a large public well dug. Besides the station house, there are a dry-goods store and a postoffice, and three or four families reside there. Noland river is one mile west, and the timber two miles east.

At Russia Knob, six miles east of Rio Vista, are a store and postoffice. Rock Tank is the name of a schoolhouse situated on the Cleburne and Grand View wagon road about four miles west of Grand View.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENTENNIAL.

The centennial year, 1876, was duly celebrated by the citizens of Johnson county, on the 4th day of July. The day was bright and pleasant, not being unreasonably hot, but a few light showers fell at intervals, at Cleburne. There was no procession, no display of fireworks, no outburst of enthusiasm, and there was a strong sentiment prevading the community that seemed to be in favor of an appropriate but undemonstrative observation of the day. The memorial exercises consisted of addresses by some of the leading citizens.

At two o'clock a large company had assembled in the courthouse. Judge Barclay ascended the rostrum and said there was a time when this was a day of rejoicing all over the land, when every town, city and hamlet and village of this country had its Fourth-of-July celebration; but a period of strife of war and bitter feelings had intervened and brought discord between the sections, and dampened the ardor for the day; and that its observance had become almost obsolete in the South. This, said the speaker, was not right; for the feelings that prompted the immortal Declaration of Independence were common to the men of all times, and the principles there ennunciated were the common property of mankind. Our forefathers had gloriously won their freedom under that declaration, had submitted it to us, and we are entitled to claim those immortal men as part of our American *personnel*, and share the honors that patriotism has united with Independence Day.

The Judge then read the Declaration of Independence and pronounced once more the immortal names of those who stood sponsor at our country's birth.

W. Poindexter was then introduced, who delivered a brief but comprehensive address. He said that some claimed that we of the South had no part nor lot in the day; this was a mistaken idea. The day is emphatically ours. On the 4th of July, 100 years ago, the colonies were declared to be free and independent States. This independence was afterward recognized by the Constitution; and the States, according to the spirit of that institution, had never ceased to be free. The South had never departed from the Constitution, had always loved it and stood by its requirements, and had ever revered the grand and eternal principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence. The South, even in secession, did not abandon the principles, but seceded that they might be the better maintained. The opponents of the South left the Constitution, but now, when the country is united, we ought to give it the glory which this day commemorates because those who once saw fit to oppose its principles now also unite in its celebration.

We have much cause to rejoice; we are in fact the freest people under the sun, the only nation where the people are the sovereigns. We may have been wrong in the past, but for the future let us all stand united under the same laws. Our prospect for the future is glorious, and Texas has all to gain. We have been oppressed, but that was our misfortune. The day of oppression is ended, and to our State is open the widest career of prosperity and greatness under the new order of things.

Colonel Amzi Bradshaw followed with an excellent address, all good sense and sound logic, and his words well and carefully uttered. His leading idea was the system of principles commemorated by the celebration of Independence Day. Principle was everything, and the political philosophy enunciated by Jefferson would be the right one while rivers run and mountains raise their peaks to the clouds. Concluding, he said that all can unite in principle. Let the news go forth that Texas points to her many battle-fields to show her work of liberty. Her heroism entitles her to a home in the Union and her constancy and loyalty to the principles of 1776 make it her privilege and her glory to celebrate this, the one hundreth anniversary of American independence.

S. C. Padelford next delivered a short address, saying that the glorious deeds of the past recounted inspired his thoughts and caused his heart to throb with patriotic emotions. The meetings of to-day would revive the love of country. The mouth-bells of liberty were ringing out from all over the land and calling the people back to the principles of the Revolution. Streams of patriotism were flowing out from Faneuil Hall mingling with the feelings of the nation and intensifying the love and pride of the citizens for the principles upon which the government is founded, and the institutions and laws that have for a hundred years offered freedom to the human race.

William Ramsey, in a few well chosen words, referred to the fact that every part of an immense country was at that moment celebrating the day, that the land was swelling with one immense throb of patriotic sentiment. He recounted the one hundred years of progress, and spoke of the native American "push" that had hurried the country to the front rank of National, commercial and productive greatness.

Judge Prendergast closed the exercises by saying that he had a presentiment that the patriotism aroused by the universal celebration of the day would continue to grow and intensify and widen until finally the corrupt party now in power would be overthrown and honest and good government would once more assume sway.

Thus ended the celebration, with the sedate and the undemonstrative, although the "boys" fired a salute of one hundred anvils to the parting day.

OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

In the vicinity of Lone Prairie schoolhouse the citizens, particularly the grangers, celebrated the centennial anniversary in good old Fourth-of-July style. About 600 were in attendance. The Lone Prairie Grange appeared in their regalia, and in procession marched to the arbor and seated themselves around the speaker's stand. The Declaration of Independence was read and Rev. Mr. Gaskins delivered a half-hour address directed especially to the farmers and grangers, giving a brief history of the original grange movement and answering some of the objections urged against it. His remarks in relation to the practical workings of the co-operative plan of the organization were plain and convincing. He alluded to the large profits made on farming implements and machinery by the present system of middle-men, etc. Combinations have been entered into in all ages to make money out of the farmers; now, through the grange movement, farmers were enabled to combine, do away with the middle-men and save at least a part of the large profits heretofore made. He concluded by saying that the farmers intended to reform the government as well as to make reforms at home.

Dr. Andrew Young then made a brief but good Fourth-of-July speech. After naming the usual references to the Declaration of Independence and patriotism, he concluded by saying that both North and South efforts were being made to bring about a reunion of sentiment and feeling. He was happy to say the result was about to be consummated; that we were again to be one people with one common interest, only vieing with each other as to which shall best support and maintain the integrity of our national honor.

Following Dr. Young's address a sumptuous dinner was served.

The Fourth of July, 1877, was humorously described in the *Chronicle* as "ushered in at midnight by anvil firing, disturbing the peace of the slumbering public, then breakfast, a hot day, murder trial at the courthouse, debate on infant baptism at the College, supper, etc!"

The Fourth of July of 1891 was celebrated in Cleburne by at least 5,000 people, by a grand barbecue, and addresses by H. P. Brown, William Poindexter and M. M. Crane. Major E. M. Heath read the Declaration of Independence.

MINOR ITEMS.

The Cleburne *News* some years ago published the following item:

"Johnson county's popular teacher, Prof. L. R. Smith, has left in our office a bottle containing two rattlesnake heads preserved in alcohol. On the back of one head is the face of a man, and on the other head is the face of a woman. One can plainly see the eyes, nose and chin and a part of the bust. The two snakes were found in an apple tree, and there is no record when a rattlesnake was ever found in apple tree before. The scientists of Galveston, New Orleans and St. Louis have tried to solve the mystery, but in vain. A number of gentlemen in our office were unanimous in delaring it to be the most wonderful freak of nature they had ever witnessed. Professor Smith says this practical demonstration completely dispels all skeptical views that any one might have heretofore held in regard to Mother Eve's temptation to pluck the forbidden apple!"

In the summer of 1878 the Sand Flat Debating Society was organized, and selected for their first question, "Resolved, that the love of money will yield greater influence over man than the love of woman;" but before the evening arrived for discussion the affirmative gave up that they could not defend their side, and the society had to select another question.

Deputy Sheriff James V. Higgins was accidentally killed May 17, 1875, in Earle's saloon, by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of Oliver Lester, who was not aware of the new arrangement that would render pistols liable to be fired by such handling.

The total eclipse of the sun of July 29, 1878, embraced this region of Texas. It was visible most of the time at Cleburne, except during the central portion of the period, when clouds intervened. Great interest was taken in viewing the phenomenon.

A. J. Byrd published a brief history and description of Johnston county in 1879, 232 pages, bound in black cloth. About half the volume, however, is devoted to directories and advertisements. Mr. Byrd died some years ago.

In 1888 R. M. Hall, Commissioner of the General Land Office of the State of Texas, published a very elaborate map of Johnson county, on a scale of about a mile to the inch, on which is very exactly indicated the names of all the proprietors of land. A copy is to be found at the county clerk's office.

Johnson county probably excels in "tall timber" of the human species. Abner Stevens, a resident, is seven feet four inches tall, and Gus Powell is but little less.

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A MEMORIAL
AND
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY
OF
JOHNSON COUNTY, TEXAS

(Reproduction)

Chicago
The Lewis Publishing Company
1892

A BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY, TEXAS

SAMUEL K. DAVIS resides one mile east of Grand View, Texas, but was born in Lawrence county, Alabama, in 1822, and removed with his parents to Madison county, of the same State, before he had attained manhood. His parents were William and Ann (McDaniel) Davis, and were well-to-do farmers. In the subscription schools of Madison county Samuel K. Davis obtained his early schooling. He was one of the following family: Jane, the deceased wife of John Clum, of Madison county, left ten children; Elizabeth married Smith Criswell, and with one child survives him; Samuel K.; James W. (deceased), first married Hannah J. Damron, by whom he became the father of four daughters and one son, and afterward Penelope Norris, who bore him one child; Anderson married Eliza Martin, who with one child survives him. He was an able physician and was in the Confederate army, and some time in 1862 died at Knoxville, Tennessee; William resides at Newmarket, Madison county, Alabama, and is married to Nancy Jane Scott, by whom he has five living children; Robert L., a farmer of Arkansas, married Eliza Henderson, by whom he has three children; and Holbert S., who married Fannie Strong, by whom he has one daughter. He enlisted in the first company to enter the Confederate service from Madison county, but was taken sick about the time his command started to the front, and died; he also was a good physician. William Davis, the father of Samuel K., was a pioneer of Alabama and served in several Indian wars or campaigns in that State.

From Madison county, Alabama, Samuel K. Davis came to Texas, having previously married, in 1844, Rebecca Jane Criner, daughter of Granville and Martha W. (Barnes) Criner. Upon reaching this State he rented land for one year in Hill county, and then came to the locality in which he now resides, at which time there were but few settlers in the region. He at once purchased 420 acres of land, of which 150 are covered with timber, but has since increased his acreage, and at the present time has 400 acres under cultivation, and in all owns over 700 acres on which he raises cotton, corn, wheat and oats , and stock to some extent. He has one of the best improved farms in the county.

The last year of the war he entered the Confederate service, and was with Parsons' regiment in Louisiana and Arkansas until the war closed. About 1883 Mr. Davis served as County Commissioner for two years, being chosen to this position by his Democratic friends. He made an able official and many improvements were made in the county while he was in office.

He and his wife are the parents of the following children: William G., married to Ella Chambers; Martha Ann, wife of Hampton Savage of Grand View, Texas; Mary Edna, wife of William Harrell, of Grand View; and Finis E., a farmer and who married Sallie Wade, a daughter of Squire Wade, of Grand View, has two children; Eula E. and Henry. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Davis, was a Revolutionary soldier and the youngest of eight brothers. He was married to Jane Allison, a lady of Scotch-Irish descent, which blood also coursed through his own veins. The family worship in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

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P. J. NORWOOD, of Cleburne, Johnson county, is a son of St. Clair and Catherine J. Norwood. The father was born and reared in Blount county, Tennessee, and is now living in Pikeville, Bledsoe county, that State, living the plain and uneventful life of a farmer. The mother is a daughter of Peter Hoodenpyle, one of the first settlers of Sequachee Valley, East Tennessee.

Peter J. Norwood, one of six children, was born in Pikeville, Bledsoe county, Tennessee, Oct. 3, 1842. He entered the Confederate army in August, 1861, enlisting in Colonel Henry Ashby's Tennessee Regiment of Cavalry and began his service in East Tennessee and Kentucky, near Cumberland Gap. He was in the fight at Fishing creek, and later the engagements at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain; from there went down to Jonesboro, Georgia; was with Hood on his return into Tennessee, and after the dispersion of his forces at Nashville was part of a detachment that made its way to the Eastern Army, then in North Carolina. Mr. Norwood served until the general surrender, was a private throughout, was never sick or absent from roll call, and was captured but once, but was held only a short time. He was almost constantly on duty, on the march or skirmish, being in the cavalry service. After the close of the war he returned home and shortly afterward went to Selma, Alabama, where for two years he was agent for the old Selma & Meridian Railroad Company. He then went to Bayou Bartholomew, Louisiana, where he was engaged in farming one year, but, on account of ill health, he returned to the mountains of East Tennessee where he soon recovered. February 11, 1869, Mr. Norwood married Miss Ursaline Schoolfield, a daughter of P. H. Schoolfield, of that place. In 1871 Mr. Norwood came to Texas, settling near Garden Valley, Smith county, but after a brief residence there moved to Fort Worth and engaged in the dairy business. Four years later he moved to Kaufman county, purchasing a ranch of 4,000 acres eight miles south of the city of Kaufman, on King's creek, which he stocked and conducted successfully until 1881, and in that year decided to seek better quarters for his increasing flocks and herds. He settled on Pecos river, near Petrican Springs, but two years later came to Cleburne, Johnson county, where he has since resided.

After settling in this city Mr. Norwood purchased an interest in the insurance agency of E. T. Lewis, in connection with Zach Brown. The latter subsequently sold his interest to W. J. Rutledge, and in 1887 Mr. Norwood bought Rutledge's interest, since which time he has been alone. This agency, of which Mr Norwood is now sole proprietor, was founded in 1876, and is the oldest and only exclusive agency of the kind in the city. It represents twenty-one fire companies, four accident and one life company. Mr. Norwood has some of the largest companies in the world, and the capitalization of these companies amounts to over $70,000,000. He has a well-equipped office, and does a thriving business throughout the year. He is a member of the City Council, a director in the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Cleburne, a member of the K. of P., the K. of H., and the I.O.O.F. He is a shrewd, wide-awake business man, and a most excellent gentleman.

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A. H. YEAGER, a farmer of Johnson county, is a native of Washington county, Tennessee, and the third of six children born to C. F. and Selina (Hoss) Yeager, also natives of Tennessee. Our subject entered the Confederate service in August, 1861, in Company G, Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, and served with his command through the war. He was in the battles of Corinth, Tupelo, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain, where he was taken prisoner in June, 1863, while on picket duty. He was taken to Camp Douglas, Illinois, and was exchanged in March, 1865, a few days before Lee's surrender. He remained in Tennessee from 1865 until 1872, engaged in

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teaching, and was also admitted to the Tennessee bar. He practiced law in that State two years, and then, in 1872, settled at Alvarado. Three years later Mr. Yeager came to Cleburne, and bought a one-half interest in the Cleburne Chronicle, W. H. Graves being his associate. For six years they did all their editorial work, after which Mr. Yeager was connected with other county papers, until January, 1890, when he retired to farm life. He improved 200 acres of fine land one mile from this city, where he erected a beautiful dwelling, and now gives his entire attention to this place.

He was married in 1882, to Miss Mary V. Hightower, a daughter of V. N. and Matilda (Perkerson) Hightower, natives of Georgia. Mr. Yeager is a Democrat in his political views, and religiously is a member of the Methodist Church; his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

* * * *

JOSEPH W. McCLUNG, of Johnson county, is the eldest son of William W. and Mary A. McClung, and a grandson of Reuben McClung, of Cobb county, Georgia. The latter was a man of profound religious convictions and was a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. William McClung were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Joseph W., our subject; Elvira J., deceased, was the wife of Larkin M. Hewett, of Benton county, Alabama; Martha A., deceased, was formerly Mrs. Absalom Carter, of Cass county, Texas; George A., deceased; James R., W. J. and J. L., who died of diseases contracted in the army; Sarah E., the wife of J. M. Davis of Cass county, Texas; Mary M., wife of John Heafner, of Taylor county, this State; Nancy C., now Mrs. James Hogue, of Cass county; Emily F., wife of J. J. Baker, of Shakelford, Texas; J. F., a Baptist minister of Cass county; and Amanda, who died in girlhood.

Joseph W., our subject, was born in Gwinnett county, Georgia, February 27, 1832, and at the age of three years his parents moved to Campbell county, Georgia. He remained at home until arriving at man's estate, when he married and moved to Sevier county, Arkansas, in 1856, one year later to Miller county, same State, and in 1867 to Cass county, Texas. In 1886 he came to his present location in Johnson county, and all the subsequent years were spent in tilling the soil, in which success attended his effots in every case. In 1862 Mr. McClung, in company with four brothers, enlisted in the Southern army, in the Nineteenth Texas Infantry, under Colonel Richard Waterhouse. He was at the battle of Perkins' Landing, Milliken Bend, Mansfield, and at the Jenkins and Ferry fight, where he was severely wounded, the ball passing through his body, and on its way piercing the left lobe of his right lung. Being unable for further service he was honorably discharged.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. McClung was married to Amanda, a daughter of Joseph and Ellender Endsley, of Campbell county, Georgia. They are the parents of ten children, viz.: Mountsie, wife of Calvin Brown, who is now Treasurer of Cass county; William I., a Baptist minister at Midlothian, Texas; James H., a farmer of Johnson county; Levina E., wife of Joseph Herring, of Cass county; Mary E., wife of S. P. Johnson, also of Cass county; Amanda C., now Mrs. A. L. Mahany, of Johnson county; the seventh child died in infancy; Robert F., Samuel W. and Joseph L., at home. Mr. and Mrs. McClung have also kindly cared for a number of children left homeless by deceased relatives. In politics Mr. McClung is a Democrat; socially, is a Master Mason and a member of the Alliance; and religiously, both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

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S. E. MOSS, banker, Morgan, Texas.-- Mr. Moss, president of the National Bank of Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas, but a resident of Bosque county, is one of the clear-headed, enterprising businessmen of his day. He was born in Dallas county, Texas, and is a son of Azariah Moss, who was one of the first settlers of that county, locating there as early as 1834. The elder Moss was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, May 30, 1816, and his parents, John and Susan Moss, were both Virginians, but early settlers of middle Tennessee. Azariah Moss remained in his native State until nineteen years of age and then came to Texas, making his home in Bowie county until 1837. He then returned to Tennessee, and on the 20th of December of that year was married to Miss Adeline S. Alford, a native of Wilson county, that State. He again returned to Texas and settled in Red River county, where his wife died November 4, 1848. July 3, 1849, he wedded Miss Christiana Watson, then of Red River county, but a native of Mississippi. Her parents, James and Rhoda (Banfield) Watson, were natives of North Carolina, where they attained their growth and were married, but they subsequently moved to Texas, by way of Mississippi, and settled in Red River county in 1835. They were pioneers there, and their house being a fort was frequently resorted to by the early settlers when hard pressed by the Indians. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moss resided in Red River county until 1851, when they moved to Dallas county, settling there on the 20th of January of that year. Mr. Moss took up a headright in the southwest part of the county and camped on the prairie until he built a small split log house, 16 x 16 feet, into which he moved and there resided a number of years. This cabin was replaced by a frame house the lumber for which was hauled 200 miles. This building is now standing and is occupied by the widow. Mr. Moss' death occurred there February 17, 1888. He had followed agricultural pursuits all his life and had accumulated considerable property. The eight children born to his marriage were named as follows: James F., now at Fort Worth; S. E. (subject); Mary, wife of James Allen, of Dallas county; Edmund L.; Ida, married Benjamin Franklin, and died December 4, 1878; M. P., still on the old homestead; Robert L., of Dallas county; and Emma, wife of Michael Thomas, of the city of Dallas. The father was a member of the Methodist Church and an excellent citizen. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. S. E. Moss was born on the old homestead, between Cedar Hill and Lancaster in Dallas county, August 18, 1853, and was early trained to the duties of the farm, receiving but a limited common-school education. He assisted his father on the farm until 1877, at which time he began selling lightning rods from the wagon, through the country, and then and there laid the foundation for his subsequent prosperous career. He began business in a small way, but this gradually increased and he made a great deal of money. He is still engaged in this business and now has twenty-four wagons on the road, covering the States of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi in his operations. With the money thus accumulated he embarked in other enterprises, all of which have brought him in good returns. He owns a ranch of 4,000 acres in Bosque county, all in a fine state of cultivation and probably the most valuable in the county. He owns a large amount of stock in the National Bank of Cleburn, of which he is president, and also owns stock in the First National Bank of Meridian, of which he is vice-president. He at one time owned the water works at Cleburne, but sold out to the city. Mr. Moss recently purchased a fine $18,000 residence in Waco. He is just in the prime of life, and the high reputation he has always borne, together with his wide acquaintance in business and social circles, serve to stamp him as a gentleman with whom business relations must be pleasant and profitable to all concerned. He is pleasant and genial, is liberal with his means, and has a host of warm friends. Mr. Moss was married in July, 1877, to Mrs. R. Irving, of Bosque county, but a native of Washington county, Texas.

* * * *

WILLIAM G. DAVIS, President of the First National Bank of Grand View, Johnson county, Texas, is descended from a family of note in this country, and wherever its representatives have settled they have been recognized as prominent and influential members of society. William G. Davis is no exception to the rule, and is universally acknowledged as a leader by his constituents. His financial ability is proverbial, his energy and industry incontestible, and his moral integrity unreservedly admitted.

He was born in Madison county, Alabama, in 1846, and was the eldest son of Samuel K. Davis (see sketch). He came to Johnson county with his parents in 1855, and with the exception of a short time spent in the army, attended subscription schools until 1866, after which he worked on his father's farm until 1870. In 1864, he enlisted at Mansfield, Louisiana, in Company C, Twelfth Texas Cavalry, under Captain Haley and in Colonel Parsons' regiment, the latter afterward becoming Brevet Brigadier General. Mr. Davis served principally in West Louisiana, in Mississippi and Arkansas, as a private, until the close of the war, when his command disbanded on Little river, this State, in May, 1865. He was principally engaged in skirmishing and scouting and was in no prominent engagements. Returning home when the war closed, he attended school, as above stated. In 1870 he embarked in general merchandising with A. C. Scurlock, now of Cleburne, until about 1873, when he clerked for S. B. Allen, of that town, for one year. He afterward engaged in the stock business, and continues at the present time.

He was married in Austin, Texas, in 1878, to Miss Ella Chambers, daughter of J. P. and Elizabeth (Daniel) Chambers, both of whom died before their daughter's marriage. They have five children: Richard Stuart, James Gordon, William Roswell, Varner (daughter), and Jeanie. After his marriage Mr. Davis moved to a farm of 660 acres, situated four and a half miles east of town, where he resided until two years ago. At that time he moved to his present farm of sixty-five acres, located three-quarters of a mile east of Grand View. He still retains possession of his former farm, having 200 acres under cultivation. Owing to Mr. Davis' instrumentality, a bank was established in Grand View on August 7, 1890, of which he was elected president. To his influence and reputation for business ability and financial integrity is due much of its prosperity.

He has been a member of Grand View Lodge, A.F. & A.M., since he was twenty-one years of age, and has taken all the degrees conferred by the Masonic order under the York rite in this State, the order of High Priesthood having been conferred on him at Houston by the Grand Lodge. He served for six years as District Deputy Grand Master of the 31st District. Mr. Davis is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder. Mrs. Davis belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His promotion to these responsible positions sufficiently indicate the esteem in which the people hold him, and this fact alone supersedes the necessity of our adding many words in this connection.

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WILLIAM A. HOUCHIN, a successful farmer of Johnson county, is a son of J. D. and Mahulda (Linsey) Houchin. The father was born in Edmonson county, Kentucky, in 1823, was a farmer by occupation, and a soldier in the late war. The paternal grandparents were natives of Virginia, and the maternal ancestry were originally Highlanders, having come to this country before the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Houchin were married about 1843.

The subject of this sketch was born in Edmonson county, Kentucky, March 25, 1844, and subsequently removed with his parents to Greene county, Missouri, and then to Jasper county, same State. After the war he came to Dallas county, Texas, where he lived with an uncle one year, and then came to Johnson county, settling near his present location. For a short time he assisted his father in retrieving the fortune he had lost during the war, and then worked for himself at different occupations. In 1876 Mr. Houchin settled in his present neighborhood, four miles southwest of Alvarado. In 1861 he enlisted in the Missouri State troops, under Price, and afterward enlisted in the regular army, in Livingston's Cavalry Battalion, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Oak Hill, Cane Hill, in the thirty days' fight ending with the battle of Saline, and was most of the time engaged in scouting within the enemy's lines. He was captured in Missouri, in Cockrill's raid to Lone Jack and saw some exceedingly hot service.

Mr. Houchin was married in 1876, to Alpha L., a daughter of Graham and Florence Billingsley of Johnson county, and they had two children, -- Florence May and William Arthur, and the latter died in infancy. Mrs. Houchin died in 1880, and Mr. Houchin the next year married the widow of W. H. Harris, a daughter of Samuel Billingsley, who was one of the first-settlers of Johnson and Ellis counties, coming here in 1843.

Mr. Houchin is a member of the Democratic party, of the Knight Templar degree of Masonry, has been Master of the lodge and High Priest of Royal Arch Chapter. Mrs. Houchin is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and both she and her daughter have taken a degree in Eastern Star lodge and Good Samaritan.

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WILLIAM M. EWING, farmer, Cleburne, Texas.-- Mr. Ewing has been a resident of Johnson county, Texas, since 1870, and is one of its most progressive and successful agriculturists. He resides on the Stephensville road, three miles west of Cleburne, and has a good farm of 272 acres with 125 acres under cultivation. His principal crops are cotton, corn and wheat. When he first settled here he erected a log cabin, but now has a fine commodious residence, and everything about the place indicates the owner to be a man of enterprise and advanced ideas. He was born in Lawrence county, Alabama, in 1825, and is the son of J. M. and Sarah (McGaughey) Ewing. He was but seven years of age when he went with his parents to Itawamba county, Mississippi, and there remained until 1869, passing his boyhood there and receiving his education in the subscription schools. The father was a planter by occupation and followed that until his death in 1866. The mother died in 1858. The former was a native of Tennessee, but in his youth came to Alabama. His parents were Virginians, and of Irish descent on both sides. J. M. Ewing was under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and was discharged at that point. William M. Ewing (subject of sketch) was residing in Mississippi when the war broke out and he immediately enlisted from Itawamba county in the sixty days' troops, Captain Clayton's company. He was in active service three months, after which he re-enlisted in the State service for sixty days. He subsequently enlisted in Captain Silas Ashcroft's company and served in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, under Albert Sidney Johnston. He was at Harrisburg, Mississippi, Jonesboro, Georgia, and in many engagements and skirmishes of lesser note. He was not wounded or taken prisoner, and served as private until discharged at Iuka, Mississippi.

Mr. Ewing was married in Mississippi, in 1847, to Miss Martha Ann Ray, a native of Morgan county, Alabama, who was residing at the time of her marriage in Itawamba county, Mississippi. She was the daughter of Green Ray. This marriage resulted in the birth of eleven children, eight of whom are now living: Marcus Lafayette, farmer, married Miss L. Strainer and resides in Johnston county, Texas; he is the father of five children; James, a farmer married Miss Emma Williamson and is the father of four children, and resides in Somervell county, Texas; Mary Frances, married William M. Reeves, a farmer of Johnson county, and is the mother of four children; Alexander Dekalb resides in this county and is married and has one child; Charles, a farmer, single, resides in Johnson county; Franklin, farmer, also resides in this county; Robert, engaged in farming in this county; and Mattie B., who married William Howell and resides in-this county; they have one child. The mother of these children died July 10, 1873. In 1876 Mr. Ewing married Mrs. Frances (James) Ray, widow of Thomas Ray. When Mr. Ewing first settled in Johnson county, the country was wild and unbroken, only a few scattered settlers here and there. All the marketing was done at Cleburne, where there were three or four stores, and all the settlers lived in log houses. In politics Mr. Ewing is a Democrat. He has never held a county office but has attended strictly to his farming interests. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Cleburne Lodge, No. 315, and has been a member of that organization since 1856. He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1857. Mr. Ewing is a self-made man and what he has accumulated in the way of this world's goods is the result of his own good fighting qualities.

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W. F. RAMSEY, of the law firm of Crane & Ramsey, was born in Bell county, Texas, October 25, 1855. He passed his early years in his native county, and in 1861 moved with his parents to Johnson county, and to Cleburne in 1877. He was educated in the schools of this county, and at Tehuacana, Limestone county, graduating in the collegiate department of the institute in 1876, and in the law department in 1877. He was examined before Judge D. M. Prendergast, of the 28th Judicial District, and admitted to the bar July 4, 1877. Mr. Ramsey immediately began practice, as a member of the firm of Brown, Hall & Ramsey, his partners being James W. Brown, of Dallas, and Judge J. M. Hall, now Judge of the 28th Judicial District. This partnership continued until in February, 1879, when there was a general dissolution and Mr. Ramsey was alone until in January, 1881. He then entered into a partnership with James W. Brown, as Brown & Ramsey, and August 1, 1882, M. M. Crane became a member of the firm, and the style was changed to Brown, Ramsey & Crane. In July, 1885, Mr. Brown withdrew and soon thereafter moved to Dallas, the firm becoming Crane & Ramsey, and so continues at this time. It is one of the leading law firms of Cleburne, and is always found on one side or the other in every important law case tried in Johnson county.

Mr. Ramsey was a member of the Democratic State Conventions in 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1890, and was a Presidential Elector in 1884. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Knights of Pythias; has served on the City School Board; is a representative citizen, and has never aspired to office, preferring his profession to anything in the gift of his people to which he might aspire. He is a clear, level-headed lawyer, a hard worker, close student, and a diligent prosecutor of all matters entrusted to him.

Mr. Ramsey was married, January 21, 1878, to Miss Emma Johnson, a daughter of Rev. Felix Johnson of Paris, Texas. His wife died April 1, 1885, and October 13, 1886, Mr. Ramsey married Miss Rowena Hill, of La Grange, Texas.

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JAMES E. McQUATTERS, a successful farmer of Johnson county, is a son of James and Martha (Haywood) McQuatters. The father was born in Fairfield district, South Carolina, in 1812, was a farmer by occupation, a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church, and died in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. McQuatters were married about 1836, and were the parents of five children: William A., deceased; Georgiana, wife of W. A. Hood, of Hubbard City, Hill county; Mary E., deceased, was the wife of Daniel Stringer, of Jackson parish, Louisiana; James, our subject, and Joseph J., of Waxahachie.

The subject of this sketch was born in Fairfield district, South Carolina, April 15, 1847, and in 1854 he removed with his parents to Louisiana, and in 1866 to Ellis county, Texas. He began life for himself in 1865, and in 1870 he began farming on rented land in Navarro county, where he remained two years; next pre-empted 160 acres of land fifteen miles west of Waxahachie, Ellis county; six years later sold this place and bought 200 acres in the same community, and five years afterward bought his present farm of 100 acres four miles east of Alvarado, Johnson county. He has since added to his first purchase until he now owns 200 acres. In 1863 Mr. McQuatters enlisted in the Third Louisiana Infantry, and served about one year on guard duty.

He was married in 1871, to Sarah J., a daughter of Alfred O. and Louisa Tullos, and they have had eight children, namely: Lucy, wife of Joseph Brown, of Johnson county; Hettie McQuatters, also of this county; and Katy, Jennie, Nannie, Otis, Mattie, Chester, at home, and also Edgar McQuatters, deceased, born September 29, 1835, and died November 30, 1887.

Politically Mr. McQuatters is identified with the Democratic party, and religiously both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

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HOWELL L. CRIGGS, a prosperous farmer of Johnson county, is a son of W. A. Criggs, who was born in Henry county, Virginia, in 1826. He came to Texas in 1857, locating first in Ellis county, and three years later, in 1860 in Johnson county. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the Southern army, serving three years, or until the close of the war. The mother of our subject was Cassandra F., a daughter of William Henry Clark. They had six children, viz.: Howell L.; Sara C., wife of M. L. Baker, of Livingston, Montana; Dennis F., Alvarado; Silas M., of Eastland, Texas; Annie M., wife of John Davis, of Cleburne, and Effie S., wife of E. F. Kiblinger.

Howell L., our subject was born in Henry county, Virginia, May 30, 1852, and in 1857 he came to Texas with his parents. He remained at home until 1873, when, at the age of twenty-one years, he began teaching school. 1874 he bought 230 acres of land at his present location, six miles east of Alvarado, which he immediately began to improve, building the first wire fence east of the latter place. The dry weather of 1884 - '85 suggested to Mr. Criggs the idea of an artesian well. He succeeded but fairly well with the first attempt, and drilled another, with much better success, both of which now give an abundance of water for stock. He now has a well-improved and well-stocked farm and a fine new house, the whole valued at $7,500.

In 1880 he was married to Nannie M. Griggs, a daughter of Louis and Sarah Griggs, natives of Henry county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Griggs were natives of Henry county, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Criggs have six children: Jerry F., Annie L., Raymond E., Don Roger, Kate and Maggie May. In politics Mr. Criggs favors the Democratic party. In early life he joined the Primitive Baptist Church, and showed such zeal in the service that he was given a license, and is now a minister in that denomination. He is at present Clerk of his church, and of the Village Creek Primitive Baptist Association.

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JOHN A. HARRELL, one of the leading citizens of Johnson county, a farmer, stockman and ginner, was born in Scott county, Mississippi, in 1851. W. R. and Minerva (Moore) Harrell, his parents, had eight sons: Thomas, deceased; John A., the subject of our sketch; Louis, of this county; Robert, Dugal, and Albert, deceased; James and Lee, residents of southern Texas. Of these, our subject was the second in order of birth.

W. R. Harrell, the father of our subject, left Mississippi in 1867 and moved to Franklin county, Arkansas, residing there for several years, from where he moved to this county in 1873. He has also lived in Cook county, Texas, for a time, and is now a resident of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. During the late war he served for a while in the Confederate army. In 1872 the mother of our subject died, and the year following, the father married Miss Dora Thomas, of this county. They had four children: Stan, Mollie Benjamin and Erva. Several years ago his wife died, and in 1888 he married Miss Ella Gould, of Hill county. They had two children, both now dead. Mr. Harrell is now in his sixty-sixth year.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of Mississippi and Arkansas. He commenced life for himself at the age of twenty-one, at which age he came to Texas with his father. Here he rented land for three years in the neighborhood of Grand View, and then purchased a portion of the farm which he now owns. This consisted then of sixty-five acres of slightly improved land, for which he paid $15 an acre. To this he has since added, until he now owns 187 acres. Of this, 120 acres is highly improved, on which he has erected a handsome residence, barn, outhouses, etc. Mr. Harrell also owns 173 acres of fine land, which he purchased in 1891 for $25 an acre. Sixty-five acres of this is under cultivation. He is also interested in four steam cotton gins, on which about 3,000 bales of cotton is ginned annually. One of these gins is on his home farm in Grand View, and another is on Mr. Louis Harrell's farm, west of Grand View.

Mr. John Harrell landed in Texas in 1873 with his wife, a wagon, a pair of ponies and $30 in cash. All he now possesses he made by his own industry and perseverance, having bought his first home on credit. He raises most of his horses, cattle and hogs, himself, and sometimes has a surplus. He restricts his agricultural products to corn, cotton and oats, in the cultivation of which he is more than ordinarily successful.

He was married in Crawford county, Arkansas, in 1873, to Miss Bettia Laird, a native of Mississippi. Her parents, G. Thomas and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Laird, are both dead. Her brothers are prominent farmers of Johnson county, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Harrell have five children: Lulu, Ella, W. T., Allie A. and Annie A., twins. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harrell are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Socially, Mr. Harrell is a member of Grand View Lodge, No. 266, A. F. & A. M.

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J. F. DABNEY, a merchant of Cleburne, was born in Newton county, Georgia, in 1852, a son of Tyre G. and N. H. (Smith) Dabney, natives of Georgia. The father died when our subject was twelve years of age, and the mother afterward married Rev. Dr. Bridges, of Newton county, Georgia. Mr. Dabney located in this city in 1876, and first sold goods for Heard & Allen sixteen months, and for N. H. Cook three years, and in November, 1879, in company with J. T. Williams, opened a stock of groceries in this city, and the partnership existed three years and four months. Our subject then sold his interest to Mr. Williams and moved to the north side of the public square, where he opened a stock of goods in the same line. He carries a stock of from $8,000 to $10,000 of staple and fancy groceries. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic order, of the K. T., and is Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

Mr. Dabney was married in this city, June 15, 1879, to Miss Georgia A. Picket, a daughter of Dr. C. and C. (Norton) Picket, natives of Alabama. To this union has been born six children, four now living, viz.: Hallie, Eva, Tyre Glen and Herbert. Mrs. Dabney is a member of the Methodist Church of Cleburne.

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JAMES PICKETT, a physician and surgeon of Johnson county, was born in Barbour county, Alabama, December 10, 1858, a son of Charles Pickett, who was born in Chester district, South Carolina, February 23, 1823. The latter was reared on a farm in Sumter county, Georgia, and in 1846 he removed to Eufaula, Alabama. He received his medical education at the Reformed Medical College of Georgia, after which he practiced his profession in Barbour county, Alabama. In 1866 he moved to Prairie county, Arkansas, in 1869 to Waxahatchie, Ellis county, Texas, in 1871 to Johnson county, and in 1882 to Burleson, same county. On account of ill health he abandoned his profession in 1885, and is now living a retired life. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been a member of the Methodist Church South for about forty years.

The subject of this sketch began life for himself as a school-teacher in Ellis and Tarrant counties, and later was engaged as clerk in a dry-goods and grocery store for W. L. West, a sketch of whom appears in this work. During this time he was also studying medicine, and in 1878 he began practicing under a State license. In March, 1882, he graduated at the Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tennessee, after which he returned to Johnson county and engaged in practice at Burleson. On account of his wife's health Dr. Pickett removed to his farm in 1890, where he has over 200 acres, 110 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation.

The Doctor was married February 4, 1883, to Miss Permelia, a daughter of Major William N. Warren, a native of Missouri. He was a Major in the Confederate army, and later represented his people in the Legislature of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Pickett have four children: Eula C., Charles W., Anna L. and Guastuvs E. The Doctor is a member of the Farmer's Alliance and of the Democratic party, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

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BENJAMIN F. JACKSON, a leading farmer and an old settler of Johnson county, was born in Georgia, August 19, 1840. His parents were H. L. and Ann (Holland) Jackson. The father moved from North Carolina to Tennessee early in life, and thence to Georgia and Texas. His mother was a daughter of John Holland of Georgia, who at one time owned the land and old mill where the battle of Chickamagua was fought. Her father came to Texas in 1840, before the State was annexed, and located at Dublin, where he spent the rest of his life. The mother of our subject died soon after coming to Texas in 1853, leaving nine children, viz.: John, of Ellis county; Andrew, who died in Austin; Benjamin F., our subject; Thomas, a farmer of Ellis county; Elizabeth, wife of E. Fullerton, a farmer of Bosque county; H. B., deceased; Martha, who married J. F. Campbell, a farmer of Ellis county; Joseph P., deceased at Austin; and Rebecca S. Jones, of Bosque county.

After the death of his first wife the father married Miss Presley, and they have seven children. Mr. Jackson died in Ellis county, December 19, 1880, and some time after the stepmother of our subject passed away, and the whereabouts of the children are unknown.

Benjamin F. Jackson was educated in the common schools of his native State, commencing life for himself at the age of twenty years, as a farmer, in the year previous to the late war, when, in 1862, he joined the Company E of the Fifteenth Texas Infantry, under Colonel Speight, and served in the

Trans-Mississippi Department. He was in the battle of Fordoche, Louisiana, where he was slightly wounded. He was also in the battles of Carnes' Bayou, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, and in quite a number of minor engagements. His regiment surrendered at Richmond, Texas, in June, 1865, after which he returned to his chosen occupation, that of farming and stock-raising in Ellis county, where he continued to reside until the fall of 1874, when he came to Johnson county, locating on the farm where he now lives. His farm here originally consisted of 202 acres of slightly improved land, for which he paid $13 an acre, but to which he has since added until it now contains 647 acres, 350 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation. Commencing life in Ellis county, in 1865, with little money, purchasing his land on credit, he exemplifies what a man of industry and perseverance can accomplish. He is now one of the most prosperous farmers in the county, and has gained the esteem of all by his honest and upright dealings. He is generous and public-spirited, and ever ready to contribute to public enterprises tending to benefit his country. He is not now raising cattle and horses as extensively as in the past, but is rather lending his efforts to the improvement of his stock by breeding to standard-bred horses and graded cattle. He is part owner of the largest Clydesdale horse in the county, weight 1,800 pounds, seventeen and one half hands high, which cost $2,000.

He was married in 1866 to Miss E. E. Swofford, a native of North Carolina. Her parents were J. H. and Eady (Pruitt) Swofford, both natives of North Carolina. Her father moved to Texas in 1857, settling in Grayson county and engaging in farming and stock-raising, thence to Johnson county, in 1863, where he died, in December, 1880, at the age of sixty-six years. Her mother died in 1876, at the age of fifty-eight years. They had eleven children: Susan, wife of Lynn Adams, of Marion county, Arkansas; Jonas, of Palo Pinto county; Sarah A., deceased, wife of Jeptha Miller; Nancy, deceased; G. W., of Concho county; Eady E., wife of our subject; May E., deceased, wife of James Clark; John F., of Parker county; T. C., of Waco; Esther F., wife of John Scott (first husband was James C. Cobb); Charity T. A., wife of Noah Kite.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have had fourteen children, as follows: John F., born December 2, 1866, died October 22, 1868; Eady A. born July 21, 1868, wife of L. Copeland, and died March 5, 1888; Esther D., born December 27, 1869, wife of Joseph Davis; George C., born August 3, 1871, died September 24, 1883; Wycliff G., born February 3, 1873, resident of this county; Benjamin J., born September 18, 1874; Ewell S., September 23, 1876; Roda L., January 5, 1879; Amy J., January 11, 1881; Ira P., April 1, 1882; Luke B., August 29, 1884; Jennie E., August 18, 1887; Ethel B., December 24, 1888; Winifred R., September 30, 1891.

The parents are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

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C. W. MERTZ, President of the First National Bank of Cleburne, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, son of Henry and Louisa Mertz, also natives of Germany. Our subject was brought by his parents to the United States when seven years of age, and was reared in Beardstown, Cass county, Illinois, and educated in the public schools of that place. After leaving school he started for the West to make his fortune, and made his first stop in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1868 he went to Holden, Johnson county, Missouri, where he secured a position as bookkeeper, and later as assistant cashier, in the Bank of Holden. He remained there until 1871, when he came to Texas, locating at Paris, where he interested local capitalists in a banking enterprise, and organized the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of that place, of which he became cashier. Mr. Mertz held this position until June 1, 1880, when he resigned, being advised by his physician, Dr. J. F. Hooks, of Paris, that he must have a change of employment, owing to temporary ill health. He then, to secure outdoor life, closed out his interests there, and took a herd of cattle to the Pan Handle of Texas. His health there was soon completely restored and he came to Cleburne, Texas, having obligated himself not to engage again in the banking business in Paris, Texas, for several years. After coming to Cleburne he, in company with O. S. Heath and Major E. M. Heath, organized the Johnson County Bank, and continued it as a private enterprise until June 7, 1883, when it became the First National Bank of Cleburne, of which Mr. Mertz became president. He has given his time wholly to this institution, and its success is largely due to his efforts. He has also some outside interests, and among other things a fine ranch of 2,800 acres, near the Brazos river, Johnson county, sixteen miles south of Cleburne, which is stocked with thoroughbred and high-grade cattle and horses, mules and fine jacks. This is said to be the finest ranch in the county, and is known as Ruby ranch.

Mr. Mertz was married in Sherman, Texas, in 1876, to Miss Mary Belle Phillips, a daughter of David Phillips, an old resident of Kansas City. Mrs. Mertz was born in Kansas City, graduated at the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, and is an accomplished lady. Mr. Mertz has been connected with a number of local enterprises, and is a public-spirited citizen. He is now a member of the School Board, and takes a great interest in education. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

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SAMUEL S. RAMSEY, a member of the firm of Walton & Ramsey, general merchants of Grand View, was born in Tennessee, in 1850, being the second child of a family of five children. His parents were John L. and Barbara (Frazier) Ramsey, natives of Virginia and South Carolina respectively, but who came to Tennessee before their marriage. The paternal grandfather of our subject came to America from Scotland in about the year 1785 and settled in Virginia. He fought in the war of 1812 on the American side. He married Isabella Scott, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1795, moving, in 1806, to East Tennessee. They raised a family of four boys and two girls: Samuel M., born in 1803, was a farmer; James, born in 1805, was a minister of the old-school Presbyterian Church; William, born in 1807, was also a minister of same denomination; Jane, born in 1810, never married; Mary, born in 1812, married John Sheerly; and John L., father of our subject, born in 1814, was a farmer. Most of their descendants now reside in Tennessee.

The maternal grandparents were early settlers of South Carolina, and the grandmother's maternal family came originally from Germany, while the paternal grandfather's family was from Scotland. Mr. Frazier's father, Samuel Frazier, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to America and settled in South Carolina, before the Revolution and followed General Francis Marion through the entire war. After that contest had closed, he removed to Greene county, Tennessee, where, in 1806, he married Barbara Gibbs, a daughter of Nicholas Gibbs, formerly of Germany. Mr. Gibbs, served during the whole seven years of the Revolutionary war, and was with General Jackson throughout the Indian wars, and was in command of a battalion at the battle of the Horse Shoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Frazier reared a family of eleven children: George W., born in 1807; Rebecca, born in 1808, married T. A. Moore, and died in 1882; Paulina, born in 1810, married R. R. Gist, and died in 1857; Nicholas G., born in 1812, was twice a member of the Tennessee Legislature, and was a distinguished physician; he died in 1850; Ann, born in 1814, married Valentine Allen; Sarah J., born in 1817, married Henry Love, who died in the Mexican war of 1846-'47, and she afterward married Joseph Parks, who died in the Civil war, a Confederate soldier; Julia Emily, born 1819, married M. H. Whaley; Abner White, born in 1821, served through the Mexican war of 1846-'47, and the Civil war; Mariah Louisa, born 1824, never married; Barbara S., mother of our subject, born in 1826, married John L. Ramsey; Beriah, Jr., born in 1832, was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister of high rank, was Chaplain of the Third Tennessee Regiment, Confederate Army, and died at Gainesville, Texas, in 1872.

John L. Ramsey is a farmer, and at present resides in Tennessee, aged seventy-eight years. On coming to the State in his younger days, he joined the United States troops in fighting the Indians in Alabama and Florida and in 1863 espoused the cause of the South, serving until the cessation of hostilities. He participated in many hardfought battles, being Orderly of the company to which he was attached. He belonged to the Army of the Tennessee, and was at Chickamauga, also at Atlanta, during the forty days' fighting in and around that place. His regiment surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, after which he immediately returned to those duties which he had laid aside in 1863 in order to fight for his native country. He has always been a farmer. He and the mother of our subject reared a family of three children: William, deceased; Samuel S., our subject; and Louisa, deceased, wife of L. P. Black. Mrs. Ramsey died in 1858, aged thirty-two years; two years afterward, in 1860, Mr. Ramsey was married to Mrs. Denirah Ahart (nee Wilson). Mrs. Ramsey's great-grandfather, James Wilson, was formerly from Scotland, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was a Colonal in the Revolutionary war, a member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a Supreme Judge of the United States Court. The family have figured prominently in the history of our country. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have had two children, James, of Rockwood, Tennessee, and Belle, deceased, who married L. M. Bruden.

The paternal grandmother of our subject was a Miss Scott, whose family was among the earliest settlers of America. Her brothers served in the war of Independence, and Captain William Scott, of Virginia, metioned in the histories of our country's struggle for independence, was her brother. He was also a recuiting officer in the war of 1812, and died in 1840, aged 100 years.

Samuel S. Ramsey received his education in the common schools of his native county, in Tennessee, afterward attending the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee. Leaving school at the close of his junior term, he returned home, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Washington and Chattanooga, Tennessee. He continued in this business until 1878, when he came to this State and this locality. He arrived in this village in August of that year and purchased some property, on which he engaged in farming and in mercantile business. He continued alone in the latter occupation until 1888, when the present firm of Walton & Ramsey was formed. This firm carried some $15,000 worth of stock, consisting of dry goods, boots, shoes and groceries, together with a large line of farm machinery. They do the largest supply business of all the houses in the village, the sales averaging from $40,000 to $50,000 annually. They employ three salesmen, besides each partner doing his share of work, which makes five men, who are all kept busy most of the time. Besides this he is interested in agricultural pursuits, and owns a fine farm adjoining the village containing 200 acres, 140 acres of which are in a high state of cultivation. Here he has built a handsome residence, with commodious barns for his grain and stock, besides other modern improvements. His wife was the original owner of the land on which the town of Grand View is built, having sold the first lot in the place.

Mr. Ramsey was married, in 1881, to Miss Adella Scurlock, of this county, who is a daughter of James F. and Rebecca (Criner) Scurlock. (See sketch of A. C. Scurlock, of Cleburne). They have five children: Lon, a daughter; Samuel, Raymond, Due and Russel. Mr. Ramsey is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Ramsey belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He affiliates with Grand View Lodge, No. 256, I.O. O. F., of which he is Noble Grand. He was elected Alderman from his ward in the last election, on April 6, 1892.

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T. H. CAIN GRIFFIN, of Cleburne, Johnson county, was born in Jackson county, Alabama, April 27, 1840, a son of P. L. and Mary J. Miller Griffin, natives of Mississippi and Virginia respectively. The parents both died in Marion county, Texas, the mother in 1859, at the age of forty-three years, and the father in 1860, aged forty-five. They left a family of ten children, seven boys and three girls, all of whom became grown, and eight are now living. All are residents of Texas, and most of them reside in Dallas.

The subject of this sketch was brought by his parents when six months old to Texas, the father making his first stop at Clarksville, Red River county, and later moved to Jefferson, Marion county. Our subject was reared mainly in Jefferson and vicinity, and his people being poor he received but little education, having to help keep the family from the time he was old enough to work. He entered the Confederate army in the spring of 1861, enlisting in the first company raised in Marion county, this being Company F, commanded by Captain W. F. Duncan. He served in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and was in active service up to the battle of Pea Ridge, in which engagement he lost his left leg, and was compelled to retire from active service. As soon as he recovered, however, Mr. Griffin joined an independent force under Captain Fitzwilliams, and spent the remainder of the war in the field, mostly in Arkansas, where he and his comrades gave the Federal forces no little trouble.

After the surrender he returned to Jefferson and left soon after, and in October, 1866, moved to Johnson county, where he has since resided. During the first years of his residence in this county he was engaged in farming, and has at all times since been identified with agricultural interests. He settled in Buchanan, then the county seat, and lived there one year. Then the county seat was moved to Cleburne, where it now is. He was one of the clerks of the election on that occasion and can give the particulars how the county capital came to be moved as it was.He was shortly afterward elected Constable of his precinct, serving as such four years. He was then elected Justice of the Peace, and served in that capacity two years, and Mr. Griffin also frequently held other positions of responsibility. In November, 1887, he was elected Tax Collector of the county, and was re-elected in November, 1889, and is now serving under this election. He has the reputation of being one of the best collectors in the State, and has also the reputation at the State Department of Austin of being one of the best settlers in the State. Mr. Griffin still claims to be a farmer, and is sound on all the cardinal doctrines of the Alliance, being the farmer's friend and staunch ally. Politically, he is a Democrat, but, at least as respecting the two great parties, rarely ever enters into an election here.

Mr. Griffin was married at Alvarado, Johnson county, September 1, 1869, to Miss Ellen Roberson, a daughter of W. J. Roberson, an old settler of this county.

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JUDGE J. M. HALL, District Judge of the Eighteenth Judical District, was born in Greene county, Alabama, the fifth of eleven children born to Joseph W. Hall, a native of North Carolina. The latter's father, John Hall, moved from North Carolina to Tennessee seven years after Joseph was born, which birth occurred July 18, 1793. Three brothers fled from Wales on account of political difficulties, and located in North Carolina in early Colonial days, and the subject of this sketch is descended from these Welsh refugees. During the Revolutionary war John Hall was a North Carolina soldier, was captured at King's mountain, and tied down by the British commander to prevent his escape. The Colonial troops finally dispersed the British, and released the captives in time for him to move with his command. Joseph, the father of our subject, emigrated from Tennessee to Clark county, Alabama, in 1815, where he followed farming until his death, January 1, 1868. He married Miss Elvira Pugh, who was born in Georgia in 1800, a daughter of John Elijah Pugh, a native of South Carolina. The latter was a Revolutionary soldier seven years under Marion, Pickens and Lee. He married a Miss Julienne, of a Huguenot family and a native of South Carolina. Elijah Pugh participated in the siege of August in 17--, at which time he came near losing his life. He was doing picket duty at close range with the British, and was behind a stump, when his eye caught sight of a red-coat taking aim at him. He quickly aimed his rifle at his enemy and fired at the same instant, dropping his head behind the stump. The Englishman's bullet grazed the top of his breastwork. Forty years later he met an old British soldier who had participated in the same battle, and in exchanging incidents the old soldier related this one, he having used the same tactics that our patriot did to preserve his life. In 1810 Elijah Pugh moved his family to Clarke county, Alabama, by carts and pack horses, for at that time the Indians of Georgia would not allow whites to cross their domain in wagons. His brother moved to Ohio about this time, on account of their opposition to slavery, and here one of their descendants, the Hon. George L. Pugh, a nephew of Elijah, became a United States Senator. The living members of Joseph Hall's family are: Mrs. Pogue, of Waco; Mrs. Van Hall, also of Waco; Mrs. Thomas Anderson of Eutaw, Alabama; and Mrs. John R. Kittrell, of California; and J. M. Hall, our subject.

Judge Hall spent his early life in the country schools and at the age of fourteen years he entered the academy at Eutaw, under Prof. Archibald, where he completed his course, and also taught two years in the same academy. In September, 1857, he entered the law school of Lebanon, Tennessee, and in July, 1858, he was licensed to practice in his native county, and located at Grove Hill in August of the same year. He was a partner of James Dickerson one year, who was afterward a member of the Confederate Congress from that district. Being a Union man the Judge opposed secession, but after his State seceded he was commissioned Captain by Governor A. J. Moore, January 17, 1861, raised a company, and left under the Governor's orders for Fort Morgan, March 4, of the same year. He remained there until the Confederacy was firmly established, when he was mustered out of State service, and in three weeks the company was re-organized and ordered to Montgomery, Alabama, and there became a part of the Fifth Alabama. They were then ordered to Pensacola, Florida. The regiment contained one company of artillery, called the Mobile Continentals, which was detached at that place, and the remaining nine companies reached Richmond June 6. On the 17th they were marched to Manasses, and on the 18th camped near the old stone bridge. The regiment remained near that city until the 21st of July, when, just as they were prepared to attack, the Colonel received orders to reinforce another portion of the command, and before they were again in position Kirby Smith had arrived and the battle was over. In February, 1862, Captain Hall was ordered home as a recruiting officer of his old company. He secured a sufficient number, so that on his return his company had 163 men, and so remained to the close of the war, except as they were reduced by sickness, death and capture. The regiment under Joe Johnston was ordered to Yorktown, and on April 19 they re-organized, and elected our subject as Lieutenant-Colonel. The first important engagement was the battle of Seven Pines, Redoubt No. 7 was carried, and General Casey's headquarters captured, together with many of his private papers. Here Colonel Hall was shot through the left hand, was sent home for one month, and while absent was promoted Colonel, Colonel Peagues having been killed. Dr. Parks, his surgeon, now of Waco, advised the Colonel to take a furlough for a short time on account of his recent injury, and he did so, and returned to his regiment just after the battle of Antietam. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and in the latter the Colonel had command of a brigade, for report of which see Vol. 2 of Southern Historical Papers, page 161, or the United States War Records. At Gettysburg Colonel Hall lost 175 men out of 400. He participated in the Mine Run Campaign, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, where he lost his right arm by a minie ball. On account of receiving poor treatment blood poison set in, and he was compelled at once to seek purer air and a change of diet to save his life.

July 10 the Colonel obtained a leave of absence to go home, and after his arrival he found his mother had died of grief on account of his loss. In November, 1864, he sent his resignation to the War Department, and on the 20th of that month he married Miss Lida Hamill, a daughter of Dr. R. G.. Hamill, of Alabama.. In October of the same year Mr. Hall left by private conveyance and came to Marshall, Texas, where he engaged in the practice of law. In July, 1876, he moved to his present home in Cleburne, Johnson county, where he formed a partnership with J. W. Brown, now of Dallas, which was dissolved in 1878. In 1880 Mr. Hall was a candidate for District Judge against the Hon. J. Abbott, then presiding, but was defeated by eight votes out of 10,000. In 1884 he was again a candidate, and was elected by a large majority. In 1888 he was re-elected. Judge Hall's family consists of seven living children, viz.: J. M., an attorney at Cleburne; Berta, wife of W. D. McKoy, attorney; R. G.; Flavia; Newt. H., a cadet at Annapolis; Erin and Pearl. The Judge has been a member of the Methodist Church since boyhood, and his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

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ALBERT G. JONES, one of the oldest settlers of Grand View, Texas, and a farmer and stockman, was born in Kentucky, in 1838, and was the oldest of ten children. His parents, A. E. Jones and Mary H. (Moore) Jones, were natives of Virginia, but came to Kentucky at an early day, before they were married, and settled in Christian county. The father left Kentucky in 1848 and came to Arkansas, where he remained for four years, whence he moved to Texas in 1852. Here he engaged in farming and stock-raising, locating in Milam county, near Cameron. He remained here until 1867, when he moved to Johnson county, located three miles northeast of Grand View, on the farm where he now resides. Here he still continues to farm and raise stock, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. He has been married three times (see sketch of A. E. Jones), the mother of our subject being his first wife.

A. G. Jones received his education in this State, under some difficulties. He came to the State in an early day, when settlements were scattered, and was obliged to ride four miles to school, that being the nearest village. The next settlement was twenty miles way. In those days three months was a long term for school; consequently our subject had not much opportunity to learn, but by industry and perseverance managed to acquire a fair education.

At the age of twenty-two years he joined Company G, of Fifth Texas, Hood's Brigade, and served in the Army of Virginia, Longstreet's Corps, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, in which latter engagement he was wounded in the head. In the battle of Chickamagua he was again wounded, this time in the left leg, from which he still suffers, having been rendered a cripple for life, and for four years had to use crutches. He did not serve in the army any more after receiving his last wound, and it was while he was lying in the hospital from its effects that the armies disbanded.

Soon after this, he made the journey from Jonesboro, North Carolina, to Milam, Texas, on horseback, during which trip he was not able to walk a step. Mr. Jones had taken $5 in gold with him from home, and at the surrender sold it for $500 of Confederate monay. With his money he paid his way home, giving $15 to $20 for a night's lodging, and the last $40 went for having his horse shod. He then made a trade by which he secured $15 in United States' currency, which lasted him until he arrived within one day's travel of home. He reached home more dead than alive, and for two or three years was obliged to use crutches, but was able to ride horseback and trade in stock in which business his father was largely engaged. In this business he made frequent trips to Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, at all of which places he sold stock.

He was very successful in this traffic, and accumulated in this way a very fair competence. His largest herd of stock and beef cattle numbered 2,140 head. In 1870 he started in the stock business for himself, and continued in this until 1874, when he settled on the farm which he now occupies. He had bought this three years previously, in 1871, for $3 an acre, it consisting of 400 acres of, at that time, unimproved land. This has since been highly improved, and he has at present as fine a farm as there is to be found in the country. He makes a specialty of blooded stock, both horse and cattle, and has some specimens of each, which many stockbreeders would be glad to possess. The agricultural products of his farm are cotton, corn, oats and wheat. Besides these he has a splendid orchard of apples and peaches, of which he rarely fails to raise an average crop. He is especially proud of his apples, as disproving the opinion of his neighbors that apples would not do well in this county.

He married on February 19, 1874, Miss Mary Hood, whose birthplace was in Cherokee conty, but who was reared and educated in this county. She is the daughter of Andrew and L. A. (Scurlock) Hood, who were among the earliest settlers of the county. Her father died in the Confederate army. Her parents had four children: William, a resident of Clay county, Texas; Mary wife of our subject; James, residing in Collin county, this State; and Thomas of Jack county, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have three children: Ella, Albert and Beulah. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he affiliates, socially, with the Grand View Lodge, No. 266, A. F. & A. M.

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ROBERT E. BALL, a farmer of Johnson county, and a son of one of its first settlers, was born in Dallas county in 1859. His parents were Elisha and Jane (James) Ball, natives of Tennessee. The father removed from his native State to Red river county, Texas, with his stepfather, J. C. Guest, whose sketch appears in this work, in 1836. He remained with the latter a number of years, and at the age of eighteen years he removed to Dallas county, purchasing 100 acres of land near Cedar Hill, where he resided about seven years. During this time he married, and there our subject and elder brother were born. Mr. Ball did not participate in the war with Mexico, but served as a home guard for the protection of the settlers from the Indians. During the late war he was in the western portion of the State, holding the Indians in check. He came to what is now Johnson county in 1860, purchasing 160 acres of raw land near where our subject resides, and in what is known as the Neil survey. He added from time to time to this tract, and was engaged in farming and stock-raising, in buying, raising and shipping. During his life Mr. Ball took no active part in politics, although he was a pronounced Democrat. His death occurred in 1879, at the age of about fifty-nine years. He was a prominent member of society, and one who was much honored for his honesty, integrity, etc. The mother of our subject died in 1867, aged thirty-six years. The parents were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and were blessed with a family of nine children, six of whom grew to years of maturity: Robert E., the eldest; Mary J., wife of C. M. Lutrell, of Armstrong county; J. A., of the same county; Nancy O., wife of L. H. Hart; and J. T. J. and E. R., of Johnson county.

Robert E. Ball was reared to farm life, and educated at Pleasant Point, where he received a fair English education. At the age of nineteen years he began life for himself, as a farmer on land rented from his father's estate, where he has ever since resided. He has been twice married, first in 1881, to Miss Annie Hunsucker, of this county, and a daughter of J. B. Hunsucker. To this union was born two children: James E., deceased; and one who died unnamed. The mother died in 1885, and in 1888 Mr. Ball was united in marriage to Miss Lena Brown, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of M. A. and A. A. (Morgan) Brown, also natives of Alabama. The parents came from Arkansas to Texas in 1887, having passed many years of their lives in the former State. They reared a family of six children: Lena, James, Robert, Bead, Albert and Sanford. Mr. and Mrs. Ball have had three children, viz.: Bonnie, born in 1889, and died in 1890; Mark E., born in 1890; and J. Earl. Mrs. Ball is a member of the Baptist Church.

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JOHN B. BRADLEY has been so closely identified with the agricultural enterprises of Johnson county, and especially with the live-stock industry, that a brief outline of his career will be found of interest to many of our readers. He was born in LaFayette county, Mississippi, August 4, 1845, and is a son of Jackson and Emily (Myers) Bradley, natives of South Carolina. His parents emigrated from Mississippi to Texas early in the year 1851, and took up their residence upon the frontier. It was only those men and women possessed of brave hearts and willing hands that made the sacrifices entailed by a life in the far West, and prepared the way for the advance of civilization. The land on which they settled was then within the borders of Ellis county, but by an act of the Legislature was transferred to Johnson county, so that he may be considered a citizen of both counties. He was married in 1835, to Emily Myers, and of this union thirteen children were born, nine of whom lived to be grown: Samuel D. is the oldest, and a full history of him will be found on another page of this work; Valinda E. married M. Grinnett, who resides in Dallas; William H. and James H. are twins; Florida O. is the wife of C. H. Shaw of Johnson county; Salena C. is the widow of J. T. Hamton; J. B. is a farmer and stock-raiser of this county, and further mention of him appears elsewhere in this history; Mary E. R., deceased, was the wife of J. James of Johnson county; Jemima J. married D. T. Moore and lives in Johnson county. Mrs. Emily Bradley died in February, 1852; Jakcson Bradley survived until 1887, and was seventy-two years old at the time of his death. He was a man of excellent business qualifications, and his dealings were marked by an equity and justice that commanded the entire confidence of his fellow-men.

John B. Bradley was but five years of age when his father removed to Texas and settled in Johnson county. Here he received such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools of the country at that early day; his studies were interrupted by the conflict between the North and South, but he enjoyed eighteen months of excellent instruction after the cessation of hostilities between the two sections. He is a man well informed upon all topics of interest in the agricultural and commercial world, and is regarded as an authority upon all questions pertaining thereto.

At the age of eighteen years he offered his services to the Confederacy, enlisting in Company C., Parsons' Regiment; he was soon afterward stricken with a fever from which he did not recover in time to take part in any of the important engagements of the war. When peace had been declared he went to work for his father, and in 1867 he began farming and dealing in live-stock on his own account. In this vocation he has certainly found his calling, if success be any guarantee of his fitness. He owns 1,250 acres of land, 350 acres being under cultivation; for the past three years he has been one of the heaviest stock dealers in the country, and has fed about 1,000 annually; the present year (1891) he has 1,100 head, but will probably not place more than 1,000 upon the market. In addition to the land that he owns he leases some of the largest ranches in the county over which his herd of cattle roam at will. With the exception of $1,500 to $2,000, Mr. Bradley has accumulated his property through his own efforts and has done it through legitimate channels and not by speculation.

Mr. Bradley was married in 1881, to Miss Jennie Shirley, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of J. T. and Catherine (Ford) Shirley, who were also natives of the Blue Grass State. Mr. Shirley removed to Texas in 1877. He and his wife had born to them twelve children, eight of whom lived to be grown: Jennie, the wife of the subject of this sketch, Sallie, Mattie, William, Lida, James, Edna and Lora. The father is still living and resides in this county; the mother passed away in the year 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are the parents of five children: Arthur Lee, Katie, Houston, J. B., Jr., and Ula. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

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MARTIN McNULTY CRANE was born in Graton, Taylor county, West Virginia, November 17, 1853. His parents were Irish. His mother died when he was four years old, after which he removed with his father to Kentucky, and from there to Stewart county, Tennessee, where his father died in 1860. He remained in Tennessee until 1870, when he came to Texas, settling in Johnson county, in December of the same year, where he has continued to reside. The first business in which he engaged in Texas was farming; then he went to school and taught alternately until 1877, at which time he was admitted to the bar, having in the meantime completed his legal course and stood a satisfactory examination in open court. In 1878 he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney of Johnson county over three opponents. This compelled him to measure lances with the best legal talent in the State; he was reelected to the office in 1880. Two years later he resigned and devoted himself exclusively to his practice. In 1884 he was elected to the Legislature, receiving a majority of 805 votes over two opponents. He declined to stand for re-election. In 1888, the Democracy of his county tendered him the nomination for the Legislature, which he declined, but he canvassed his county for the party. In 1890 he was elected State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Johnson, Hill and Ellis. That position he now holds. In politics he has always been a consistent Democrat. He has in every canvass taken the stump and advocated strict party organization and a firm adherence to the time-honored principles of Democracy, always insisting that defeat is preferable to a compromise of principle.

He is now a member of the law firm of Crane & Ramsey, and is actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is married and has an interesting family.

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E. Y. BROWN, Cleburne, Texas. -- Prominent among the pioneer settlers of Johnson county, Texas, and among its most honored and respected citizens, stands the name of E. Y. Brown, who has been a resident of the Lone Star State nearly thirty-five years. He is a native of Jefferson county, Alabama, born October 25, 1828, and the son of Hon. John and Elizabeth Jane (Stephenson) Brown, the former a native of Old Pendleton district, South Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. The father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, enlisting in the cause of the Colonies when only about thirteen years of age. He served for about five years, ~~and~~ then, the war being over, he returned to his native county where in a few years he married. Not long afterward he moved West and settled in Jefferson county, Alabama, then a part of the Indian country. He was connected with many of the important steps taken to remove the Indians from that section, assisted in the organization of the county in which he settled, and was prominently connected with its development. In South Carolina he had represented his district in the State Legislature, and after moving to Alabama he was repeatedly chosen first to represent his county and later his Senatorial district in the law-making bodies of the State. He was a man of good general information and large experience in public affairs, and was a valuable acquisition to the new country in which he settled in Alabama, the people of the country availing themselves of his presence in many other ways than as a legislator. In later life he moved to Mississippi and settled in Okitebbha county, where he passed his declining years, dying there in 1848, at the advanced age of eighty-two, a splendid type of the patriotic soldier, stout-hearted frontiersman and intelligent, public-spirited citizen.

He was twice married and became the father of a number of children, none of whom however, by the first marriage are now surviving. Of the ten children of the second marriage, to which the subject of this sketch belongs, seven reached maturity but only five are now living. They are named as follows: Jackson, now a citizen of Johnson county; Julia Ann, married Allen Neighbors, of Winston county, Mississippi, and is now deceased; Owen, formerly a citizen of Johnson county, now resides in Coleman county, Texas; Lucinda, wife of Marcus Holmes, of Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, is now deceased; E. Y. (subject); Emily Jane; wife of H. H. Gibbs, resides in Brown county, this State; and Arkansas, wife of W. J. Capps, resides in Cleburne.

E. Y. Brown was quite young when his parents moved to Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, and in that county he was reared. He passed his youthful days assisting on the farm, and in 1857, being then in his twenty-ninth year, he came to Texas, reaching Van Zandt county in February. He made his home in that county for two years, engaged in farming, and in 1859 went to Erath county, where he remained but a short time. He then settled permanently in Coleman county, which was then on the western frontier of Texas, and Mr. Brown's ranch, established by himself, at Home creek, twelve miles south of the present town of Coleman, was one of the outposts of civilization. He engaged immediately in the cattle business and followed this successfully for a period of thirteen years or until 1873, when he sold out his cattle and moved to Hood county and embarked in merchandising in the town of Acton. He resided in Hood county until December, 1888, when he moved to Cleburne, Johnson county, and there has since made his home.

All that "life on the frontier" then meant Mr. Brown saw and was part of. That life, isolated enough at best, became more so by reason of the blockade following the declaration of hostilities between the North and South, so that the scattered ranchmen of central, or as it was then, western Texas, ceased to have any communication with the outside world and became a people of themselves. While this condition of affairs had some pleasant features there was connected with it many hardships which the people of today know but little about. In those times originated the cowboy stories and flourished the ranch life of which we have read and heard so much. The man at whose door the railroads have brought all the conveniences and luxuries of these prosperous days have little idea what it is to pass the long years as the ranchmen did, on the plains where their couch was frequently the ground, their food the merest necessaries of life, and their sole companions their flocks and herds. Their only view was the boundless prairies stretching away into endless space, and the sounds to greet their ears was the sighing of the wind, the howling of the wolves and the lowing of the cattle. The Indians, ever to be feared, prowled by day and night and were ready to take life or property as occasion offered. Yet, through all these hardships and dangers Mr. Brown lived, and he is now prosperous and happy. When he first located in Coleman county he had very little in the way of property, but when he left there in 1873 he was possessed of considerable means. This judiciously handled became the foundation of his subsequent prosperous career, and he is now one of the substantial and solid men of Johnson county.

In the mercantile business in Cleburne he is senior member of the firm of E. Y. Brown & Co., dealers in hardware, farm implements, etc. and he is a stockholder in each of the three national banks of Cleburne, being president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, at that place. He does considerable brokerage business on his own account, and to all his interests, whether farming, stock-raising, merchandising or banking, he gives the same diligent attention which has in so large a measure contributed to his success. A plain man of practical ideas, Mr. Brown has been content to work along those lines where he is best fitted to succeed. He has never aspired to political-positions, but was elected Justice of the Peace, and also served as County Commissioner. He held the position of cattle inspector in Coleman county, but these offices came to him in recognition of his fitness for them, just as they might come to any good citizen capable of looking after the public interest to the extent implied by the responsibility of the positions. He never sought them any more than he attempted to avoid them when they were tendered.

In October, 1866, while residing in Coleman county, Mr. Brown married Miss Susan Mayberry, a daughter of David Mayberry, then of Coleman county, but originally from Arkansas. She died about a year after her marriage, leaving one child, a son, John Brown, who now resides in Bosque county. Mr. Brown's second marriage occurred after moving to Hood county, his second wife being Mrs. Maggie Barlow, daughter of Captain James Farr, an old Texan who resided for many years in Greenville, Hunt county, but now resides in Granbury, Hood county. Mrs. Brown is a native of Hunt county, this State. The result of the second union was one child, a daughter, Lorena Earl. Mr. Brown has a pleasant home in the south part of Cleburne; and in his home under his own roof and by his own fireside, like most men of his taste and disposition, he realizes the best phases of his life.

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E. D. RENFRO, a representative citizen of Johnson county, was born in Walker county, Georgia, in April 1848, the eldest son of Jefferson T. and Lucinda R. (Harris) Renfro, natives of Tennessee. Our subject grew to manhood in his native State, and in 1868, at the age of twenty years, he went to Springfield, Missouri. A few months later he came to Texas, and November, 1869, settled in Johnson county. In 1873 he moved to his present farm of 100 acres, which then contained a small cabin and twenty acres of cleared land. Mr. Renfro now owns about 300 acres, 125 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. He has always taken an active part in the politics of the county, has served two terms as Justice of the Peace, is the present Representative of Johnson county, and has frequently attended as delegate to county and State conventions.

Being a farmer and interested in the welfare, progress and betterment of his brother farmers, he became connected with the Farmers' Alliance movement from its incipiency, holding various offices of trust and responsibility; is at present a director and the secretary of a chartered joint-stock company in his county, organized by the order. He believes, however that the purposes for which the order was created and organized have been thwarted by designing political tricksters who have become its leaders and prostituted the principles through selfish motives for political preferments.

Mr. Renfro was married in 1872, to Miss Bell Ray, a daughter of E. B. Ray, a pioneer of Johnson county. They have three children living: Nora E., Stella L. and Lake. Mr. Renfro is well pleased with the State of Texas, has witnessed the complete development of his county, and expects to make this his permanent home. He and his wife and daughter are members of the Baptist church. He has received a commission from Governor Hogg, of Texas, as a delegate to the irrigation meeting in Salt Lake, Utah, in September, 1891. Mrs. Renfro has been a sufferer from spinal trouble for twelve years.

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H. P. BROWN, attorney at law, and a member of the firm of Henry, Patton & Brown, of Cleburne, was born in Marion, Alabama, March 15, 1857, a son of Wilson R. and Mary (Parish) Borwn, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of North Carolina. The former was a prosperous banker for many years in Marion, and died there after a life of considerable activity and usefulness.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native place, and was educated at Howard College, Marion, taking a thorough academic course. He also attended law lectures in the same institution, graduating at the Law Department in 1882. He began the practice of his profession at Marion, and pursued it there until 1886, when he came to Texas, locating in Cleburne. January 19, of the same year, he formed a partnership with D. T. Bledsoe and I. A. Patton, under the firm name of Bledsoe, Patton & Brown, but this partnership was dissolved in 1891 by the withdrawal of Mr. Bledsoe, at which time Colonel J. F. Henry became a member of the firm, which was then known as Henry, Patton & Brown.

Mr. Brown was married in New Orleans to Miss Annie Lockett, a daughter of Judge Powhatan Lockett, formerly of Marion,Alabama. Judge Lockett was an eminent and highly respected citizen of Marion, and his wife was a daughter of ex-Governor Moore, of Alabama. Mr. Brown has qualified himself for the practice of law, and never suffered himself to be drawn away from his profession by the promise of political preferment, nor by the yet more alluring promises of pecuniary gain offered by business enterprises of one kind and another. He possesses a good knowledge of the law, is a close student, and an easy, graceful speaker. He pays much attention to general literature, and his speeches, as well as his general conversation, are frequently embellished with historical allusions, and poetical fancies.

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JOHN W. FLOORE, cashier of the National Bank of Cleburne, was born near Macon, Mississippi, in 1853, a son of Benjamin Floore, who is still engaged in farming and milling in Mississippi. Our subject's mother, nee Amanda Daniel, was a native of Tennessee, and died in Mississippi some years ago. John W. remained in his native place until 1871, when he came to Texas to better his condition, and made his first stop at Troupe, Smith county. He was first employed in driving a scraper on the International & Great Northern railroad, then being constructed through that county, but one year later went to Tyler, where he secured a position as bookkeeper with W. H. Cousins, in the mercantile business. He held this position five and a half years, when, having saved some money, he associated himself with R. H. Brown in the mercantile business under the firm of Floore & Brown. In April, 1883, Mr. Floore purchased an interest in the banking house of Heard, Allen & Barnes, of Cleburne, and came to this place to take charge of that interest, the firm becoming Heard, Allen & Floore, the latter purchasing Barnes' interest. He has remained actively connected with this bank and its successor, the National Bank of Cleburne, since and the success which it has achieved has been largely due to his efforts. He has had the actual management of its affairs since December, 1888, when S. E. Moss purchased S. B. Allen's interest. Mr. Floore also owns a large amount of real estate in this and Smith counties, and his career has been strictly that of a business man, and, as the foregoing facts will show, has been a successful one. He has done the part of a good citizen in promoting the interests of Cleburne since casting his lot here, and is justly esteemed one of the leading men of the place.

Mr. Floore was married May 10, 1883, to Miss Florence Childress, a daughter of Dr. A. J. Childress, a prominent citizen and leading banker of Terrell, Texas. Mrs. Floore was born in Tennessee, but was brought by her parents to Texas when an infant, being reared in Hopkins county, this State. Mr. Floore is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P.

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WILLIAM C. BOATWRIGHT, farmer, Cleburne, Texas. -- Worthy reference to the agricultural affairs of Johnson county, Texas, would be incomplete without due mention of Mr. Boatwright, among others engaged in tilling the soil, for he is not only prominent in that respect, but as a citizen and neighbor is held in the highest esteem. He was born in Elbert county, Georgia, in 1833, to the union of Daniel and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Boatwright (see sketch of Daniel J. Boatwright).

William C. Boatwright came to Johnson county, Texas, with his brother Daniel J., in 1857, bought his present farm in 1860, settled upon it the following year, and is now the owner of 200 acres, with 127 acres under cultivation. He raises good crops of corn and cotton, and is engaged in the stock business on a small scale. When Mr. Boatwright first came to Johnson county he had but thirty-five cents and was $60 in debt. He first rented land but subsequently purchased his present property on which he erected a log cabin, the same now standing, -- a faithful reminder of pioneer days.

In January 1862, Mr. Boatwright enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Texas Cavalry, under Colonel Darnell, and served as a scout until he reached Arkansas Post, when he was captured with 4,000 others and taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago. He was exchanged at City Point, Virginia, and guarded Richmond after Stonewall Jackson was killed. Later he fought at Tullahoma, Tennessee, but retreated to Chattanooga and from there to Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the head and hip. He then went to his sister's, Mrs. Allin Teasly, remained there but fifteen days, when he returned and took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge. From there the army fell back to Tunnel Hill and Mr. Boatwright got a furlough for forty days. Returning to his command, he afterward operated east of the Mississippi river, and early in 1865 he was mustered in Beard's command and was captured at Gainesville, Texas, by Brown's battalion. He was released, and, on making his way home from the war while trying to cross the Mississippi, he was compelled to lie in a swamp for two days and nights without anything to subsist on. Impressing into his service a boat at Rodney, Mississippi, from negroes (who were in United States employment) the Confederate boys, seven in number, captured boat, negroes and all, and made his way safely to Arkansas.

After the war he was engaged in well digging, in which business, on two occasions, he was badly wounded by premature blasts.

Mr. Boatwright was married in 1857, to Miss Susan Elizabeth O'Rear, daughter of Benjamin O'Rear. She died July 3, 1889, leaving two children: Walter Kennedy, who married Miss Rebecca Hesler, this county, and became the father of three children, one deceased; and Sarah Elizabeth (deceased), who married William Tidwell, by whom she had two children, one deceased. Mr. Boatwright was married July 30, 1891, to Miss Johnnie Bell Hudlow, daughter of Thomas Ranson Hudlow and Sarah (Lovelady) Hudlow of this county. Mr. Boatwright is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Cleburne Lodge, No. 315, in 1882, and is one of the county's pushing, enterprising citizens. He has led a quiet, uneventful life, but has ever been active in all enterprises for the advancement and growth of Johnson county. Mr. Boatwright has not gained his property by inheritance but by the honest sweat of the brow, and is one of the substantial citizens of the neighborhood. Mrs. Boatwright is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

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JUDGE F. E. ADAMS, Judge of the Johnson County Court, was born in Jasper county, Mississippi, November 25, 1847, and was reared mainly in his native county. He was educated in the Summerville Institute in Noxubee county, Mississippi, then presided over by Prof. Thomas S. Gathright, afterward president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Bryan, Texas. He left school at the age of sixteen years, on account of rheumatism, which disabled him from using his right leg seven or eight months. He was, when a boy and young man, engaged at anything he could get to do to make an honest dollar, and in the meantime also read law. He was admitted to the bar before the District Court of Jasper county, Mississippi, at Paulding, in 1869, and was afterward elected Clerk of the Circuit and Chancery Courts of that county, which he held about one and a half years, when he was removed by military authority as an impediment to reconstruction. Mr. Adams came to Texas in 1874, and for eighteen months resided at Dallas, after which in July, 1876, he came to Johnson county. In 1878 he became Deputy County Clerk of the County Court, and held that position until in November, 1880, when he was elected to that office, which he held by successive reelections until November, 1886. At that time he was elected County Judge and has been re-elected every two years since.

Mr. Adams was married in May, 1881, to Miss Alice Durr, of Jefferson, Texas. Mr. Adams is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Honor, and of the Presbyterian church.

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DOCTOR CHESTER E. RUSSELL, one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Johnson county, Texas, is a son of Dr. John A. Russell, of this State.

John A. Russell, M.D., was born at Stratford, on Long Island South, near Bridgeport; from there he moved to Alabama; thence to Alvarado, Texas, where he continues to reside, engaged in the practice of his profession. He was educated at Jersey City, graduating at the age of twenty-one. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. Baldwin, of Jersey City, and continued with him two years, after which he entered Jefferson College, graduating at that institution in 1844. That year he began the practice of medicine at Livingston, Alabama; subsequently located in Tompkinsville, that State, and remained there until he came to Texas in 1870. In politics he is a Democrat. Socially he is a Royal Arch Mason; was a member of the Tompkinsville Lodge for twenty years, and, as a token of their regard for him, the members of that order presented him with a gold medal when he severed his connection with the lodge to take up his residence in Texas. He was married, in 1845, to Martha Ezell, a native of Georgia, born in 1831. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth Ezell, natives of Georgia, and moved with them from that State to Alabama. Their union resulted in the birth of six children: Chester E., John, Dora, Charles, and two that died in infancy. One sister, now living, Mary N., is the wife of Andrew Y. Weaver, of Alvarado; Chester E., and his sister Mary Norten Weaver, are the only ten now living.

Of our subject's grandparents, be it recorded that his grandfather, Alden Russell, was a native of England, and was related to Lord Russell; and that his grandmother, Sarah Russell, was also a native of England. His paternal great-grandmother was a cousin of Russell Sage's mother. Alden and Sarah Russell reared a large family, as follows: Rev. William Russell, pastor of the Congregational church of Washington, District of Columbia, for a number of years; George, who served as a Colonel of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment during the late war, and who was for many years a hardware merchant of Mobile, Alabama, is now deceased; Chester, deceased, was a merchant of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Charles Henry, a Presbyterian minister, stationed at Bridgeport, Connecticut, was during the war a Colonel in the Federal service, and was wounded five times at the battle of Seven Pines; John A. Russell, M.D.; Joseph, a Methodist Episcopal minister, is a pastor of a church at Columbus, Mississippi; Isaac; Sarah, widow of Herbert Sutton of Hagerstown, Maryland; Julia, deceased.

Dr. Chester E. Russell, was born in Tompkinsville, Alabama, in 1848, and was educated at the Pushmataha Institute, graduating there in 1868. During his literary course he studied medicine under his father, and in 1868 - '69 began a regular medical course at Alabama University, Mobile. Expecting to locate in Texas, he decided to take his final course of lectures at Galveston Medical College in 1875 - '76, and thus acquaint himself with Texas diseases and their treatment. He was chosen by students and faculty as valedictorian of his class.

Dr. Russell is supposed to have the largest practice of all physicians in Johnson county, his territory extending over a radius of ten miles. He began life without capital, and at the early age of seventeen years was the owner of a farm, the fruit of his own labor. He now owns 500 acres of land, of which 300 are under cultivation, and has a practice that brings him $3,000 per year. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the I. O. O. F. Politically he affiliates with the Democrat party. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Socially no man in Johnson county stands better than Dr. Chester E. Russell.

April 6, 1876, he married Josie Keough, daughter of John and Caroline Keough, and to them have been born seven children, namely: Julian A., Alden, John K.; William C., Lelah, Charlie and Arthur.

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C. L. HEATH, of Cleburne, Johnson county, was born in Dallas county, Texas, January 7, 1850, the eldest son of Major E. M. Heath. He worked on a stock ranch until twenty years of age, when he began clerking in the dry-goods house of J. A. Willingham. About twelve years later he embarked in the implement business, which he conducted five years, and then, at the death of O. S. Heath, was employed as cashier in the First National Bank.

Socially, Mr. Heath is a member of the K.T., and is Master of the blue lodge, and P. S. in the chapter.

He was married in Cleburne, in 1872, to Miss Brazoria Elston, a daughter of John C. and S. C. (Jones) Elston, of Hill county. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have six children: Arthur, Ella, Faris, Ora, Mary and Vera. Mr. and Mrs. Heath are members of the Christian Church.

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E. N. BROWN, member of the firm of Taylor & Co., and general superintendent of their dry-goods house in Cleburne, was born in Homer, Claiborne parish, Louisiana, in 1860, a son of J. J. and Mollie O. (Lovejoy) Brown. The father, a native of Louisiana, followed mercantile pursuits for twenty-five years, and died in this city in 1879; the mother, a native of Georgia died when our subject was quite young.

After coming to this county, and while still in his teens, E. N. Brown spent three years on his father's horse ranch, and then spent two years more in school. He then engaged as salesman in the dry-goods house of Clayton Bros., and five and a half years later, in partnership with George Murphy, now of Sherman, he engaged in business in Greenville, Texas. Eleven months afterward Mr. Brown sold his interest in the business and formed a partnership with J. S. Taylor, for this house, now known as Taylor & Co. This house, one of the oldest in Cleburne, was established in 1875, under the name of Taylor Bros., J. S. Taylor, now of Dallas, and W. H. Taylor, now of Fort Worth, constituting the firm. After a few years the latter dropped out of the firm, since which time the house has undergone several minor changes as to proprietorship, although J. S. Taylor has always remained in the business. The building is two stories high, 52 feet wide and 85 feet long, facing the public square, on north Main street, and is well fitted with time and labor saving conveniences, well lighted, and the display of goods as fine as can be found in any first-class city store. They carry a stock of about $40,000, and their annual sales amount to about $80,000. Mr. Brown has been at the head of this establishment about five years, is a young man of more than ordinary business energy, and to his own efforts alone is due his success in life.

He was married January 15, 1883, to Miss Georgia A. Alsobrook, of Hope, Arkansas. Mr. Brown is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Brown's grandfathers (Lovejoy and Brown) are both living, and about eighty-seven years old. He also has a great-grandmother living, Mrs. Polly Scaife, who is now about 100 years old. His first cousins that are alive number over 100.

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SAMUEL D. BRADLEY, to whom the title of "pioneer" justly belongs, has been a resident of Johnson county since 1851. It is a debt of gratitude the present generation owes to the past and to the future to record those acts of bravery and deeds of daring of those men and women who took up the burden of transforming the frontier into a center of commerce and agriculture. Jackson Bradley, the father of Samuel D. Bradley, came with his brother-in-law, Samuel Myers, from Mississippi early in 1851, arriving in Dallas, March 27, where he remained six months, and at the end of that time came to Johnson county, settling in what is called the cross timbers. He stopped there only a short time, going over into Ellis county, where he resided until 1853; then he came back and for one year made his home in the cross timbers, moving at the expiration of the twelve months to the farm adjoining the one on which Samuel D. Bradley now lives; the farm located by him at this time is occuped by another son.

At the time Mr. Bradley settled in Ellis county several colonists had located there, and before his return to Johnson county a number of families had settled in the cross timbers. In 1855 he bought a headright pre-emption of 320 acres, paying the State government $20 for a State patent of land; he purchased an additional eighty acres in the timber to secure timber privileges. There he tilled the soil and raised large numbers of live stock, making a marked success of agricultural enterprise. The people of Ellis county, showing the confidence which they reposed in him, elected him County Commissioner for several terms and for many years he was Justice of the Peace.

The precinct of Ellis county in which Jackson Bradley resided remained a portion of Ellis county until after the war, when it was attached to Johnson county through the efforts of Dr. Weaver of Alvarado, the Representative at the Legislature from Johnson county; by this act Johnson county acquired 160 square miles. This transfer was accomplished before Mr. Bradley's death so that he may also be claimed by Johnson county as one of her very first settlers. He died in 1887, at the age of seventy-two years. He was highly respected by the people of both counties for his integrity of character and the honor and justice which marked all his dealings with his fellow-men. In 1835 he was married to Emily Myers, in South Carolina, before his emigration to Mississippi; they were both natives of the former State. To them thirteen children were born, nine of whom lived to mature years: Samuel D., the eldest of the family, is he whose name heads this biographical sketch; Valinda E. is the wife of M. Grinnett of Dallas; William H. and James H. are twins; the latter is a resident of Johnson county, and William H. is in the far West; Florida O. is the wife of C. H. Shaw, of Johnson county; Salena C. is the widow of J. T. Hamton; J. B. is a farmer and stock-man of this county; Mary E. R., deceased, was the wife of J. James of Johnson county; Jemima J. is the wife of D. T. Moore, resident of Johnson county. Mrs. Bradley, the mother of this family, died in February, 1852.

Samuel D. Bradley, the son of Jackson and Emily (Myers) Bradley, was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools; the common schools of that day, however, were not developed to their present state of perfection, and it was only through close application and making the most of the opportunities as they present themselves that he fitted himself for the position he was ambitious to hold. He has never lost the "student attitude," and is one of the best informed men in the country upon the topics of the day. In his childhood, at the age of twelve years, he suffered from a white swelling which left him a cripple, but he outgrew the trouble and felt nothing of it until 1863, while in the Confederate service he was again attacked with the same malady, which left him a cripple for life. For many years he was obliged to use crutches, but recently he has been able to get along without their use.

Although but fifteen years of age when he came to Texas, he at once interested himself in the live-stock business, and had charge of his father's investment in this enterprise. In 1861 he abandoned all private claims and offered himself to the service of his country; he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Texas Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Parsons. He was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department and participated in the battle of Providence, Louisiana. Fortunately he was not called upon to go into any active engagements after this time. He became so cripped from disease that he was discharged in December, 1863, and returned to his home; and for two years following this time he was a sufferer and was almost disabled; in fact few men who went out in aid of the cause came back greater wrecks than he. Having a few dollars of Confederate money, two horses and a few cattle, in the spring of 1864 he made an effort to re-establish himself in the live-stock business. He bought some sheep, paying $12 per head in Confederate money; he sold a Mr. Shaw a four-year old steer for $50 in Confederate money, and then gave the $50 for a half gallon of pine tar. He held his sheep for some years, trading them with the increase for a portion of the farm which he now owns; the tract of land contained 110 acres and was valued at $900; the sheep were $3 per head and cattle were much cheaper in proportion. Mr. Bradley has added to his original purchase until he now owns 1,200 acres of the finest priarie land in Johnson county, 180 acres being in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is in pasturage. He devotes the greater part of his time and attention to the raising of live-stock; he feeds a few car loads of cattle annually, and has made a success of breeding graded horses for the market. He is recognized as authority upon all questions pertaining to the care of animals, and as a judge of all kinds of stock has no superior in the country.

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JOHN W. SHROPSHIRE, a farmer of Johnson county, Texas, a son of G. M. and F. C. Shropshire, and a brother of Dr. David N. Shropshire (see sketch), was born in Alabama, in 1845, and remained under the parental roof until 1861. He then enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Texas Calvary, the first company to leave the county, and at Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, was, on May 18, 1864, wounded by a minie ball and taken prisoner. He was placed in the hospital at Helena, Arkansas, and there remained until December 20, 1864. Then while on his way from Helen, Arkansas, to prison at Camp Douglas, by the aid of a Federal soldier, Mr. N. V. McDowell, Company K, Fifteenth Illinois, who had been his nurse while at Helena, made his escape near Odell, Illinois. He remained in that State until the close of the war. About two years of his absence from his home he was thought to be dead by his parents and friends, having been reported dead and buried at or near Yellow Bayou, Louisiana.

After cessation of hostilities he returned to his home, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1866 was married to Miss Susan C. McDowell, a sister of the Federal soldier who assisted him at the time of his escape from the Union soldiers. Susan McDowell was a daughter of Robert and Mary McDowell, and was born in the Buckeye State in 1848. She moved from her native State to Illinois, and was there married to Mr. Shropshire. In 1871 Mr. Shropshire and wife moved to Texas, located in Johnson county, and there they have since made their home. They have a fine farm of 286 acres with 180 acres under cultivation, and everything about the place indicates the owner to be a man of energy and thoroughness. He also owns an interest in a gin. In politics Mr. Shropshire is a staunch Democrat. He is interested in religious and educational affairs and at present is school trustee. Socially he is a Master Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Honor. Mr. and Mrs. Shropshire are the parents of two children: Mary Catherine, now attending the Irving Institute at Cleburne, Texas, and Susan V., at home. Mr. Shropshire and wife and eldest daughter hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

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JAMES A. DRENNAN, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, and also Postmaster at Equestria, was born in De Soto county, Mississippi, September 30, 1841, a son of Joseph A. Drennan, a native of Wilson county, Tennessee. The latter moved to Texas in 1851, settling in Upshur county, where he remained until his death. His father, James A. Drennan, was a native of Greenville district, South Carolina, and a son of Irish parentage. Joseph A. Drennan was a mechanic by occupation, which, in addition to farming, he followed through life; was a member of the Masonic order; and a devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He died in Upshur county, Texas, in 1881, was a Christian gentleman, and was highly respected as such in his community and neighborhood.

The subject of this sketch began life for himself as a farmer in Upshur county, Texas, where he moved with his father in 1851. In 1873 he came to Johnson county and lived a short time six miles east of Cleburne, after which he moved to his present farm of 640 acres, 108 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Drennan served through the late war, in Company H, Third Texas Cavalry, under General Ross, ex-Governor of Texas. He was wounded at the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, but was only disabled about four weeks. He was married February 14, 1869, to Miss Harriet B., a daughter of Paskell K. Williams, a native of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Drennan have had nine children, namely: Joseph F., Robert P., Walter G., Lillie M., Lucy E., Joe A., James A., John S. and Harriet B.

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JOEL ELAM, a farmer by occupation, and one of the first business men of Cleburne, was born in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, April 10, 1818. He began life for himself as a tinner in La Fayette, Alabama, under the firm name of Elam & Towers, and he subsequently went to Talladega, Talladega county, Alabama, where he engaged in the same business. In 1856 he came to Texas, settling in Rusk county, eight miles from Henderson, where he followed farming. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for years, and also served in the Confederate army, in Company E, Texas Infantry.

Mr. Elam was married April 14, 1840, to Miss Elliner Stamps, a native of Alabama, and they had eight children, viz.: Polly, the wife of Mr. Brock of Parker county, Texas; Alice, who married Mr. Haynes, and both are now deceased, leaving three daughters, all now married; Banner, died soon after his mother; Anna, who married Mr. Gun, and died leaving three children; Tonie, Dom Pedro and May, all living; Briton, residing in Ellis county, with wife and one child, named Bamma; James F., living in Cleburne; he married Miss Callie Colman, a native of Tennessee; Ida; Lucy, deceased and Jennie F. Mrs. Elam died October 21, 1866, and Mr. Elam October 27, 1870, married Miss Florine S. Pope, daughter of Jesse and Dellie (Pinckard) Pope. Her grandparents all came from Virginia. By the last marriage there have been two children: Jessie P. and Joel H. Mrs. Elam is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

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WILLIAM C. SENTER, a successful farmer and a highly respected citizen of Johnson county, Texas, is a son of James C. and Frankie (Jackson) Senter. His father was born in North Carolina, in 1806; moved from his native State to Virginia, and from there to Tennessee, where he died in 1842. He was a self-made man and a prominent minister in the Missionary Baptist Church. The mother was a native of Tennessee. She was a devoted Christian woman and a member of the Baptist Church. Her death occurred in 1880. This worthy couple were married in 1826, and were the parents of five children, namely: Thomas J.; Mary Jane, wife of Samuel Turner, of Tennessee; William C.; Patrick Hale, a resident of Red River county, Texas; Martha N., widow of Robert Boone, of West Tennessee. Mr. Senter's paternal grandparents, William and Jency (Butler) Senter, were natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. Great-grandfather Henry Senter was born in North Caroline and moved from there to Virginia. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The Senter family originated in England. The Jacksons were closely related to and intimately acquainted with Andrew Jackson.

William C. Senter was born in Greene county, Tennessee, in 1832. In 1858 he came to Texas, but did not permanently locate here until 1861, when he settled near Alvarado. In 1868 he moved to his present home, and here he has since resided. He began to look out for himself when he was eighteen years of age, and for seven years he worked for wages. Coming to Texas, he gave his attention to speculating in stock. In 1862 he left everything he had and enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming a member of the Twentieth Texas Cavalry. During the four years of his service he never saw a Federal, except prisoners. When he landed in Texas Mr. Senter had about $1,000, but most of it he lost during the war. He now has 600 acres of land, 375 of which are under cultivation, well improved and stocked.-

In 1870 he was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Kelley, a daughter of Calvin Kelley, and his wife, natives of Kentucky. To them have been given ten children, viz.: C. C., at this writing is a student at Baylor University, Waco, Texas; James C., at home; Franklin Jane, a student at the Irving Institute; William A., John P., Rosalia, Dora, Thomas S. and Henry P., at home; and Jeffie May, deceased.

Politically Mr. Senter is a Democrat. He and his wife and two of the children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is a

Deacon.

Such is a brief sketch of one of the representative citizens of Johnson county.

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NOBLE L. CLARDY, County Commissioner of Johnson county, was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, October 22, 1825, a son of Richard S. Clardy, a native of North Carolina. The latter was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Theodosia H., a daughter of R. H. Majors, a native of North Carolina, and they had nine children, viz.: John, James R., Sarah, Mary A., Noble L., Caroline W., Richard S., Theodosia H. and Nancy S. All are now deceased except Caroline W. and Noble L.

The subject of this sketch began life for himself as a farmer in Bedford county, Tennessee, and later moved to Rutherford county, same State, in 1872 to McLennan county, Texas, and three years later to Johnson county settling four and a half miles southeast of Clebunre. He afterward settled on this present farm of 490 acres, 200 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Clardy was elected to the office of County Commissioner in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has held the office of district and church Steward, and has been elected to the Conference.

He was married July 22, 1860, to Miss Ellen A. Lillard, a daughter of Benjamin Lillard, a native of Rutherford county, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Clardy had four children, namely: Benjamin L., Ida, Noble M. and Willie. The wife and mother died in 1868, and in 1870 Mr. Clardy married Miss Mary J. McMillan, a native of Tennessee. Politically, Mr. Clardy is identified with the Democratic party, and religiously he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

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THOMAS C. POINDEXTER, deceased, was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, August 17, 1816, and was the eldest of eight children: five brothers, -- John, George, William, Sam and Elbert, and two sisters, -- Sarah and Martha.

His father, James Poindexter, was a Baptist minister, a Virginian by birth, who served throughout the Revolutionary war under Washington and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. His mother was a Craft and his grandmother a Thomas. He married Miss Nancy White, the daughter of Benjamin F. White, a Baptist minister, in 1839, and in 1844 came to Texas, settling in that portion of the State known as Denton county, but on account of the depredations of the Indians he abandoned his possessions there and moved to Paris, Lamar county, in 1846, where he resided until 1863, when he came to Johnson county and settled near Alvarado, where he lived until his death, April 29, 1889. He was a carpenter and cabinet workman by trade and followed this occupation, in connection with stock-raising, until 1861, when he turned his attention to farming. He was endowed with a vigorous intellect and practical mind; was a close observer of events and a great reader, and being possessed of a good memory had treasured a large fund of useful and practical knowledge. He was, through force of early habit, economical and saving, but was always generous with his family, ready to aid the poor and respond to the call of charity. Just and upright in all his dealings, few, if any of his transactions were ever questioned, and no suit was ever brought against him. He reared and educated eight children: James K., a merchant and physician of Kosse, Texas; Fannie E., wife of Judge R. B. Dehoney of Kentucky; Benjamin F., who was drowned while in the Confederate army; Martha Angie, widow of Colonel A. C. Hoyle of Johnson county; Dr. Gilman H., who died in Centerville, Texas, in 1873; Mary L., the former wife of Dr. H. S. Ross; William, an attorney at law of Cleburne, Texas; and John B., formerly a merchant but now a farmer of Alvarado, Texas.

He had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for forty-nine years and was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for thirty-five years. He held in high esteem and veneration the order and principles of Masonry, and just before his death expressed a desire to meet with his lodge once more. He loved his church, and especially the old family Bible, and frequently during his last illness expressed an abiding confidence in the saving grace of his religion and a deep veneration for those great truths of the gospel which he had passed much of his life in pondering. He was one of the county's most highly esteemed citizens and one of Texas' honored pioneers. He underwent many hardships and had many thrilling experiences during the earlier years of his residence in this State. His stay in what is now Denton county and on the spot where the town of Denton now stands was marked with numerous struggles with the Indians in some of which his life, as well as the lives of his wife and children, came near being sacrificed to his savage foes. He and those who settled there with him built their homes and improved their lands with their guns by their sides. Their provisions of all kinds had to be hauled from below Clarksville on Red river, a distance 150 miles. Finally the war with Mexico growing out of the annexation of Texas came on; Fort Brown was bombarded by the Mexicans, and the Indians attacked the settlers with such ferocity that he and his associates were forced to flee for safety further east, and he thus became one of the first settlers of Paris, Lamar county. He voted for and was a witness to the organization of the government under Henderson, there being only 9,558 votes cast in that election and a population of 138,000 in the State, and not a railroad or telegraph line. He lived to see the population of the State increase to near 3,000,000 and thousands of miles of railroad constructed, the slow ox-cart superseded by the swift locomotives, and the wild haunts of the red man brought under the dominion of civilization.

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WILLIAM POINDEXTER, attorney at law of Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas, is a native-born resident of the State, and as such is looked upon with considerable pride by the people of the locality as a representative son of a cultured and refined commonwealth.

He was born in Lamar county, on the 21st day of January, 1853, and he was partly reared in that county, but came with his parents to Johnson county in 1863. He was brought up to a knowledge of farm life and received his preliminary education in the common schools of this county near Alvarado, where his parents lived. He finished his literary course in the college at Mansfield, Tarrant county, from which institution he graduated in June, 1873. He then went to Kentucky and began reading law under his brother-in-law, Judge R. B. Dehoney, of Edmonton, Metcalfe county, and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1874. He then entered the law department of the Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating in 1875, after which he returned to Texas and took up his residence in Cleburne, where he at once began practicing. For a short time he remained alone, then formed a partnership with Colonel Amzi Bradshaw of Waxahachie, Mr. Poindexter looking after the firm's interest in Johnson county. This partnership lasted until 1880, when it was dissolved and the present partnership of Poindexter & Padelford (S. C. Padelford), was formed. Mr. Poindexter has never done anything but practice law since he embarked in the profession, and he is now considered one of the best lawyers in central or north Texas. In the last twelve or fourteen years he has been on one side or the other of almost every important case, civil and criminal, that has been tried in Johnson county, as well as having been frequently called to attend lawsuits outside of his own county. He has achieved an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer, and has been connected with over sixty important homicide cases, in Johnson and adjoining counties, since he began practicing at Cleburne. He has never made a specialty of any line of law practice, his location as a country lawyer forbidding that; but he has developed symmetrically in his profession and is equally good on all points.

He is very successful in the management of cases before a jury, is a skillful cross examiner and an able advocate. When he takes a case he never contents himself with a superficial knowledge either of the facts or the law, but thoroughly informs himself and never considers a case won until final judgment is rendered. He makes his client's case his own and watches it attentively from the beginning to the end. He has won great popularity as a public speaker, and he is listened to attentively by the courts, for his sincerity is never doubted; and when he takes a position there is always good reason to believe that there is something in it.

In personal appearance he is prepossessing; stands over six feet in height and weighs over 200 pounds. He is deep-chested, square shouldered and well proportioned, with a finely formed and well poised head, covered with dark hair. His forehead indicates intellect in no small measure, and his keen black eyes are bright and piercing. His voice is deep but rises into softer strains as occasion may demand. He is very genial and generous in disposition and numbers his friends by the hundreds. He has been somewhat active in local politics, especially of late, but has never sought office for himself. He is one of the most effective stump-speakers in central Texas, and recently made a strong impression on the people of his section in his public discussion of the current issues of the day. In politics he is a thorough Democrat. His mental endowments are of a superior order and his mind is clear, concise, analytical and well poised. Of quick perception, what might cost others hours of study he reaches at a bound; and the reasons for his convictions are always clear and well defined. Logical and ornate, his style both in speaking and writing is forcible, smooth and convincing, and he impresses one at once as a man of strength, depth and grasp of mind. His success in life at the bar as been attained rather by the force of native talent and culture than by tact. He is laborious in research, and his clients, with reason, rely implicitly on his word and his counsel.

In his active professional career he has found time to cultivate the social graces, and he wooed and won for his wife a daughter of one of the first settlers of the county, Colonel B. J. Chambers, the father of the little city of Cleburne, a sketch of whom appears in this work. This marriage took place on the 9th day of September, 1879, Mrs. Poindexter's maiden name being Mary Chambers.

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ALFRED R. THOMPSON. -- In any worthy history of Johnson county, Texas, the name that heads this sketch will always be given an enviable place among the leading citizens of the county, and its self-made, prosperous farmers. Mr. Thompson was born in the year 1843, in Georgia, and his parents, Hon. Guilford G. and Roena (Adams) Thompson, were natives also of that State; the former born in 1812 and the latter in 1818. They were married in that State in 1832, and there the father has ever since resided, respected and honored by all who know him. In agricultural affairs he has ever taken a leading part, for that has been his life's calling, and he is classed among the prosperous and substantial farmers of his county. In politics he advocates the principles of the Democratic party, and was elected by that party to represent Hall county, Georgia, in the Legislature in 1850. A self-made and well-informed man, he has kept thoroughly abreast with the times and his career has ever been upright and honorable. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been Deacon in the same for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were born the following children: Elijah, died when eighteen years of age; Melvina is the wife of Rev. I. R. Vick, of Lincoln county, Arkansas, a minister in the Baptist Church; Andrew, died in infancy; Edward, enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862 and died the following year; Alfred R. (subject); Laura B., wife of George Chapman, of Fulton county, Georgia; Cynthia (deceased), was the wife of Richard Castleberry, of Hall county, Georgia; Ovid C., a prosperous farmer of Hall county, Georgia, and one died in infancy. The paternal grandparents of these children, Andrew and Cynthia (Reed) Thompson, were natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia, and both were born in the year 1788. The grandfather began life as a teamster and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1853, he was worth about $20,000. He was one of the early settlers of northern Georgia. The great paternal grandmother was an aunt of ex-Governor Brown of Georgia. The maternal grandfather of these children was Edward Adams. Alfred R. Thompson remained with his parents until the breaking out of war, when he enlisted in Company C, Cobb's Legion, and participated in the following engagements; Seven days' fight around Richmond, Sharpsburg and the battle of the Wilderness, where he was wounded at the commencement of the fight and taken to the hospital. About a month later he returned to the regiment and served until cessation of hostilities. He then returned to his home, but shortly afterward went to Forsyth county, where he was married, in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Hallman, a native of Georgia and the daughter of George W. and Margaret (Bailey) Hallman. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born nine children: Roena, wife of J. M. Davis, of Johnson county, Texas; Ida, wife of W. A. Clayton; George Guilford, Andrew H., Samuel J., Maggie, Mattie, Laura and Lulu, all at home but the two eldest. Alfred R. Thompson remained in Forsyth county, Georgia, two years engaged in the tannery business, and then went to Scott county, Arkansas, where he was engaged in farming for some time. From there he moved to Johnson county, Texas, in 1877, located on the east side of the League, but shortly afterward moved to his present property, which he purchased in 1880. Mr. Thompson started out to fight his own way in life at the age of twenty-two without means, and he is now the owner of 181 acres of good land, and has 120 acres under cultivation, well stocked and well improved. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Masonic order since he was twenty-one years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Baptist Church, in which the former has been Deacon for a number of years, leading and popular members of society and possess social qualities of a high order.

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P. P. STRINGER, of Cleburne, Johnson county, was born in Caldwell Parish, Louisiana, August 1, 1856, a son of J. J. Stringer, who was born in Orange county, Mississippi, April 19, 1821. The latter was a son of Alexander and Rachel (Felder) Stringer, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of South Carolina. J. J. Stringer spent his school days partly in Mississippi and partly in Louisiana. He was married in East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, in 1842, to Miss Mary Brian, a daughter of Francis and Hannah (Rogillio) Brian, natives of Louisiana. After his marriage Mr. Stringer studied law, was admitted to the Louisiana bar, and practiced for several years in Caldwell parish. He held the office of the Clerk of District Court until the breaking out of the war, when, in the spring of 1861, he joined Company I, Third Louisiana Infantry as Orderly Sergeant. He served through the entire war, with the exception of a few months of fever. He served in the Red river campaign, and was promoted to Ordnance Sergeant.

After the war Mr. Stringer was elected Judge of Parish Court, having first filled an unexpired term, and then two full terms. He came to this county in 1874, spent one year on a farm near Alvarado, and one year in Ellis county, and has never practiced his profession in this State. Mr. and Mrs. Stringer had eight children, seven now living, viz.: Rachel, wife of Judge George Hear, of Caldwell parish, Louisiana; Preston P., Clerk of the District Court of this county; Lenore, wife of Mark Ewing, a farmer of Johnson county; Mary, wife of Frank Smith, also a farmer of this county; Charles C., a farmer of Johnson county; Hattie, wife of Silas Greggs, of Eastland county; and Erastus , of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Stringer were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, as are also their daughters. Mr. Stringer was a member of the Masonic order for years. He died February 17, 1892, his wife having preceded him but a few weeks, December 11, 1891, and both were interred in the Cleburne cemetery.

P. P. Stringer, our subject, was reared to farm life in his native county until 1874, when he came with his father to Texas. He has served as Deputy Tax Collector, as Deputy County Clerk, and was elected to the latter office in November, 1890, receiving a majority of 346 votes over 3,800. He was married December 31, 1875, to Isabella, a daughter of John G. Mitchell, a native of Virginia, but now of Alvarado, Johnson county. This wife died in 1876, and Mr. Stringer was afterward married to Virgin J., a sister of his former wife. Socially, Mr. Stringer is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

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DALLAS THOMPSON, a prominent farmer of Johnson county, was born in Harrison county, Texas, in 1844, a son of George B. and Martha T. (Sanders) Thompson, natives of Georgia and Tennessee. The father removed to Bedford county, Tennessee, in an early day, where he was married, March 9, 1831. He afterward sold his real estate in Tennessee, and in 1844 moved to Harrison county, Texas, where he bought a large tract of land. His land was covered with timber, and while making a handsome farm his attention was turned to the culture of cotton and corn, and as he owned quite a number of slaves he was very successful. He was a resident of that county during the trouble between the two factions, in what was called the war between the Regulators and Moderators, and he was a participant in one of the bodies. Mr. Thompson made several trips to Texas previous to his settling here, having been engaged in the driving of ponies to the old States and selling them. He made the trip from Texas to Tennessee and back about eight times. He removed to Dallas county in 1855, settling two miles east of the city of Dallas, on a place now known as the McCoy Place. In 1858 he sold this place and purchased a farm four miles southeast of Dallas, and in 1870 moved four miles east of that city, to White Rock Mills. There he was engaged in milling from 1870 to 1883, and then sold out and came to this county, locating on the farm with his son, our subject, and retired from active business. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were the parents of five children, viz.: Sarah A., deceased; Agnes, widow of S. A. Galleher, of Dallas; Nancy, deceased, was the wife of J. L. Sypert, Elizabeth, wife of J. C. Newman. The mother died in 1879, at the age of sixty-nine years, and the father in 1885, aged eighty-one years. The parents had been members of the Christian Church since 1850.

Dallas Thompson received his education in the subscription schools of Dallas, and March 12, 1862, at the age of seventeen years, he joined Company A, Hawpe's Regiment, under Captain W. W. Peak, and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He participated in the battles of Newtonia, Spring River, McGuire's Store, Fayetteville, Prairie Grove, Camp Bisland, Fordoche, Atchafalaya, Thibodeaux, Cross Bayou, Yellow Bayou, Simmesport, Bossier City, Donaldonsville, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. Mr. Thompson was slightly wounded in the leg at the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, and after the close of the war he returned home and engaged in teaming from Dallas to Jefferson, Shreveport and Houston. In 1871 he purchased a farm in Dallas county, four miles east of the city of that name, and in 1881 he sold out and moved to Dallas, where he engaged in milling. In 1883 he purchased the farm on which he now resides, for which he paid $10,000. He has 540 acres, all under a fine state of cultivation, and a splendid frame residence.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1873 to Miss Tillie Hawpe, a daughter of Colonel T. C. and Electa (Underwood) Hawpe, natives of Tennessee and Connecticut, and both came to this State in an early day. Mr. Hawpe was one of the prominent old settlers of Dallas county. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children: Brooks, Josiah and Lillian, all at home. Both are members of the Baptist Church.

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JOHN HUNTER, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Bond county, Illinois, December 20, 1824, a son of Joseph Hunter, a native of Tennessee. The latter removed to Bond county, Illinois, in 1818, where he subsequently died. He was a model farmer, an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for a number of years, and was a charitable and Christian man. He served under Jackson in the war of 1812, but was neither wounded nor captured. Mr. Hunter married Miss Betsy McAdow, a daughter of John Maben, a native of North Carolina, but who removed to Tennessee in an early day. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Hunter, the mother of our subject, died in Bond county, Illinois, in 1850, about one week after her husband's death. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Susana, deceased in Bond county; Marshall, a resident of that county; Polly, also deceased in Bond county; John, the subject of this sketch; William M., a resident of Bond county; Betsy A., who died in that county; and Stewart N., deceased in infancy.

John Hunter, our subject, remained in his native county until 1852, when he came to Johnson county, Texas, settling on Mustang creek. In 1860 he moved to his present farm of 614 acres, 300 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation, and he also owns property in Cleburne. He served three years in the late war, and was detailed to furnish supplies for the Southern army.

Mr. Hunter was married in Bond county, Illinois, November 30, 1848, to Elizabeth L. Foster, a daughter of Zopher Foster, a native of Indiana, who removed to Illinois in an early day. They had two children, Nancy M. and Lizzie May, both now deceased. The wife and mother died in Johnson county, Texas, June 28, 1880, and Mr. Hunter was afterward married to Mrs. N. L. Clements, a daughter of Isaac Killough, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Hunter has four children by her former marriage, viz.: Luther B., deceased; John, who resides with Mr. Hunter; Fannie and Mary D., deceased. Mr. Hunter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, while Mrs. Hunter belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

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ROBERT W. MOORE was born in 1840, in Columbia, South Carolina, directly opposite the residence of General Wade Hampton, being the third son of John W. and Elizabeth M. (Beckett) Moore, the former being born on board a steamer off Charleston, South Carolina, the day before the landing of his parents in this country, from Ireland. He was reared and educated in Charleston, in which city his parents located, and there he in time became a successful commission merchant. He died at the old town of Grand View, Texas, January 5, 1887, at the age of seventy-three, his wife's death occurring on the 31st day of the same month and year, at the age of seventy years.

The father was a merchant of Columbia also, and there was married to Miss Beckett, whose father was a contractor on the railroad from Columbia to Camden, South Carolina. In the spring of 1848 Mr. Moore came to Texas, and first settled at what is called Moore's Landing, and then on a farm about seven miles from the place, which was named by his wife Forest Home. There, in addition to conducting the post office, he kept a stage stand and a country store. His wife conducted a subscription school at her home and during the four or five years of their residence there did well financially. At the end of this time Mr. Moore was elected District Clerk of Cass county, and then removed with his family to Linden, the county seat, and during the four years that he held the above mentioned position he kept a general mercantile store there also. While discharging his duties he was elected to the position of State Senator from his district and made a very intelligent and able legislator. At the expiration of his term he conducted a mertile establishment at Linden for a number of years. Next he removed to Waxahachie, where he engaged in mercantile business, conducting a branch at Alvarado for five years and also at old Grand View from 1885 to 1887. He resided at the latter place until his death. From 1876 to 1880 he was Senator from Waco district, and bejng an exceptionally well informed man made an intelligent legislator. In 1870 Robert W. Moore was married in Rapides parish, Louisiana, to Octavia Baillio, sister of F. B. Baillio of Cleburne and grand-niece of ex-Governor Thomas Moore, of Louisiana, her parents being Gervais and Rebecca (Leonard) Baillio. Mrs. Moore's ancestors came to this country on that historic ship, the Mayflower, but her mother was born in Rapides parish, Louisiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Baillio eight children were born, two of whom died in infancy: Rebecca Elizabeth, wife of James Painter; Robert G.; Emma; Mary Ella, deceased; John W.; Cleveland J.; Octavia, and an infant that died unnamed.

After the marriage of Mr. Moore he came to Grand View, where he made his home until four years ago, conducting a farm which he still owns, containing forty-five acres. He is now residing on a magnificent farm of 687 acres, all under cultivation, on which cotton, corn, oats and some cattle and horses are raised. 400 acres are devoted to cotton. From 1872 to 1880 he traveled for a boot and shoe house of St. Louis, and the two subsequent years traveled for a Galveston house. From that ime until 1884 he resided in Grand View, where he managed his mercantile interests, and from that time until 1889 he resided in Newtown, his father's death then occurring. To Mr. and Mrs. John W. Moore these children were born: James D., who died in infancy; John B., enlisted in the Confederate Army from Linden, becoming a member of the First Texas Infantry and was killed in the seven days' fight before Richmond after receiving his fifth wound; he was studying law at Lebanon, Tennessee, when the war broke out, and he was one of the first to place the Confederate flag on the college; he died in the hospital and was buried near Washington; David Beckett died while attending college at Clarksville , Texas; the next is the subject of this sketch; James R., who is residing at Itasca, Texas, and is married to Jennie Painter, by whom he has two children. Mary E., married Dr. L. M. Siddons of Madison county, Alabama, and has two children; William B. married Carrie Tidwell, by whom he has three children and is a farmer of Archer county; Reuben J. is a merchant of Waxahachie and is married to Elizabeth, the daughter of Dr. Sweatt, by whom he had three children; Charles, who died in childhood; Henry, who died in childhood, and an infant deceased. Robert W. Moore enlisted in the Confederate Army, in Company I, Third Texas Cavalry, and served in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, and participated in the battle of Elkhorn. He was on many successful scouting expeditions, and was a participant in the engagement at Iuka, Mississippi. Here he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and a little later First Lieutenant. He bore the marks of many bullets, but was never seriously wounded except at Iuka. He was with Magruder's command, and was assigned to duty as aid-de-camp to Colonel A. T. Rainey, commander at Galveston as Captain, and was holding this rank when the war closed.

He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for the past twenty-five years, and is a Knight Templar. He attends the Christian Church, but his wife is a Roman Cahtolic. He became a resident of this section when the country was very thinly settled, and has aided largely in its development. He is one of the substantial citizens of his section and has been the soul of honesty in all his business transactions. His friends are numerous, his enemies few, which is the natural result of right living, and has always proven himself a useful and law-abiding citizen.

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J. H. BRADLEY, one of the most prominent and successful farmers of Johnson county, was but a lad of eleven years when his father emigrated to the Lone Star State and took up his residence amidst the wild scenes of the frontier. He was born in the State of Mississippi, in 1839, and is a son of Jackson and Emily (Myers) Bradley, natives of South Carolina. In 1855, his father bought a headright of 320 acres, paying the State $20 for a patent of the land; he also bought eighty acres in the timber district. He then set about the task of placing this land under cultivation, an under-taking that required no small amount of resolution. As years went on his efforts were attended with success, and the earth yielded him her most bountiful harvests; he gave especial attention to the breeding and rearing of live-stock, and was esteemed one of the best judges of all classes of animals in the community. For many years he was Justice of the Peace, and held the office of County Commissioner for several terms. The tract of land on which he settled was originally a part of Ellis county, but was transferred to Johnson county by an act of the Legislature, whereby Johnson county acquired 160 square miles. Jackson Bradley is therefore regarded a pioneer of both counties.

In 1835, in the State of South Carolina, he was united in marriage to Emily Myers; they afterwards removed to Mississippi, and from the latter State to Texas. They reared a family of thirteen children, whose names will be found in the biographical notice of Samuel D. Bradley on another page of this work. The mother died in February, 1852, and the father survived until 1887, aged seventy-two years.

The first school every taught in Johnson county was held in a house erected by Jackson Bradley on the present farm of J. H. Myers. Mr. Bradley was aided, however, in this enterprise by Samuel Myers and Mr. Futhey. In this primitive schoolhouse, whose desolateness of situation can now scarcely be imagined, assembled the youths who are now the substantial and progressive element of Johnson county. Among the number was J. H. Bradley, whose career has been one of unquestioned integrity. At the age of twenty-one years he made his first venture in the world as a farmer; he rented land for two years, and at the end of that time purchased a tract near the farm now owned by his brother, Samuel D. Bradley. While occupying this place, he was extensively engaged in the live stock trade. In 1876 he sold this place, and bought his present property, consisting of 200 acres; it was then slightly improved, but he now has fifty acres in an excellent state of cultivation, and has erected buildings adequate to all the demands of modern agriculture; he has another piece of land of 110 acres, ninety acres being under cultivation; the chief products of this place are cotton, corn and wheat. For many years Mr. Bradley has given considerable time and attention to the breeding of horses and mules, and has endeavored to raise the standard of this class of stock in the county. He is also one of the most extensive feeders in the county, and during the early years of the business he found it very profitable.

Another branch of agriculture to which Mr. Bradley has given a decided impetus in his community, is that of fruit-growing; he has four acres in peach, pear, plum, apricot and apple trees, grapes, Japanese persimmons, and many varieties of small fruits; on his other farm he has two acres set to the same varieties of fruit. He has given this subject the most intelligent consideration, and has satisfactorily demonstrated that the climate of Texas is equal to any other for the culture of fruits.

In 1863 Mr. Bradley was married to Miss Susan A. New, a daughter of N. F. and Mary (Moore) New, natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. New came to Texas in 1851, settling in the eastern part of the State; they came to Johnson county in 1854, and Mr. New carried on a prosperous stock business. He died in April, 1890. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, six of whom lived to be grown; two sons died in the Confederate army, and one survived only a short time after returning from the conflict; Ellen, deceased, was the wife of Ceburn Nicolas; and Susan A., also deceased, was the wife of Mr. Bradley. Mrs. New, the only surviving member of her family, now resides with our subject; she is in the seventy-third year of her age. To Mr. and Mrs. Bradley were born eight children, two of whom died in infancy; those surviving are: Jennie, Della, wife of John Kiningham; Alonzo, Jackson, Henry B., and Theo. M. Mrs. Bradley died July 9, 1881.

In consideration of the prominence Mr. Bradley has gained in the livestock business in this community, it is an interesting fact that he and his father and some boys by the name of Rauls, drove the first herd of cattle that ever came into the county across the valley between Johnson and Ellis counties; the stock belonged to Jackson Bradley and the widow Rauls. From this early date Mr. Bradley's name has been inseparable from this important industry.

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C. F. THOMAS, of Cleburne, Johnson county, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, in 1837, a son of J. B. and M. A. (Wilson) Thomas, also natives of Tennessee. The father died about 1876, at the age of sixty-three years, and the mother still resides at the old homestead. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Eliza, wife of J. T. Barkley, a farmer of Tennessee; C. F., our subject; E. D., a farmer of Wilson county, Tennessee; John, who died in 1875, from the effects of wounds received in the army; Sarah, deceased, was the wife of J. L. Thomas; M. P., deceased, was the wife of J. J. Oden; Lucy, deceased, was formerly Mrs. H. P. Grier; Timothy; Hannah, wife of B. S. Stalkup, of this county, Walter; Julia, wife of W. C. Kennedy; and James B.

In May, 1861, C. F. Thomas entered the Confederate service, in Company C, First Tennessee Battalion, Captain T. M. Allen commander, and was assigned to the Army of Tennessee. One year later his company consolidated with the Second Tennessee Cavalry, and Mr. Thomas served in that command during the remainder of the war. He participated in the battles of Fishing Creek, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Tupelo, and all the engagements in the Tennessee campaign. He was wounded twice at Fort Pillow, being disabled from service about three months, and was then in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, Murfreesboro, and was under Forrest the last two years of the war. After the surrender Mr. Thomas farmed in Tennessee until about 1885, when he bought 200 acres of land on Nolan river, Johnson county, to which he has since added until he now owns 600 acres, a good farm dwelling and barns. He has been dealing extensively in horses, buying in southern Texas and Mexico, and taking them in Eastern markets. In August, 1891, he engaged in the livery and sale business in Cleburne, in which he has been very successful. He has a registered Percheron horse weighing 1,760 pounds, sixteen hands high, iron gray, and he also has a standard bred horse of the Morgan stock.

Mr. Thomas was married in Tennessee, July 4, 1865, to Miss Mary A. Mabry, a daughter of John W. and Marinda (Cook) Mabry. To this union has been born four children: Maggie; John V, a farmer of Hardeman county; Mabry; and Ollie, wife of W. B. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and three children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the former has been an Elder in this church since 1865. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge since 1861.

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JAMES H. KEITH, City Marshal of Cleburne, was born in Jackson county, Alabama, June 24, 1851, a son of John B. and Susan (Bell) Keith, natives of Tennessee. At the age of eighteen years James H. began selling goods in Tennessee, remaining in that State and business until he came to Johnson county, Texas, in 1874. He first settled on a farm near Egan, where he remained until moving to Cleburne. In 1876 he was made Deputy Sheriff, under Owen Brown; in 1881 was elected Deputy Marshal of Cleburne, and served in that capacity until 1885, when he was elected City Marshal, and since that time the city has enjoyed peace and security from all disreputable characters. Since residing in Cleburne, Mr. Keith has taken an active interest in everything for the improvement of the town. He owns several residences, other city property, and a fine farm of 160 acres near Egan. He is a member of the order of K. of P. and the I. O. O. F., in which latter he has filled all the chairs.

Mr. Keith was married in 1877, to Miss Octavia Miller, a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Jack) Miller, of Johnson county. To this union has been born six children.

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MATILDA M. CLARK, widow of Charles W. Clark, was born April 7, 1820, a daughter of Neal Morrison, a native of North Carolina. The latter was a farmer by occupation, and was also a boatman on the Alabama river. He married Miss Jane McCanse, a daughter of John McCanse, who came from Ireland and settled in North Carolina, and later in Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Clark had seven children, namely: Matilda M., our subject; Elizabeth M., deceased; John J., deceased; William T., deceased; Mary; Alexander, deceased; and Selina J., deceased.

Matilda M., the subject of this sketch, was married November 24, 1841, to Charles W. Clark, and they had nine children: Francis J., deceased; Virginia A., deceased; James A., William C., Mary C., Benjamin F., deceased; Flora, deceased; Susan C., and George C., deceased. The father, a farmer by occupation, died April 27, 1881, in Johnson county, Texas. He was a soldier in the late war; was identified with the Democratic party, having held a number of public offices before the war; and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His widow is now conducting the farm of 430 acres, 190 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for about forty years, is a good Christian woman, and charitable in all her doings.

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JESSE A. LANDERS, a prosperous and very industrious farmer of Johnson county, Texas, resides in precinct five, two and a half miles from Grand View, where he has a fine farm of 500 acres with 340 under cultivation. He was born in De Kalb county (now Fulton), Georgia, within three miles of Atlanta, in 1828, to the union of William and Stacy (Brooks) Landers. The father was a farmer and had settled in De Kalb county about 1825, having come from Anderson district, South Carolina, where he was born and reared. He died in Georgia about 1833 and the mother afterward moved to Alabama, where her death occurred when abouty ninety years of age.

Jesse A. Landers remained in his native county until sixteen years of age, and then went with his mother to Benton county, Alabama, where he was engaged in cultivating the soil. He came to Texas in 1858, was thirty-six days on the road, and located about three miles from his present farm. Later he bought a farm five miles north of Alvarado, near Pleasant Point, and after residing there five years moved to Anderson county, where he resided five years. In 1870 he came to his present farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, Bass' regiment, and participated in the battle of Prairie Grove and others of lesser note. When Mr. Landers came to Johnson county, Texas, there were about 300 voters in it and Alvarado was the largest settlement, there being only one store at the old town of Grand View. Houston was the nearest market. Mr. Landers was married in 1852, to Miss Sarah Thompson of that county, and to them was born one child, Annie, who is now deceased. This daughter married B. F. Vinson, a resident of Itasca, Hill county, and became the mother of three children. In 1854 Mr. Landers married Miss L. Smith, daughter of John and Sarah Smith, and they have had born to their union seven children, four now living: John, farmer and stockman of Johnson county, married Miss Hortense Rogers, and they have two children; Reagan, farmer, married Miss Ida Fisher of Hill county; they have no children; Horace, farmer, and Stacy H. Mr. Landers is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Grand View Lodge, No.

266, and was initiated in Randolph county, Alabama, about forty years ago. He is a member of the Chapter at Grand View. He has held membership in the Baptist Church for about sixteen years. Grandfather Landers was a native of North Carolina and of Dutch extraction. He was a farmer by pursuit.

Mr. Landers landed in Texas with but a few dollars and one negro boy, but before the breaking out of the war he had a farm of 250 acres, with forty acres improved and considerable stock. The war left him, however, with nothing but his land, on which he had again to commence life anew, with one yoke of oxen, four horses and a wagon; and he has again accumulated a handsome amount of property. On his place are a fine residence, outbuildings, etc., and everything desirable upon a well-equipped farm, where he may now enjoy the evening of life at his leisure.

He is a leader in the Alliance organization, of which he has been State Treasurer for four years, and in which he has held other offices.

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AMOS T. HEATH, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, March 17, 1827, a son of Christopher Heath, who was born in North Carolina, April 11, 1802. He was a minister of the Christian Church until his death, which occurred June 8, 1873, in Dallas county, Texas. He was married to Miss Patsey Tucker, a daughter of Amos Tucker, a native of North Carolina.

Amos T., our subject, moved with his father to Henry county, Iowa, when very young, and fifteen years later, in 1849, he removed to Dallas county, Texas, where he remained until 1857. In January of that year he came to Johnson county and settled near where he now lives. He was Constable of his county one term, is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and has been a member of the Christian Church about forty years, in which he is now an Elder. Mr. Heath served three years in the Confederate army, in Company C, Stone's Second Cavalry Regiment, and was in the battle of Donaldsonville and many others. He was captured May 15, 1864, taken to New Orleans, where he remained until August of the same year, when he was exchanged, returned home on a sixty days' furlough, and joined his regiment in January, 1865. His regiment was put on detached duty to guard the prisoners from Tyler to Shreveport, Louisiana, for exchange, and their horses, saddles and side arms were taken from them, appraised, and they were promised pay out of the first money that came across the Mississippi river, but nothing has yet been given them. The regiment was then attached to Farney's Division, marched to Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and next to Hempstead, where they remained until the surrender. After the close of the war, Mr. Heath returned to Dallas county, Texas, and in September, 1865, he settled where he now resides.

He was married December 11, 1851, to Miss Sarah L., a daughter of Curtis Parks, a native of North Carolina. They have had eleven children, as follows: Laura E., born December 19, 1852, is the widow of L. B. Hudson; George F., born April 19, 1854, was married to Mrs. Ella Sherman, April, 1888; James E., born July 17, 1856, was married January 30, 1879, to Miss Ida Linn; Dora A., born June 4, 1859, married J. M. Yandle, of Palo Pinto county, September 12, 1878; Ira S. A., born October 26, 1861, was married to Miss Mattie Ashley, December 10, 1891; Sarah S., August 13, 1865, was married to W. P. Wood, July 28, 1887; Julia, born July 17, 1867, died the same day; C. Curtis, born December 16, 1868, was married to Miss Oma Cunningham, of Ellis county, Texas; Celestia, born June 5, 1869; John A., born December 5, 1872; and L. J. born July 12, 1875, died August 13, 1875.

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ROLAN H. SIMPSON, a farmer and stock-raiser, living seventeen miles southwest of Cleburne, was born in McNairy county, Tennessee, a son of Joshua Simpson, a native of Indianapolis, Indiana. The latter moved to Texas in 1844, settling in Rusk county, and later removed to Cherokee county, where he died in 1869. Mr. Simpson married Miss Sarah, a daughter of Roland Burks, a prominent citizen of McNairy county, Tennessee. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Samuel, deceased, Margaret, Rolan, Martha A., deceased, William J., deceased, Rachel, Columbus C., Mary and Belle.

Rolan H., our subject, was engaged as an overseer in Rusk county, Texas, seven years, after which he began farming and stock-raising, and was also engaged in the mercantile, milling and ginning business. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, in Noble's Company, Ochiltree's Regiment, and was detailed to furnish the Confederate army with beef and supplies, in which capacity he served until the surrender. Mr. Simpson now owns a fine farm of 460 acres, 150 acres of which is under a good state of cultivation. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance; is identified with the Democratic party; and has been a minister of the Methodist Church for nineteen years.

He was married December 15, 1852, to Miss Sarah W., a daughter of P. L. Trimble, and they have had seven children, viz.: Walter L., Columbus C., Rebecca, Philip L., Jeannie, Roland, Milton and Thomas J. The two youngest are deceased. The wife and mother died in 1869, and in 1871 Mr. Simpson married Miss Sarah U., a daughter of William Keeton, a native of Georgia. To this union has been born ten children: James, Allie F., William, Samuel, Reuben, Maggie, Oscar, Pearlie, Marvin and Arthur C.

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O. S. CARLOW, one of the leading young physicians of Alvarado, was born in Cass county, Texas, August 9, 1860, the only child of William H. and Octario (Heath) Carlow, natives of Alabama. The father came to Texas some years previous to the late war, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he was quite successful. His parents were natives of the Emerald Isle, and the family were of the best Irish blood, having held important official and social positions in their native country. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Sylvester Carlow, came to America when a young man settling in Alabama, where he was engaged in mercantile business. He subsequently came to Texas, and bought a farm of 2,200 acres in Cass county, on Sulphur river, after which he returned to Alabama for his family, and died before returning to Texas. William H. Carlow, the father of our subject, moved the family to this State when he was only sixteen years of age, and he continued the management of the estate until his death. William H. had three brothers, -- James, who died in the Confederate service during the late war; Andrew and Samuel, of Cass county. The maternal grandfather was Adam Heath, and his family came to America before the war for independence. They were farmers and stock men by occupation, and were noted for their thrift and honesty. The father of our subject died in 1864, at the age of twenty-four years, and in 1876 the mother married R. P. Sansom, of this city.

O. S. Carlow, our subject, attended the high school, the literary school and Granbury College, of Granbury, Hood county, and in 1881 he entered the Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tennessee, where he graduated in the medical department, in the class of 1883. He also attended the medical department of the University of Louisiana in 1885. After graduating Dr. Carlow returned to this county and engaged in practice among his old schoolmates and friends, and from the first the Doctor has been looked upon as one of the leading physicians in this county and State.

The Doctor was married January 4, 1885, to Miss Ada Griffin, a native of Texas, and a daughter of James and Mattie (Duke) Griffin, natives of Marshall county, Alabama. The father is a son of William Griffin, a prominent politician in Alabama, having filled a number of important official positions. Dr. and Mrs. Carlow are members of the Methodist Church, and the Doctor has been a member of the A. F. & A. M., Alvarado Lodge, since 1884, and is also a member of the R. A. M. of this city.

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WILLIAM A. PRESTRIDGE, of the firm of W. A. Prestridge & Co., druggists of Alvarado, was born in Alabama in 1835, the eldest of eight children born to James M. and Emily (Ezell) Prestridge, natives of Alabama and Georgia respectively. The father was born in 1814, and came to this State in 1867, locating in Johnson county, where the mother died, in 1887. and the father now resides in Alvarado, at the age of seventy-seven years. Of the parents' eight children, only three now survive: W. A., our subject; Matilda E., wife of S. A. Bryant, of this city; and Mattie M., wife of B. B. Ray, of Johnson county.

W. A. Prestridge, our subject, was educated in the schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty-one years he commenced life for himself as a teacher and farmer. In 1861 he joined Company F, Fortieth Alabama Infantry, and served until the fall of Vicksburg, in 1863. He afterward returned to the army, but shortly afterward was taken sick and discharged. At the close of the war Mr. Prestridge engaged in farming, and in 1866 came to Johnson county, Texas, where he followed farming fifteen years. In 1885 he engaged in the drug business, but four years later sold out and bought their present business, which is now one of the largest in the city.

He was married in 1856, to Miss Ruth J. Spears, of Georgia, and a daughter of A. C. and Elizabeth (Nelson) Spears, also natives of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Prestridge have had seven children, three of whom still survive: Dr. B. G., William A., and Ila. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

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DR. BUNYAN PRESTRIDGE, of Alvarado, was born in Alabama in 1858, a son of William A. and Ruth J. (Spears) Prestridge, natives of Alabama and Georgia, and a sketch of them appears in this work. Our subject was educated first in the common schools of his native county, and after arriving at the age of fifteen years he came to Alvarado and spent two years under Prof. Patton. He received only an academic course, and at the age of twenty commenced the study of medicine under Dr. C. E. Russell, of this city, and during this time he was also in the drug business at Barnesville for about two years. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Prestridge attended the medical department of the Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tennessee, and in the fall of 1882 and the spring of 1883 attended the medical department of the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, graduating at the latter college in the class of 1883. The Doctor returned immediately to Alvarado and entered upon the practice of his profession, where he has been recognized as one of the leading physicians of this city. He received the very best instructions before attending school and while there applied himself dilligently to the study of his profession in all its phases.

Dr. Prestridge was married December 31, 1885, to Miss Annie Wrigley, who was born in Liberty county, Texas, in 1864, a daughter of Colonel James and Annie (Gale) Wrigley, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Prestridge have three children: Edith, B. Gale and Ruth. The Doctor is a member of Alvarado Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the K. of P., of the K. & L. of H., and is Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F.

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AMBROSE EDWIN JONES, a farmer of Johnson county, was born in Madison county, Virginia, November 13, 1813, son of James and Leah (Medley) Jones. The parents both died in Christian county, Kentucky, the father in 1840, and the mother in 1876. The father enlisted for the war of 1812, but peace was declared before he had an opportunity to join the army.

Our subject passed his boyhood days in Christian county, Kentucky, where he was engaged in farming until coming to Texas in 1851. He came by oxen team; the roads being very muddy it required ten yoke of oxen to pull them through. After reaching Milam county he purchased a farm and some stock, and remained there until after the war. In 1866 he purchased his present farm of 200 acres, to which he afterward added 175 acres, and he now has about 200 acres under cultivation. His place is located about three miles northeast of Grand View. When Mr. Jones first came to the county it was inhabited by stockmen mostly; his nearest market town was Dallas and Corsicana, fifty miles to either place; he hauled the lumber with which to build his present homestead from Eastern Texas with ox teams. At one time, while returning home from selling some mules, he was riding a spirited horse, which threw him over his back into the Brazos river, and at the breaking out of the war he was unable for service.

Mr. Jones was married January 25, 1838, in Christian county, Kentucky, to Mary H. Moore, a daughter of a Benjamin Moore, a native of Virginia. They had sixteen children, namely: Albert G., a resident of this county; Maria E., deceased, was the wife of Rufus Beal; Benjamin, deceased in infancy; Henry also deceased when young; James deceased; Hannah H., wife of J. P. Bruyere, of Virginia; Nicholas, who died at Richmond, Virginia, during the war; Mary H., wife of Dr. L. H. Gebhard, of Grand View; Martha R., wife of James Barnes, of Itasca, Hill county; Thomas, of this county; Benjamin, who married Miss Henderson; Hiram, deceased in 1888; Samuel, who died in infancy; Philemon, of Dallas; John and Josiah, deceased in infancy. Mr. Jones was married the second time, September 3, 1872, to Miss Emily L. Gober, who died June 25, 1874. He was afterward married, August 16, 1881, at Grand View, to Angelina Lockhart, widow of Leonidas Gunn, of Georgia. John H. Lockhart, the father of Mrs. Jones, was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and married Nancy Edwards, who was born and raised in Newberry district, South Carolina, and a daughter of Joshua and Frances (Shepherd) Edwards. The Lockharts are of Scotch origin, and in an early day the surname was Locke. An ancestor was put to death for his religious belief, and he requested that his heart be preserved, which was done; and the name was afterward changed to Lockhart. Before the Revolutionary war two brothers, Samuel and Adam Lockhart, settled in America, Samuel was a Colonel in that war, and was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Jones. His son, Thomas, her grandfather, was sent to sea with his twin brother when a boy, to be cured of poison from jimson; they were captured by pirates and held captives several years. The father of Mrs. Jones died near Salem, Alabama, in 1875, and the mother at the same place in 1860. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Baptist Church.

The greatest honor that could be conferred upon them is that of being Christians.

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J. C. SMYTH, the principal hardware merchant of Alvarado, was born in Alabama, October 8, 1856, a son of John and Harriet (Howell) Smyth. The mother was the widow of a Mr. Ray, and was a daughter of William Howell. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Alabama, and also attended the Oxford College of that State eighteen months. He subsequently moved to Georgia with his mother, and in 1871 to Craighead county, Arkansas. In 1876 Mr. Smyth accepted a clerkship for the firm of Hecht Bros. & Co., of Pocahontas, Arkansas; in 1880 he embarked in the dry-goods trade, forming a partnership with Dr. H. A. Slaughter; in 1884 he came to this place and engaged in the furniture and undertaker's business, in company with his brother, T. V. Smyth; in 1886 he embarked in the clothing business, under the firm name of I. E. Reis & Co.; in 1888 was employed as a clerk for Messrs. Powell and Garrett, in the dry-goods trade; and in the spring of 1890 Mr. Smyth bought his present business, consisting of everything to be found in the hardware trade. He also carries buggies, plows, wagons and everything needed by the people in his line both in the city and county. His building is two stories high, 24 x 90 feet, with an addition 24 x 60 feet, and he also has an immense warehouse, in which he carries large quantities of all his goods. In addition to his other interests Mr. Smyth is half owner of one of the largest steam cotton gins in the city, where is ginned about 600 bales yearly. He does an annual business of about $40,000.

He had been three times married, first in 1881, to Miss Rosa V. Purkins, of Pocahontas, Arkansas, and a daughter of Colonel James H. Purkins. Mr. and Mrs. Smyth had one child, Rosa V., deceased. The wife and mother died in 1882, and in 1886 the father returned to Arkansas and married Miss Celeste Black, also of Pocahontas, and a daughter of John P. Black, an attorney of that city. To this union there was born one child, Soula. Mrs. Smyth departed this life in 1888, and two years later the father married Miss Martha Haeusler, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of A. Naeusler, a minister of the Baptist Church, and a native of Germany. One child was also born to this union, Eula L., now deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smyth are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Smyth is a member of Alvarado Lodge, No. 314, A. F. & A. M., of the R. A. M. of this palce, and the commandry of Cleburne, Texas, of Alvarado Lodge, No. 181, I. O. O. F.; and was the first Noble Grand of this lodge and the first representative to the Grand Lodge of the State. He has served his city as Alderman three years, and also as Mayor pro tem two years.

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JOSIAH C. FREEMAN, eldest son of Henry H. and Elizabeth W. (Turner) Freeman, was born in Macon county, Alabama, in the year 1847, and is one of the prominent citizens of the county. The father was a native of Clarke county, Georgia, but was reared in Jasper county, of that State. He moved to Macon county, Alabama, about 1840, and there followed his trade, that of house carpenter, until 1869, when he came to Texas. He first rented land for a short time, and in December of the last-mentioned year, he and his son-in-law purchased 320 acres in Johnson county, seven miles east of Cleburne, where his son, Josiah C., now resides. The father died on the 27th of December, 1887, and the mother died January 22, 1890,--both on the homestead. Of the ten children born to them only four are now living. They had one son, Thomas D., in the army. He enlisted when sixteen years of age, or in 1862, in Company H, Forty-fifth Alabama, under Captain Wilson, was wounded October 12, of the same year, and died shortly afterward. He was a private, and the only one of the family to enlist. The father was appointed by the Confederate Congress, Tax Collector of

Macon county, Alabama. He was also elected three terms as Tax Assessor of that county. He belonged to the Sons of Temperance in Alabama, and was a total abstainer. After coming to Texas he was elected Commissioner in the fall of 1880, served until 1882, and then served from 1884 to 1886 in the same capacity.

Josiah C. Freeman was married December 26, 1871, in Johnson county, Texas, to Miss Mary Virginia Heath, daughter of Adam H. and Martha T. Heath. Her father died in the Confederate service during the war, but the mother is still living and makes her home in Johnson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Freeman were born the following children: Henry Hill, Adam Heath, William Price, Josiah V. and Oscar Grady, all living. Our subject was reared on a small farm, and supplemented a common school education by attending East Alabama Male College, Auburn, Lee county, of that State. He then taught school for about three years, after which he began farming, and this has continued to be his chosen occupation. He is the owner of 485 acres, and has about 300 acres until cultivation. He raises cotton, corn, oats and millet. He has been a Master Mason for nearly two years and holds membership in Cleburne Lodge, No. 315. He was a member of the Farmers' Alliance formerly. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Alabama in 1867, and is a worthy member of the same at the present time. Mr. Freeman's brothers and sisters who came to Texas are named as follows: Mary J., who married Rev. H. M. Glass, a Methodist minister, and resides in Navarro county; Narcissa A., married J. A. McBryde, of Macon county, and died in 1871, leaving two sons; William Watts, single; Nannie E., married James C. Warren on the 15th of December, 1885, and now has one child; and Julia G., died June 21, 1881. The father of these children was a man held in the highest estimation wherever known. He was quiet and unassuming, but was a great reader, and kept thoroughly apace with the time. He was instrumental in purchasing the present county farm, and was one of the committee to select the site. In his death the county lost one of its most honored and respected citizens. The grandfather, Freeman, was a Virginian and served in the Revolutionary war.

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SAMUEL B. KILLOUGH is the fortunate owner of a fine farm of 300 acres, and on the 200 acres which are under cultivation he has a good residence, barns and other outbuildings for the shelter of his grain and stock. He is a son of Isaac Killough, who was born in Tennessee, June 6, 1802, but in 1857 became a resident of Texas, locating near Buchanan, which at that time was the county seat of Johnson county. In 1861 he moved to the present site of Cleburne, and although he owned a good prairie farm near Buchanan, he resided where Cleburne is now located, where fuel and water could be more conveniently obtained. He died at his home here in 1867, his death being a source of deep regret to the many who admired him for his numerous worthy characteristics. He was well educated and kept himself informed on all matters of general interest, and on all necessary occasions manifested a spirit of enterprise, benevolence and Christian charity. In politics he was a Whig.

In 1826, he espoused Mary D. McKeen, a Tennesseean born in 1804, a daughter of Alexander and Mary (Doak) McKeen, and to their union the following children have been born: Samuel B.; Alexander M., deceased; Harriet A., wife of B. J. Chambers, a sketch of whom appears in this work; John H., a merchant of Aurora, Texas; Allison W., who is associated with his brother John in the mercantile business; James H., was killed during the Civil war at Cabin creek, Indian Territory; Nancy L., is now the wife of John Hunter, but was formerly married to a Mr. Clemens; Mary E., is the widow of a Mr. Norval of Wise county, Texas; Sarah E., and two children who passed from life in infancy. Samuel B. Killough was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, December 17, 1827, two and one half miles east of Murfreesboro, but in 1831 was taken by his parents to West Tennessee, and from there to Texas in 1857, and until the death of his father in 1867, he made his home with his parents.

He enlisted in the year 1861, in the Confederate service, becoming a member of Company C, Twelfth Texas Cavalry, and was a participant in the engagement at Cotton Plant. He served until the war closed, taking part in some sharp battles and skirmishes, and at the time of the surrender was in southeastern Texas.

After residing one year in Cleburne, he purchased a farm east of the town, but in 1871 moved to Alvarado and embarked in the mercantile business, which calling received his attention until 1884, when he moved his stock of dry goods, valued at about $20,000 to Aurora, but disposed of it at the end of one year and returned to Alvarado. For two years succeeding 1886, he resided in the town, but has since resided on his farm east of the town. He is a man of fair English education, for his advantages were tolerably good in his youth, and for two or three years he was engaged in teaching the "young idea." He is a Democrat, was Justice of the Peace for four years, is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1866, he was married to Miss Mary E. Blair, born in Tennessee, in 1843, a daughter of L. B. and Martha Blair, who with her parents moved to Texas in 1855. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and upon her death-bed she expressed reliance on God's promise of salvation. She died January 25, 1885, having become the mother of six children: Mattie O.; James B.; Mary D.; Sarah B., and two that died in infancy.

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THADDEUS E. PITTMAN is the efficient cashier of the First National Bank of Grand View, Texas, and as a business man is shrewd, practical, and far-seeing. He was born in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, in 1845, to Edward and Margaret (Tate) Pittman, who settled in Cabarrus county a short time before their marriage, afterwards moving to Goldsboro, Wayne county, where the father died during the war and the mother in 1876. The father was a native of Montgomery county, North Carolina, and was of Scotch descent, his wife being of Irish lineage. Her father, Robert Tate, settled in New Hanover county, North Carolina, and was a minister of the old-school Presbyterian Church for sixty years, during which time he organized many churches. Since his death the Hopewell Presbytery has erected a monument to his memory. His wife was Elizabeth Hunter. In the town of Goldsboro, North Carolina, Thaddeus E. Pittman was educated, being an attendant of Wayne Institute.

At the age of about fifteen years, or on the 15th of April, 1861, he enlisted in the Goldsboro, Rifles for the Confederate service, Captain M. D. Crayton's Twenty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, Cook's Brigade, Heath's division and Hill's corps; and just after the firing on Fort Sumter his command went to Fort Macon, and at the end of nine months was ordered to Newbern, North Carolina, where they were engaged with Burnside. They next took part in the seven days' fight before Richmond and throughout his entire service he was in all the important battles of Virginia and Maryland with the exception of Gettysburg, at which time his command was protecting Richmond. He was in twenty-five or more important engagements of the war, and was twice wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. He served as Sergent-Major and Adjutant of his regiment and was the youngest commanding officer in the regular army.

Upon the close of the war, returned to his home with the consciousness of having been a faithful soldier to the cause he espoused. He soon after entered a normal school conducted by the Quakers at Oak Grove Academy, in which he remained one term, when he returned to his home. After a short time spent in Florida he again returned home, and in the fall of 1872 came to Texas and located at Bryan, securing a school in what was known as Cottonwood district. He afterward taught in Auburn, Osceola, Ellis and Hill counties, and in 1877 came to Grand View, where he opened a mercantile establishment, under the firm name of Faulkner & Pittman, then Pittman, Reynolds & Hill, next Pittman & Reynolds, and finally in his own name only. He gave up the business in 1888, and after remaining without employment for one year he helped organize the First National Bank. At the first meeting he was elected to the position of chasier, and this positionhe still holds. In 1877 he was married in Brazos county, Texas, to Marion Bickham, of that county, daughter of John W. and Georgia (Cole) Bickham, and their union has resulted in the birth of six children, the eldest of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Etta; Lloyd Bickham; Lynn; Mary Eva and Lacey. The same year of his marriage Mr. Pittman came to Johnson county, and settled in the old town of Grand View, but in 1884 moved to the new town, first residing on a street in the rear of the bank of which he is cashier. In 1885 he built a residence in the east part of the town and has a very comfortable and pleasant home. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1886, Grand View Lodge, No. 266, is a member of Chapter No. 93, R. A. M., and since 1873 he has been a member of Grand View Lodge,No. 259 of the I. O. O. F. He has been Mayor of the town since its incorporation in the spring of 1891.

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JOHN L. D. LOWDER, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Giles county, Tennessee, February 13, 1832. He moved with his father to Lawrence county, Missouri, in 1837, where he was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools. In 1859 he belonged to a company of rangers in Texas, fighting Indians on the frontier. The company to which he belonged killed and scalped many savages in the western part of the State, which was not then surveyed into counties. It was all a wilderness, with here and there a stockman. On one occasion fifteen Indians attacked a house in which the only man was Mr. Lowder, who succeeded in driving them away. They ran to another house, captured four women, killed two of them, and kept two over night, abusing them and turning them free next morning, barefoot, etc. Mr. Lowder's party followed the Indians up and killed three of them, who had the scalps of the whites they had killed. Thus has Mr. Lowder been all over western Texas.

In 1860 he removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, and in 1867 to Texas, first locating in Eastland county, next in Bosque county, and then in Johnson county, where he now resides. He owns 385 acres of land, 230 of which is under cultivation. He has been a trader and farmer all through life, and during the gold excitement at Pike's Peak, Mr. Lowder fitted up several wagons and started for that locality; but after his arrival he found no gold, and lost money on the trip. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, of the Grange, N. F. of T., the Missionary Baptist Church, is a Master Mason, and has served his lodge as Worshipful Master four terms, was Deputy Sheriff of his county four years, and was a member of a company of men who were hunting horse-thieves.

Mr. Lowder was married in 1852, to Miss Martha, a daughter of James Gibson, a native of Missouri. They had three children: James, George, deceased, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Lowder was again married in 1859, to Miss Martha T. Allen, a native of Illinois, and they had five children, viz.: Martha E., John W., Samuel H., Leathel J., and one who died in infancy. The wife and mother died in 1871, and October 19, 1876, Mr. Lowder married Miss Mary B., a daughter of Samuel Hughes, a native of Tennessee, and now a resident of Johnson county, Texas. To this union has been born six children, namely: Walter V., deceased; Thomas B., deceased October 12, 1878; Robert E. L., born August 12, 1878; Eddie A., June 28, 1881; Lula, April 18, 1884; Beulah, November 15, 1887; and Callah S., January 20, 1890.

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JOHN L. CLEVELAND, a merchant of Cleburne, was born in Stewart county, Georgia, in 1851, a son of James Monroe and Kate (Wright) Cleveland, natives of South Carolina. The parents were married in their native State in 1840, and afterward settled in Georgia, where they still reside. They had eleven children, as follows: Benjamin H., who was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain; Sultana, deceased during the war; Cromwell L., a resident of this city; Thomas W., a farmer of Georgia; William A., a farmer of Montague county, Texas; John L., our subject; Ulysses, of Morgan, Texas; Morgan H., a farmer of Georgia; Joseph E., also a farmer of the same State; Lora, deceased, was the wife of Charles B. Hill; and Franklin, a farmer of Georgia.

John L. Cleveland, our subject, received an agricultural course of studies at the State University of Georgia, at Athens; he also graduated, in 1875, at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, after which he taught school two years in Georgia. In 1877 he came to Texas, where he farmed the first year, followed teaching the next three years, and then began merchandising in Cleburne, with H. C. Sterling as a partner, doing business under the firm name of Sterling & Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland subsequently sold his interest and engaged in business alone, and he now carries a $6,000 stock of staple and fancy groceries and farming implements, doing a business of about $50,000 yearly. Socially, he is a member of the K. of P.

Mr. Cleveland was married in Hill county, in 1884, to Miss Annie Upshaw, a daughter of Captain S. C. and Atelia (Aldridge) Upshaw. The father is a native of Arkansas, a pioneer of Texas, and a prominent citizen of Hill county. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have five children: Carmelite A.; Kate J. and Annie B., twins, and the former is deceased; Thomas K. and John L. The parents are members of the Methodist Church, and the father is a member of the City School Board.

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CHARLES W. BERRY, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Cooper county, Missouri, August 10, 1824, a son of James S. Berry, a native of Christian county, Kentucky, and a ruling Elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Charles W. was reared on a farm in his native State, and when about six years of age he moved with his father to Saline county, Missouri, and in 1840 to Carroll county, same State. In 1846 he volunteered in the Mexican war, entering Company K, Captain R. E. Williams' and Colonel Sterling Price's Regiment, and was in the battles of Kinyather, Lamboother, Puablo de Tors, with the Apache Indians on the Moro river at Galestio, and with the Comanche and Navajo Indians on the Gila river, Arizona. He received a wound in his left hip at the battle of Lamboother, but was not disabled, and in 1848 he was discharged and returned home. Mr. Berry then engaged in farming in Carroll county, Missouri, and April 22, 1850, he set sail for California, and, after many hardships and perils, landed in the gold fields of Weaver's creek, August 22, same year, and worked in the mines until April 15, 1852, when he took ship at San Francisco, and came by way of the Isthmus of Panama, then to Gorgona, on Chagres river, thence to the town of Chagres, across the Gulf of Mexico to Havana, Cuba, next to New Orleans, and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Carroll county, landing June 16, 1852. In 1859 Mr. Berry left Carroll county, for Texas, landing December 12, of the same year, and settling eight miles north of Waxahachie, Ellis county, and in December, 1879, he moved to Mansfield, Tarrant county, for the purpose of educating his children. In 1879 he came to Johnson county, where he now lives.

Mr. Berry was married July 9, 1852, to Miss Louisa Appleby, a daughter of Joel Appleby, a native of Kentucky. They have had eight children, viz.: Alfred J. (deceased), Edward C. (deceased), Louis E., John S., Mattie E., Sallie A. (deceased), William R. (deceased). Mr. Berry became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1852, and the next year he entered the ministry, in which he is still engaged. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically, a Democrat.

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WILLIAM D. HICKMAN, a farmer and stock-raiser living ten miles southwest of Cleburne, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, near Lebanon City, February 3, 1837, a son of Dixon D. Hickman, a native of the same place. The latter removed to Texas in 1883, settling in Johnson county, where he is now living with his son, William D. He was married to Matilda, a daughter of Buel Kemp, and they had three children, -- James R., Elizabeth and William D. The wife and mother died in 1842, and in 1843 Mr. Hickman married Miss Frances T. Cole, a daughter of Joe Cole, of Revolutionary fame.

The subject of this sketch began life for himself as a farmer in Dyer county, Tennessee, and in 1881 he came to Johnson county, Texas, settling on his present farm. He owns 390 acres of land, 275 acres of which is under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Hickman served in the Confederate army one year, in Company A, Marshall's Regiment; is a Master Mason; a member of the Grange and of the Missionary Baptist Church, and a strict Prohibitionist.

He was married January 7, 1857, to Miss Rachel A., a daughter of Josiah Browder, a native of Kentucky. They had six children, viz.: James H., Francis R., Matilda A., Sallie E., Josiah D. and M. L. The wife and mother died in 1878, and December 13, 1879, Mr. Hickman married Miss Rebecca C. Hardin, a daughter of Martin Hardin, and they have two children,- Willie M. and Florence J. Politically Mr. Hickman is identified with the Democratic party of the "Old Hickory" blood.

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J. M. MILAM, a merchant of Cleburne, is the second son of J. L. and Sallie S. (Pound) Milam, natives of Mississippi and Tennessee. The parents came to Texas in 1869, and the following year settled in Cleburne, where the father has followed trading and speculating in live-stock, cotton and grain most of his time. The parents are both living, and have had five children, viz.: D. W., a farmer of Johnson county; J. M., our subject; Mattie, deceased, was the wife of John Vanderslice; Mollie, wife of Rev. Dr. D. I. Smyth, of Grand View, Johnson county; and Callie, now Mrs. Kuykendall, of Cleburne.

The subject of this sketch began business in 1885, with only a small capital, but he now carries a stock of from $8,000 to $10,000, and does an annual business amounting to about $75,000. He carries a stock of staple and fancy groceries, and furnishes supplies on the Santa Fe Railroad to all stations between Fort Worth, Temple, Weatherford and Dallas. Mr. Milam is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. lodges. He was married January 28, 1881, to Miss Ella Westbrook, a daughter of John and S. J. Westbrook, a pioneer family of this State. Mr. Milam is one of the enterprising young merchants of Cleburne, is now about thirty-six years of age, has been in the county since sixteen years of age, and has made his fortune by his own individual efforts.

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HIRAM H. WILBANKS, a farmer and stock raiser residing fourteen miles southwest of Cleburne, and one mile north of Freeland, was born in Weakly county, Tennessee, January 11, 1833, a son of Gardner Wilbanks, a native of South Carolina, and a brother of Allen N. Wilbanks, whose sketch appears in this work. Hiram H., our subject, moved with his father to Rusk county, Texas, and later, in 1860, to Johnson county, settling on his present farm of 700 acres, 300 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. In 1862 Mr. Wilbanks enlisted in the Confederate service, in Company B, Captain Childress' command, Stone's regiment, was in the battle of Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and was then detailed to the mail service. He served until the close of the war, and was at home on a sick furlough at the time of the surrender.

Socially, he is a member of the Masonic order and the Grange; politically, a Democrat; and religiously, a member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Wilbanks was married August 11, 1853, to Miss Frances Hale, a daughter of Joel Hale, a native of Georgia. They have had fourteen children, as follows: Joel W. (deceased), Patience (deceased), Mansil A., Gardner L., Howell H. (deceased), Floyd, Emory, Ernest, Ada (deceased), Iza (deceased), Olley, Arthur, Norma and Marvin.

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WILLIAM J. ADAMS, Justice of the Peace and farmer of Johnson county, was born in Tippah county, Mississippi, January 16, 1846, a son of Joshua Adams, who was born in Lawrence district, South Carolina, June 4, 1819. The latter moved to Marshall county, Mississippi, in 1840 and later to Tippah county, where he followed farming until his death, August 27, 1862. His wife died the same day, and they now sleep together in the same grave.

The father was independent in politics, was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and was leader of the choir of his church. He took the camp fever from being a nurse in the hospitals at Tupelo, Mississippi, and died from the effects of the disease. Mr. Adams was married October 5, 1842, to Miss Rebecca, a daughter of Matthew Patterson, a native of Ireland. They had nine children, viz.: John P., William J.,Thomas J., Robert B., Tandy Y., Martha A. E., Samuel W., Mary M. A. and Ida L. John P. died September 26, 1845, and Martha A. E. September 6, 1855.

William J., our subject, began life for himself as a farmer in Tippah county, Mississippi, on his father's homestead, and in 1872 he moved to Conway county, Arkansas, in 1875 to Johnson county, Texas, and in 1882 he settled on his present farm. He owns 350 acres of fine land on the headwaters of the Nolan River, 165 acres of which is under a good state of cultivation. He was elected Justice of the Peace of precinct No. 8, in 1888, having served the unexpired term of A. B. Arnold before his election, and in 1890 was re-elected to the same office. In 1863 Mr. Adams enlisted in the Confederate army, in Company D, Second Mississippi Cavalry, under Colonel W. L. Lawry and Brigadier General Armstrong. He was in the battle of Jackson, Harrisburg, Rome, Henrietta, New Hope, and was with Hood on his Tennessee tour from Atlanta, Georgia, to Franklin, Tennessee. After the close of the war he returned to Tippah county, Mississippi, where he resumed his farming pursuits.

Mr. Adams was married December 6, 1865, to Miss Martha M., a daughter of Charles Hiett, a native of South Carolina. They have had ten children, namely: Judson A., born December 18, 1866; Ontaria O., December 2, 1869; Fernando L., January 23, 1871, died September 24, 1873; William A., born January 22, 1873; Carry, born September 5, 1875, died October 10, 1875; Emma, born November 13, 1877, died March 19, 1877; Minott T. Y., born March 25, 1878; Lizzie A., July 22, 1881; Ida L. M., January 18, 1884; and Luther B., July 14, 1889. Politically, Mr. Adams is identified with the Democratic party, and religiously, he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

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CAPTAIN JOHN M. McKINNEY, one of the leading early settlers of Johnson county, was born in Monroe county, Mississippi, in 1835, a son of James and

Amanda (Standifer) McKinney, natives of Tennessee and Virginia. The parents removed to Mississippi about 1818, before marriage, and both families were among the early settlers of Monroe county. The father of our subject was a planter and slave-owner, and his father was a soldier of the war of 1812. The parents reared a family of six children: Cyrus, deceased; Charity H. M., deceased, was the wife of J. W. Carter; John M., our subject; Josephus, who died in July, 1891, and his family reside in Mississippi; Jesse V., who died at Camp Douglas, Chicago, in 1862; William deceased. The father died in 1883, at the age of seventy-seven years, and the mother passed away in January, 1861. Mr. McKinney was not an office-seeker, but took an active part in political affairs.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Smithville, Monroe county, Mississippi, and at the age of twenty-one years he commenced life for himself, as a clerk in a dry-goods store. He followed that occupation until April 15, 1861, when he joined Company E, Fourteenth Mississippi Infantry, commanded by Captain F. M. Rodgers and Colonel W. E. Baldwin. They fought in the battle of Fort Donelson, where his command was captured, but, on account of sickness, our subject was not in service at that time. His brother was captured, and died at Camp Douglas, in 1862. Mr. McKinney was then transferred to Colonel Armsted's regiment of cavalry, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Fayette, Pollard, Famersville, and various skirmishes through the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee; was with General Sherman in his march to the sea, and at one time was shot with a spent ball on the scalp near Iuka, but only slightly wounded. He surrendered at Columbus,Mississippi, in 1865. After the close of the struggle he returned to his native county in Mississippi, and engaged in the mercantile business at Smithville. In 1870 he came to Texas, first locating at Marytown, Johnson county, where he was engaged in merchandising four years, and was Postmaster, and then purchased 340 acres of unimproved land near this place, paying $5 per acre. He now has 200 acres of his farm under a fine state of cultivation, and the remainder in pasture, and also has a good residence, outbuildings, etc. In 1888 Mr. McKinney rented his farm and moved to the city.

He has been twice married, first in 1872 to Miss Annie Norris, of Johnson county, and a daughter of W. H. and Cassie (Dean) Norris. To this union were born three children, all of whom died when small. The mother died in

1885, having been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. In 1890 Mr. McKinney married Miss Susie McKinney, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of D. V. and Manerva (Liggett) McKinney, also natives of that State. Mrs. McKinney is a relative of Mr. Liggett, of the firm of Liggett & Meyer, tobacconists of St. Louis. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. McKinney affiliates with the A. F. & A. M., Grand View Lodge, No. 166, having joined the order in 1862. He has aided materially in the development of Johnson county, is an enterprising farmer, a progressive man in his community, and is a friend to all public enterprises for the benefit of his county.

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GEORGE A. HERRELL, a farmer of Johnson county, was born in Scott county, Mississippi, a son of John J. and Irena J. (Keahey) Herrell, natives of North Carolina and Mississippi. The father removed to Alabama when a boy, and was there educated. When a young man he went to Mississippi, where he was married, and engaged in farming. The parents reared a family of eight children, viz.: George A., our subject; William A., a farmer of this county; John P., also of Johnson county; James B., a farmer of this county and also Grand View Mayor, elected April 5, 1892; Frances M., of this county; Jefferson D., deceased January 29, 1892; Louis J. is a farmer in this county, and Douglass C., deceased. John J. Herrell landed in the eastern part of this State in March, 1860, first locating in Covington, Hill county, where he remained one year, and then moved to what is now Hood county, then a part of Johnson county. In 1863 he returned to Covington, and in 1869 removed within one mile of where Grand View now stands. He bought a tract of 545 acres, paying $8 per acre, 200 acres of which was cultivated. He resided on this farm until his death, in 1873, at the age of forty-seven years. He was a member of the Masonic order. His wife survived him three years and two months, departing this life in 1877, and both had been prominent members of the Missionary Baptist Church for many years. The father served throughout the late war. He was elected to no official position, but served his country for love of the South and her institutions.

George A. Herrell was born March 1, 1852, in Scott county, Mississippi, and was educated in the subscription schools of this State. He received only a limited schooling, but by close application he has qualified himself to transact the ordinary business of life. At the age of twenty-one years he rented land in this county, and four years later purchased 140 acres of his present farm, one and one-fourth miles of Grand View, paying $11.50 per acre. He has since added 148 acres of improved land to his original purchase, paying about $17.25 per acre, and he now has 120 acres of this land under cultivation. He makes a specialty of raising the highest grade of horses. Mr. Herrell moved to Grand View in 1889, for the purpose of educating his daughters, and the same year he purchased a cotton gin in this city. In 1890 he erected a new mill, with three gin stands, of seventy saws each, and in 1890 he ginned 1,600 bales, and in 1891, 1,800. In this enterprise he is in partnership with John and Louis Herrell, his cousins, and they also have two other gins in this county, where, in 1889, they ginned 1,600 bales. Mr. Herrell also owns 160 acres of improved land in this county, with good residence, etc., and also has property in Grand View. He has made the principal part of his handsome income by his own exertions, and can truly be called a self-made man and a financial success.

He was married in 1876, to Miss Mattie F. Quinn, of this county, and a daughter of W. S. and Adaline C. (Derrick) Quinn, natives of Mississippi and Alabama. The father came to Texas at a very early day, and was among the leading farmers and stock men of this county. His death occurred in 1877, and his wife departed this life in 1884. They were both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the father was also a prominent member of the Masonic order. He served for some time in the Confederate army, where he filled many of the minor offices. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn reared a family of eight children: Mattie, wife of our subject; Henrietta, deceased, was the wife of Madison Edminson, of Ellis county; William D., of Johnson county; Ada S., wife of Louis Horrell; India I., wife of Samuel J. Lancaster; and three who died when small. Mr. and Mrs. Herrell have had three children: Etta, born August 27, 1877; Adda L., March 22, 1881; and Jeffey M., March 11, 1884. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The father affiliates with the A. F. & A. M., Grand View Lodge, No. 266, of Grand View Chapter, No. 93, has filled the different chairs in the former order, and occupies the office of Treasurer in the chapter. Politically, he is a Democrat.

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BRACK HURST, one of the leading young farmers and stock-raisers of Johnson county, was born in this county, May 25, 1857, a son of Carter and Mary A. (Evans) Hurst. Our subject received his education in the common schools of this county, and at the age of twenty years he began farming on rented land. One year later he purchased fifty acres of his present farm to which he has since added until he now owns 100 acres, with eighty-five under a fine state of cultivation, a residence and other improvements. He has always devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and is now among the most prosperous young farmers of this county, and prides himself on being a native-born Texan. Mr. Hurst is also a very temperate man, as he has never tasted whisky, beer, wine, lemonade or soda-water!

He was married January 6, 1878, to Miss Ida Cronkrite, a native of this State, and a daughter of L. and Rachel (Guthery) Cronkrite, natives of Louisiana and Ohio. The parents had four children: W. C.; of this county; Ida, wife of our subject; Charles and Stella, twins. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have had six children, namely: Dozia L., Etta P., May, Kosciusko, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Hurst is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Hurst is a member of the I. O. O. F., Breckenridge Lodge, No. 244.

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JOHN EZELL, one of the leading young farmers of Johnson county, was born in Alabama, in 1857, a son of James J. and Permelia J. (Summy) Ezell, natives also of Alabama. The father came to this State in the fall of 1867, settling in Johnson county, where he bought a partially improved farm, paying $4 per acre. Three years later he sold this place and settled on a farm of 500 acres near Alvarado, and at his death he had 272 acres of this place under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Ezell was three times married, and by the first union there was one child, Robert M., who resides in Robertson county. He was then married to the mother of our subject, and they had four children: Alice, wife of W. J. Parsons; Albert, who died in 1887, leaving a wife and four children, and he left them a beautiful home with plenty; John, the subject of this sketch; and Lillie, wife of G. W. Parsons of Erath county. The wife and mother died in 1864, and in 1867 the father married Mrs. Mary Worley, nee Finley, and they had two children: William and James of Johnson and Dallas counties. The father died in 1889, at the age of seventy-one years.

John Ezell, our subject, was reared to farm life, and educated in the common schools of this State. At the age of twenty-one years, he commenced life for himself, and, although yet a young man, few farmers in this county are more prosperous and stand higher in the estimation of their fellow men than does John Ezell. His father gave him fifty-five acres of land, to which he has since added until he now owns 223 acres, with a splendid residence and everything to make a home pleasant. He has 150 acres under cultivation, and also has a gin on this place. Mr. Ezell was married in 1878, to Miss Mattie Myers, of this county, and they have had four children: Bessie, Commodore, Charley and Nellie, deceased. Mrs. Ezell is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

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THOMAS N. LAWSON, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Polk county, Tennessee, April 7, 1841, a son of Nelson Lawson, a native of Hawkins county, Tennessee, moved to Monroe county in 1835-'36, and next to Polk county in 1838, where he now resides. He was married in 1840, to Miss Mary Jones, a daughter of Thomas Jones, a native of South Carolina, who was in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson had nine children, viz.: Thomas N., Sarah J., George M. D., John H., Martha, William P., Mary, Alonzo A. and Mariah.

Thomas N., our subject, was reared to farm life in his native county until he entered the Confederate service in 1861, joining Company C, Third Tennessee Regiment, under Colonel J. C. Vaughan. After the close of the war, in 1867, Mr. Lawson removed to McLennan county, Texas, two years later to Bosque county, and three years afterward, in 1872, to Johnson county. He now owns 520 acres of land, 190 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party; socially, is a Master Mason and a member of the Farmers' Alliance; and religiously an oldschool Baptist; his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Mr. Lawson was married February 5, 1863, to Martha E. Selvidge, a daughter of Absalom Selvage, a native of Tennessee. They have had fourteen children, as follows: Ben, County Clerk of Hartley county, Texas; Samuel A., a resident of Johnson county; Solomon M., Josephine, Jennie, deceased, Richard N., Thomas A., Willie, deceased, Lenora, Wade H., deceased, Daniel, Harry, deceased, George, Gordon.

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ANDERSON WALRAVEN has a fine farm of 290 acres located about six miles east of Cleburne, and has 140 acres in an excellent state of cultivation, on which large crops of cotton, corn, wheat and oats are raised annually, considerable attention being also given to the raising of stock. He hauled the lumber for his present residence from Fort Worth, and during his early residence here had to put up with many inconveniences, which have ever been the lot of the pioneer settler. Mr. Walraven was born in Gordon county, Georgia, in 1839 to William and Elizabeth (Hogan) Walraven, of which region the father became a settler before the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi river. He and his wife were reared in Jackson county, Georgia, and on a farm in Gordon county of that State they resided many years. The father died in Texas, in 1886, at the home of his son Anderson, who came to this region by mule team from Gordon county, Georgia, the journey hither occupying eleven weeks, there being a company of forty-seven people. They found the country totally unimproved except for a few straggling settlers' houses, but the rolling prairies afforded magnificent pasturage for stock.

In 1869 Mr. Walraven was married to Miss Amanda Boatwright, daughter of Daniel J. and Martha (O'Rear) Boatwright, by whom he has two children: Josephine and Samuel Hamilton. When the Civil war opened Mr. Walraven enlisted in the Georgia Battalion and was sent to Savannah, Georgia, to guard the sea coast, remaining there one year. The following year was spent at Charleston and he was afterward at Vicksburg and still later at Yazoo City and Jackson. Three months later they went to Chattanooga, then took part in the fight at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton and Resaca. After the battle of Atlanta, in which his command took part, they engaged in guerilla warfare and so continued until the surrender of Lee, when he returned to his home. In the early part of his service he was sick in the hospital at Savannah, Georgia, but he afterward became inured to the hardships of army life and was on active duty until the close of the war.

Mr. Walraven was the third of eleven children born to his parents. His sister Nancy married A. A. Walraven of this county and is the mother of one child; Polly married D. Randolph and has four children; James also came to Texas and is residing in Johnson county, married to Lou Harris, by whom he has seven children. Mr. Walraven has taken some interest in the political affairs of his county, but not to the extent of holding office. He is of Dutch-Irish descent, and throughout his life has been a man of unblemished reputation.

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MRS. MARTHA TOLLIVER HEETH, widow of Adam Heeth, resides eight miles east of Cleburne, Texas, and is a lady whose charitable and generous nature has endeared her to a large circle of friends. She is a daughter of Gabriel and Harrison B. (Gilmer) Christian, both natives of Virginia, but who were married in Elbert county, Georgia, in 1837. Her father was a farmer by occupation and was for many years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Georgia. He has been dead many years.

After the marriage of Adam and Mrs. Heeth, in Monroe county, Georgia, they moved to Montgomery, Macon county, Alabama, and thence to Cass county, Texas. They resided here for fifteen years, when they moved to the farm where she now resides. This consists of 180 acres, of which 100 acres are in a good farming condition and well and carefully tilled. Cotton and corn are the principal products, but some horses are also raised.

Mr. Heeth served in the Creek and Cherokee war in Alabama and was in several skirmishes, and in the late war was one of the Reserve Corps. Although he was on the force for some time, he saw no fighting, but lost his health from exposure to dampness and malaria, and died in 1864. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity in Alabama and to the Sons of Temperance, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was a patron of all measures of progress and morality, was energetic and industrious, and held a high position in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Heeth had eight children: Julia, wife of Lafe Norman, a farmer of Alvarado, and has four children; Octavia, wife of R. M. Samson, a merchant of Alvarado, and has two children; Sarah, wife of Samuel Carlton, a farmer of Cass county, Texas, and has seven children; James, a farmer of this county, married Lula Brown of Tennessee, and has one child; Virginia, wife of J. C. Freeman of this county, and has five children; William G., who manages the homestead of his mother; Clara, the wife of L. C. Hodges, a farmer and stockdealer of Sterling county, and has two children; and James A. In December, 1869, the family all came to this county, with the exception of Sarah.

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THOMAS LAWRENCE, a jeweler of Cleburne, was born in London, England, in 1833, a son of Thomas and Mary (Sawyer) Lawrence, also natives of England. Our subject remained in his native country until fourteen years of age, and served about eighteen months' apprenticeship as a jeweler and watchmaker. He then came with his master to the United States, and after serving the remainder of his five years' apprenticeship he worked a few months in New York city, then removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he worked for a time; next to Vincennes, Indiana, and a short time afterward to St. Louis, Missouri, where he did business in his line until 1869. On account of the ill-health of his wife Mr. Lawrence left his home in St. Louis, in the winter of 1870, and started for Shreveport, Louisiana, which place was beginning to come into notice at that time. But finding his line of trade overdone in that city, he traveled by private conveyance through eastern Texas, visiting Paris, Marshall, Dallas and other cities, with a view of locating. Arriving at this place, then a small country hamlet and without railroad communication, he decided to stop for a time, but had no fixed view of remaining long. Mr. Lawrence opened a small stock of watches and jewelry, which he had brought with him in his trunk, and also engaged at the branch work of his trade. Finding Cleburne all that could be desired in the way of a healthful climate, he had his wife join him here, and she was afterward restored to perfect health. He has been very successful in his business, and now carries a stock of $10,000, of watches, clocks, silverware, jewelry, diamonds, small musical instruments, etc.

Mr. Lawrence has always taken an active interest in everything for the benefit of this place; has served as Councilman two years; is a charter member of Cleburne Commandery, No. 12, K. T.; a charter member and S.P.C.C. of Cleburne Lodge, K. of P., in which he is also a member of the Uniformed

Rank; is a member of the K. of H., the K. & L. of H., and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

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JOHN R. HAWPE, who has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Johnson county for many years, was born in Weakley county, Tennessee, January 17, 1845, and is a son of Tresvant Hawpe, a native of the same State. The father removed to Texas with his family in 1846, settling in Dallas county, where he endured all the privations and vicissitudes of life on the frontier. He was one of the first settlers in Dallas county, was Sheriff of the county two terms, and was Colonel of his regiment in the late war. He met with a violent and untimely death in Dallas in 1863, when he was stabbed by Dan Caster.

John R. Hawpe remained in Dallas county from early infancy until the beginning of hostilities between the North and South. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Third Texas Regiment, under Captain D. M. Short; he participated in the battles of Opothohola, I. T., Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and many others. In 1863 he was discharged because he was under age; he was at that time at Tupelo, and returned home, but re-enlisted in Company C, Second Regiment, under Colonel B. Warren Stone, Captain Miller's company. With this regiment he was in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, and was in a number of skirmishes through Louisiana and Arkansas. After the declaration of peace Mr. Hawpe went back to his home, and from the carnage of battle turned to the tilling of the soil.

In Dallas county, in 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Collistia Johnson, a daughter of Colonel Johnson, a native of Brown county, Illinois. Of this union eleven children were born: Corinna E., deceased; Lula T., deceased; Willie Y.; Bertie E., deceased; Minnie M., deceased; Edgar H.; Nannie J.; Edner E., deceased; and three who died in infancy. The mother of this family died May 12, 1883. In 1888, in the month of February, Mr. Hawpe removed to Johnson county, and there he married Mrs. Nannie Linn, widow of R. M. Linn, who resided near Caddo Peak, Johnson county, and daughter of Chrisopher Heath, a native of Indiana. Our subject is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and affiliates with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Christian Church, and in all the walks of life is faithful to his convictions.

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JOHN I. ROGERS, Sheriff of Johnson county, is a son of James I. and Jane (Richardson) Rogers. The father was a native of Tennessee, and came with his parents to Texas in 1840, settling in the eastern part of the State. He came to Johnson county in 1856, and in the spring of 1861 enlisted in the Confederate army, in Captain H. G. Bruce's company, went to Arkansas, and died at or near Fayetteville, in that State, in October, 1862,while in the service. He was a good citizen and a brave soldier. Our subject's mother, nee Jane Richardson, was a daughter of Joshua Richardson, a native of Tennessee. Her parents came to Texas some time in the early '40s and settled in the eastern part of the State. She was married in Anderson county, and by the death of her husband, in 1862, was left a widow with four children: John I., our subject; James J., a farmer, residing six miles east of Cleburne; Mary, wife of Robert Pickel, of Henderson county; and Susan, wife of Dr. J. T. Griffith, of Trinity county, Texas.

John I. Rogers, our subject, was born in Anderson county, Texas, July 16, 1855, and was an infant when his parents moved to Johnson county, and as the family returned to east Texas at the opening of the war his earlier days were passed in that part of the State. He took up his residence in Johnson county in 1873, where he has since remained, having been engaged in farming up to November, 1890, when he was elected Sheriff of the county. The vote was as follows: W. M. Battle, 793; Ben F. Davis, 720; H. F. Long, 526; W. A. Stewart, 677; and John I. Rogers, 1,117. The question of politics did not enter into the election, each candidate running on his own merits. Mr. Rogers still owns his farm, is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is actively identified with the farming community.

He was married, in 1880, to Miss Julia, a daughter of David Roberts, of Johnson county. Mrs. Rogers was a native Texan, and died in 1889. Mr. Rogers was afterward married to Miss Ida, a daughter of J. H. Cavender, of Johnson county. Mrs. Rogers is a native of Georgia.

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DANIEL J. BOATWRIGHT, farmer, Cleburne, Texas. -- All his life Mr. Boatwright has followed, with substantial results, the occupation to which he was reared and in which he is now engaged -- farming. He is justly recognized as one of the leading tillers of the soil, and as a man, no less than a citizen, he is highly esteemed. He was born in Elbert county, Georgia, in 1831, and was the eighth of ten children born to Daniel and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Boatwright, the father a native of Virginia. The elder Boatwright moved to Elbert county, Georgia, when thirty years of age, was married there, and there resided until 1837, when he moved into Cherokee purchase, North Georgia. There he made his home until 1856, when his death occurred. The father served as a substitute in the Creek or Cherokee (Indian) war in Florida. The paternal grandfather, a native of Virginia, was in the war for independence. Daniel Boatwright, the father of the subject of this sketch, was six years of age during the latter year of the Revolutionary war, and remembered distinctly the battles fought near him. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Boatwright, also fought through the war for independence. He was a native of North Carolina, and was over 100 years of age at his death.

The family of Daniel Boatwright scattered, and Daniel J. and his brother, William, started for Texas, in 1857, leaving their mother in Georgia, who died in 1864. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church ever since she was a child. The brothers Boatwright came across the country in wagons. Daniel J., our subject, remained two years in Grand View, and in 1860 settled on the farm adjoining where he now lives. He is the owner of 280 acres, and has given his children 200 acres.

He was married in Whitfield county, Georgia, in 1852, to Miss Martha O'Rear, daughter of Benjamin O'Rear, of that county. Her mother, whose name before marriage was Elizabeth Cook, was of English parentage, and was reared near Macomb, Georgia, and died when Mrs. Boatwright was a small girl. Her father, of Irish ancestry and a farmer during life, died in 1855, in Georgia, his native State. Mr. and Mrs. O'Rear were the parents of nine children: William, deceased, whose family are now in the Indian Territory; Mary, deceased, was the wife of Madison Atkins, the family now in Georgia; Franklin, deceased, whose family are in Arkansas; Louis, also deceased, was a soldier in the Confederate army, and his family now reside in this State; Martha, wife of D. J. Boatwright; Munroe, who resides in Columbia county, Arkansas; Elizabeth married W. C. Boatwright, and is deceased; Emery died at the age of eighteen years, and Thomas at the age of twelve. Mr. O'Rear was married three times, and by his first wife had three children: Daniel, deceased, whose family is in Louisiana; James, deceased, whose family is in Texas; and Faraby, who married Cleburne Harp, and died, and the family now reside in Johnson county.

Mr. and Mrs. Boatwright are the parents of seven children, six now living: Amanda, married A. Waldaver, a farmer of this county, and they have two children; Daniel F., a physician of Wilson county, married Etta Deeson, of this county, and they have one child; Thomas, farmer, married Delila Luper and they have four children; Rhoda; Laura; Benjamin, married Cynthia Thurman. When Mr. Boatwright settled in Johnson county his nearest neighbor was two miles away and the country was wild and unsettled. In 1862 he enlisted, at Buchanan, in the Thirtieth Texas Cavalry, made up first as Partisan Rangers, and served in Kansas and Indian Territory. He was in the following engagements: Poison Spring, Arkansas; Roseville, Arkansas; Cabin Creek, Indian Territory, where his command captured 600 well loaded wagons, and many other minor engagements. He served until a short time before the surrender, when he came home on a furlough.

Mr. Boatwright is a Democrat and is deeply interested in political affairs. He has never held office. He is a Royal Arch Mason, Cleburne Lodge, No. 315. About twenty-four years ago he joined the Missionary Baptist Church and has held membership in it ever since. He is of English descent on the paternal, and of Dutch on the maternal side of the house.

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J. L. DAVIS, of Cleburne, Johnson county, was born in Grayson county, Texas, in 1855, a son of H. H. and Elizabeth (Parish) Davis, natives of Kentucky and pioneers of this State. Our subject was engaged in the cattle business from the age of seventeen to twenty-two years, after which, in 1879, he came to Johnson county, and worked for B. L. Durham. In 1881 he engaged in the hide, grain and cotton business, and now handles staple and fancy groceries, farm supplies, hay, grain, wool, hides and cotton. He carries a stock of $18,000, and does an annual business of $250,000.

Mr. Davis was married in Bosque county, in 1878, to Miss Joanna Gibson, a daughter of J. G. and Matilda (James) Gibson. The father, a native of Tennessee, now resides in Comanche county, Texas. To this union has been born six children: Ollie Bell, Noah Alvin, Ula May, James L., Pink and Charles Edward. Mr. Davis spent his early life on the plains of Texas, among cattle, cowboys and Indians, and he has witnessed many dangerous and romantic scenes.

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R. B. VICKERS, of the firm of Vickers & Pepperd, abstractors, is a son of Isaac Vickers, a well-known farmer of Johnson county, and a sketch of whom appears in this work. Our subject was born in McLean county, Kentucky, and came to this county with his parents when twelve years of age, where he assisted his father in improving their new home on the prairies of Johnson county. He attended the Baylor University at Waco, Texas, one session, and then the schools of Cleburne three years, under Professors W. J. Brown and L. E. Barrow. For the next three years he was engaged in teaching school in this county, after which he was employed by Farley & Phillips, loan agents of Dallas, as examiner of securities, for two years, when, in partnership with Mr. Pepperd, he bought the abstract business of J. B. Price & Co., of Cleburne, and they have a complete set of abstract books of Johnson county, and are prepared to do all kinds of conveyancing, recover land for lawful owners, pay taxes for non-residents, secure patents for land, and do a general real-estate and commission business, and invest money for Eastern parties. Mr. Vickers is a practical surveyor, and holds the office of City Engineer. He has a good business, which will increase as the county grows older, and also owns a farm of 160 acres. He is a young man of splendid habits, and a member of the Baptist Church.

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W. B. BISHOP, Clerk of the Johnson County Court, was born in Carroll county, Tennessee, January 5, 1836, a son of Brinsley and Elizabeth (McMullen) Bishop. The father was born in North Carolina, but subsequently moved to Carroll county, Tennessee, where he died in 1855, at the age of fifty-five years. The mother, a daughter of John McMullen, was also a native of North Carolina, and died in Carroll county, Tennessee, in 1876, aged seventy-five years. The parents had the following children: William, Sallie, John, Lucy, Joseph and Eliza, twins; Letitia, Wylie B., Mary J., Anna and George. Three of the children, John, Wylie B. and George, reside in Johnson county.

Wylie B. Bishop, our subject, was reared on his father's farm in Carroll county, Tennessee, to the age of sixteen years, when he started out in life for himself. He was first employed as a clerk in a dry-goods store at Shady Grove, Carroll county, and he followed this, and also kept store for himself, until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 Mr. Bishop entered the Confederate service, in the Quartermaster's department, but served only a short time. He taught school in his native county during the remainder of the war, and at its close began farming. In the fall of 1869 he came to Texas, settling six miles south of Cleburne, Johnson county, where he was engaged in farming until 1878. In that year he was elected Justice of the Peace of his precinct, and held the office two years, and in 1880 entered the County Clerk's office as Deputy. In November, 1886, he was elected to the office, re-elected in 1888, and again in November, 1890. Mr. Bishop has given good service, and is well spoken of by both the bar and the general public. He is an exceedingly pleasant and accommodating gentleman, and is always to be found at his post.

He was married in Carroll county, Tennessee, November 20, 1856, to A. C. Lansden, a daughter of Robert Lansden, then of that county, but formerly of Cannon county, where Mrs. Bishop was born. Her parents were also natives of the latter county, and were descendants of the first settled families of Middle Tennessee. Mrs. Bishop died in 1883, leaving eight children,: James C., William R., Sophie Ann, Robert B., Mary E., Onie O., Otho L. and Martin L. Mr. Bishop was again married, in January, 1885, to Miss Anna Frion, a native of Ellis county, Texas, and a daughter of Samuel Frion, then of Johnson county. The children of this union are Mamie, Virgie F. and Wylie M., twins. Mr. Bishop has been a Mason since the age of twenty-one years, is a Democrat politically, and has always been elected to the offices he has held by his own merits.

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CAPTAIN JAMES N. ENGLISH, attorney at law, Cleburne, Texas, is one of the most prominent members of the bar of Johnson county. He was born in Red River county, now Lamar county, Texas, seven miles from the present site of Paris, near old Pin Hook Station, December 24, 1837, and is a son of Campbell and Elizabeth English. His father was born in Giles county, Tennessee, removed with his father to Missouri at the age of ten years, and came thence to Texas in 1835; he first settled in Red River county, now Lamar county, and afterward went to old Titus county, where he died in 1867, at the age of sixty-eight years. He had been a soldier in the Black Hawk war, was a typical frontiersman, rough in exterior, but of a brave and generous heart. Captain English was reared in Titus county, whither his parents removed soon after his birth. He received only an ordinary education, the opportunities afforded in the common schools of that day being exceedingly meager.

When the war between the North and South broke out, he enlisted in the Confederate service, in the summer of 1861, joining Company I, Ninth Texas Cavalry, and being assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department; he was in some minor engagements in Indian Territory and participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas; then he was with Van Dorn and Price beyond the Mississippi river at Corinth, and took part in other engagements in that vicinity. Soon after entering the service he was elected Captain of his company, and held the office until his resignation in 1862. After this he came home and went into the Texas frontier service, raising a company of which he was elected Captain, and remained in this service until the close of the war. In 1866, on account of the unsettled condition of affairs at home following the war, he went to Tennessee, and remained there until 1870, variously employed in gaining his livelihood. In the year last mentioned he returned to Johnson county, taking up his residence at Cleburne, September 21. Here he embarked in the mercantile business, which he followed two years, and then began the practice of law, to which he has since devoted his time and energies. He was elected County Attorney in 1876, and discharged the duties of this office for a period of two and one-half years. The citizens of Johnson county further attested the confidence which they repose in him by electing him a member of the Sixteenth Legislature. He served in this capacity one term, in 1884 he was again elected to the office of County Attorney. He has ever proven himself equal to the demands of his position, has ever kept the best interests of his constituency uppermost, and fully merits the esteem in which he is held.

Captain English was united in marriage in Johnson county, Texas, in 1864, to Miss Marticia Stanfield, a daughter of John D. Stanfield of Williams county, Tennessee; Mrs. English was born in that county, but her parents were natives of North Carolina. In 1860 the Captain joined the Masonic fraternity, and has kept up his connection with that body ever since; he is also a member of the Chosen Friends.

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WILLIAM JACK, one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson county, was born in Tennessee, in 1816, a son of John and Elizabeth (Garrett) Jack, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. Four brothers by the name of Jack came from Ireland in 1730, settling in North Carolina and Pennsylvania. Their names were Patrick, who settled in North Carolina, James, Jeremiah and John, who located in Pennsylvania, and the grandfather of our subject, James Jack, was a son of Jeremiah. Our subject's father, John Jack, was the youngest son of James, and as far as known the family are farmers by occupation. James Jack served three months in the war for independence, and John, his son, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was detailed to bring provisions to the soldiers. The Garrett family were among the earliest settlers of North Carolina, and John Garrett, the grandfather of our subject, participated in the Revolutionary war, was at the siege of Yorktown, and was present when Lord Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington. John Jack, the father of our subject, came to this State and county in 1866, where he died two years later. He was twice married, first to the mother of our subject, and they had ten children, eight of whom lived to years of maturity, viz.: James, deceased; John, of Randolph county, Arkansas; William, our subject; Samuel, deceased; Margaret, deceased, was the wife of F. M. Lawson; Jane, deceased, was formerly Mrs. Sam Miller; Elizabeth, widow of John Armstrong; and Robert, deceased.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Tusculum College, Tennessee, and at the age of twenty years he rented land and engaged in farming. Ten years later he began work at the carpenter's trade; in 1842 moved to Georgia; in 1861 to Arkansas, where he lived one year in Izard county, and December 17, 1862, settled at Alvarado, Johnson county. During the three remaining years of the war he made looms and wheels for the families of the soldiers, and he was also a member of the State militia, but was detached from the regular army for the above mentioned cause. After the war Mr. Jack rented land for a few years, and in 1871 purchased his present farm of 120 acres of unimproved land, located one mile from Alvarado. He paid $5 per acre for forty acres of this place, and $2 for the timber land, and he afterward purchased twenty acres more, paying $20 per acre. Mr. Jack has served his county as Justice of the Peace, Tax Collector, and County Commissioner.

December 31, 1840, he was married to Miss Margaret Willhoit, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John and Mary (Vinzaint) Willhoit, also natives of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Jack have been born ten children, eight of whom lived to years of maturity, viz.: Mahala J., wife of Joseph Hiner, of Montague county; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of W. H. Harris; Samuel H., deceased; Robert H., a resident of Big Springs, Howard county; Margaret, wife of W. J. Duff, of this county; Drewcilla T., wife of N. F. Duff, of Hill county; and Alice, wife of R. S. Mayers, of Hillsboro, Hill county. Mr. and Mrs. Jack are members of the Baptist Church, and the former is also a member of the A. F. & A. M., Alvarado Lodge.

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LA FAYETTE NORMAN, one of the prominent farmers of Johnson county, was born in Tennessee, July 19, 1826, a son of William Norman, a native of Virginia. The latter served in the war for independence having first served for his father twelve months, and the remainder of the war on his own account. He was one of the bare footed crowd at Valley Forge, and served until the close of hostilities. He was remarkable for his great strength and size, and lived to the age of eighty-three years, dying in Tennessee in 1840. By his first wife he was the father of nine children, all of whom reached maturity. His second marriage was to the mother of our subject, Mrs. Hannah Oaks, nee Larson, also a native of Virginia. They had two children: Felming S., who was Colonel of a regiment in the late war, and was killed at Atlanta, Georgia, while serving in the Confederate army; and our subject. Mrs. Norman died about 1867. By her former marriage she was the mother of six children, all of whom reached maturity, but only the whereabouts of one is known, -- Louisa, widow of Jonathan Richardson, of Mississippi.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed in McMinn county, Tennessee, where he was reared to farm life. He later learned the trade of saddle and harness making, working in Tennessee two years as a journeyman. In 1846 Mr. Norman joined Colonel McClelland's Third Infantry Volunteers of Tennessee, for the Mexican war. After nine months he reached the city of Vera Cruz, and then went up as far as the National Bridge, Mexico. Mr. Norman was engaged in a few skirmishes, but no regular battles, and his most remarkable experience while serving in the war was on the capture of a famous Bush Ranger, who was placed under guard. But while placing the guards around him he made a dash for liberty, and the guards were ordered to fire, but refused to do so. The adjutant of the regiment caught a musket from a soldier, overtook him and knocked him down. As he fell the adjutant pierced him with his bayonet. The adjutant was arrested by order of General Twiggs, and ordered tried by court martial. The matter was referred to Washington, District of Columbia, but it was found that the regular army had no authority to try a volunteer by court martial, and he was released after two months.

At the close of the war in 1848 Mr. Norman returned to his home in Tennessee, where he remained four years, and then moved to Tippah county, Mississippi, and worked at his trade. In 1858 he settled in White county, Arkansas, near Searcy, and later moved to Comlumbia county, same State, settling eight miles from Magnolia, where he farmed until 1861. In that year he was detailed for the arsenal department at Camden, Arkansas, to make cartridge boxes, artillery harness and saddles, and after the battle of Little Rock was transferred to Shreveport, Louisiana, until the close of the war. After the close of hostilities Mr. Norman came to this State, settling in Cass county, where he farmed and worked at his trade. In 1870 he came to Johnson county, buying his present fine farm just outside of Alvarado. He owns 230 acres, for which he paid $2,500, and he also owns seventy-five acres in the incorporate limits of this city. He has 200 acres in cultivation, and also raises horses and mules, having a superior breed of both.

Mr. Norman was married in 1850, to Miss Caroline Binyon, of Tennessee, and a daughter of I. S. and Susan (Reese) Binyon, also of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Norman have had four children, three now living, viz.: Susan H., widow of Jo. Glass, of Bowie county, Texas; W. B., of this city; and Thomas F., of Quanah, Texas. The wife and mother died in Mississippi, in 1856, and in 1858 Mr. Norman married Miss Sallie Jones, a daughter of Peyton and Lina (Wheeler) Jones. They have had two children, -- James P., of Texarkana, and La Fayette, of this city. Mrs. Norman died at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1864, and in 1866 Mr. Norman married Miss Julia B. Heath, of Cass county, Texas, and a daughter of Adam and Martha (Christian) Heath. To this union has been born five children: Adam, Mattie, Ludie, Maggie and John. Mr. Norman has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1857, and both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

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N. GREEN HODGE, of Grand View township, Johnson county, was born in Rusk county, Texas, in 1844, a son of Newell C. and Dosie (Lindsey) Hodge, residents of Coleman county, this State. The parents had twelve children, seven of whom still survive: Benjamin a farmer of Indian Territory; N. Greene, our subject; George, a farmer of Coleman county; William, a farmer of Young county; Isaac, who is engaged with his father in the stock business; Joseph, a farmer of Coleman county; and Lewis, a farmer and stock-raiser of Tom Green county. One son, Claiborne, enlisted at Grand View in 1862, in Company A, Eighteenth Texas Cavalry, and was killed at the battle of Mansfield. Another brother, Thomas, enlisted at the same time and in the same company, and died at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The subject of this sketch came with his father to Navarro county, at the age of three years, and to Hill county when ten years old. After his marriage he settled on his present farm of 450 acres, three and a half miles from Grand View, where he has 330 acres cultivated to cotton and corn. In 1862, at Grand View, he enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Texas Cavalry, under Captain Childress, and spent three months in drilling at Dallas. The regiment then went into the Indian Nation, where they remained two months; then were sent to Arkansas Post, where they were captured and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and three months later to Petersburg, Virginia, where they were exchanged. The regiment was then sent to the army of Tennessee, next to Chattanooga; was in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Atlanta and New Hope Church. At the battle of Atlanta Mr. Hodge was wounded on the head and breast, and was in the hospital at Eufaula, Alabama, about one month. After the close of the war he returned home and resumed his farming.

Mr. Hodge was married in 1871, to Harriet Jane, a daughter of William Box, a farmer of Hill county. They have had two children, only one of whom survive: Delphos and Nathaniel.

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DR. LEWIS H. GEBHARD was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1829. His father, Dr. L. P. Gebhard, was a physician and surgeon of Philadelphia for sixty-two years. He was of German-English extraction. His death occurred in 1875. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Halberstadt, was of Dutch-English extraction, and died in 1856. The paternal grandfather, John G. Gebhard, was a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church, and preached for fifty years in one church in Columbia county, New York. The maternal grandfather, George Halberstadt, was a general merchant of Philadelphia. Lewis H. Gebhard remained with his father until twenty-seven years of age, and was educated in the Philadelphia high school. He began the study of medicine under his father in 1848, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and practiced with his father until 1857. In 1858 he came to Brazoria county, Texas, practiced there for about two years, and then came to Grand View. He practiced medicine until 1875, when he moved to Cleburne, where, in connection with his practice, he carried on a drug store for four years. In 1879 he moved back to Grand View, where he remained until 1886, and then located in Waco, continuing his profession until January, 1891. He now resides in Waco, where he owns considerable property.

Dr. Gebhard was married first in 1862, to Miss Sarah A. Criner, daughter of Granville Criner, of this county, and they had three children, one dying in infancy. The two living are named as follows: Lewis G., druggist of Grand View, married Miss Johnnie Wade, of this county; and Mary E. married C. C. Hayden, a merchant of Cleburne. Mrs. Gebhard died in 1867. Dr. Gebhard's second marriage was in 1870, to Miss Mary H., daughter of A. E.

Jones, a farmer of Johnson county. The fruits of this union were seven children, six of whom are living: Edwin A., Albert G., Charlotte, Caroline, Henry W. and Frederick. Dr. Gebhard became a Texas Ranger in 1861, and was in active service in the Pan Handle country, being surgeon of his command during that time. In 1862 he enlisted, at Grand View, in Company A, Eighteenth Texas Cavalry, under Colonel Darnell, and served in Arkansas; his regiment was afterward consolidated with two other Texas regiments and an Arkansas regiment, and served under General Hood during the remainder of the war. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge No. 266, and to the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 93, of the State of Texas. He has been a Mason since 1857, and for several years he has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

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REV. JESSE D. KENNEDY, one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson county, was born in Cherokee county, Texas, in 1854, the second of three children born to McLane and Sarah (Dorsett) Kennedy, natives of Illinois and Texas. The father came to this State in a very early day, as did also Mr. Dorsett, our subject's grandfather. The latter settled in Nacogdoches county when the State was still under Mexican government, and he was a soldier in the war with that country. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsett had nine children, namely: Theodore; John, deceased; Wat., also deceased; Charley, of Leon county, Texas; Matilda, deceased; Martha, deceased, was the wife of J. C. Wallen; Nancy, deceased, was formerly Mrs. Howeth; Sarah, the mother of our subject; and Amanda, deceased, was the wife of Thomas Waulton. The father of our subject died in 1857, and the mother in 1872. The former was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the latter of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Jesse D. Kennedy came to this county with his mother in 1867, and at the age of eighteen years he commenced life for himself. He worked as a farm hand for some time, then attended school, and in 1880 was licensed to preach in the Missionary Baptist Church, and was ordained in 1886. Since that time he has had a regular call, and is now serving the same church in which he first preached. Mr. Kennedy has also a fine farm of 325 acres, 120 acres of which is under cultivation, and eighty acres of this land, on which his residence stands, is within the corporate limits of the city.

He is also quite active in the breeding of fine stock, principally hogs and Jersey cattle.

At the age of thirty-one years he was married to Mrs. Annice Jack, nee Stout, of this county, and they have had three children: Iris E., Mack S. and Jesse C. Mrs. Kennedy had six children by her former marriage, viz.: Kittie, wife of W. P. Lace; Ellie, Beatrice, Ethel, Trevy and Lelia, at home. Mrs. Kennedy also is a member of the Baptist Church.

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DR. J. C. WEAVER, one of the oldest practicing physicians of Johnson county, was born in Tennessee, in 1824, the second child of Green and Nelly (Record) Weaver, natives of North Carolina. The father was a prominent merchant of Murray county, and in 1827 moved to Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois; in 1836 went to Dubuque, Iowa, and followed merchandising in that and Iowa City until 1839; and in the fall of that year started for Texas landing in Red River county, in the spring of 1840, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Weaver came all the way from Iowa City to this State overland, but at the Platte purchase in Missouri his wife took sick and died, and on account of bad weather he was obliged to spend the remainder of the winter there. He brought with him some of the finest horses ever brought into Texas at that time, and opened and established quite a noted stock farm in Red River county. He served as Justice of the Peace in Iowa, and during the last twenty years of his life was a minister of the Christian Church. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Shedrick Weaver, was of English parentage, served in the struggle for independence under George Washington, was at Valley Forge when the American army wintered there, was participant in all the battles fought by Washington, was at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and served as a private throughout the war. The maternal grandfather, Sion Record, served throughout the same campaign as a private, both having volunteered before they were of age. Green Weaver was twice married, first to the mother of our subject, and they had four sons, viz.: Tinsley, deceased, was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation; S. S., deceased, was a lawyer by profession, represented Hunt county in the Twelfth Legislature of the State several terms, and was also County Judge of the county; and W. T. G., also a lawyer by profession, and was said to be one of Texas' best orators; was Captain in the Confederate army and Judge of his District. The mother died in 1839, and in 1840 the father married Miss Nancy McRorrey, of this State, and daughter of James McRorrey, a native of Ireland, and an early settler of Texas. To this union was born seven children: Mary, widow of Mr. Mosely, of Eastern Texas; Samuel H., who resides at the old homestead in Hopkins county; Davis S., a farmer of Bosque county; Granville, of Hopkins county; Walter, Joe and Maggie. Mr. Weaver died in 1863, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Dr. J. C. Weaver received his literary education in the common schools of Illinois and Iowa, and read medicine under Dr. Matthews, of this State. In 1851 he commenced practice in Hopkins county, and during the late war he refused two appointments to become Regimental Surgeon. During the year of 1853 the Doctor moved to Collin county, locating near Farmersville, and next to Kaufman county; in 1857 to Gainesville, and in 1863 to this county, where, with the exception of Major Sparks, is the oldest settler in the county, and is the oldest practicing physician in Alvarado. Dr. Weaver's practice extended twenty-five miles in every direction, and frequently the entire distance was made without seeing an inhabitant from the time he left home until he reached his destination. He has frequently ridden eighty miles in a consultation case, and has had many thrilling experiences with the Indians in the settlement of this and other counties. In 1871 Dr. Weaver represented Johnson, Hood, Palo Pinto, Parker, Erath and Bosque counties in the Twelfth Legislature of the State. This House was composed of thirty Democrats and sixty Republicans, and the Doctor was one of the men who labored hard for a law to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons, and after its passage he came home and soon afterward accidently shot himself in the knee! Since locating in this place, he has in addition to his profession, been engaged in mercantile pursuits, dry goods business, and in the drug trade, and 1879 he established his present business, being associated with his son, Andrew Y. They carry a fine line of drugs, medicines of all kinds, toilet articles, and in fact everything to be found in a first class drug store.

The Doctor was married in 1850, to Miss Margaret Young, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Andrew S. and Mary (Mathews) Young, who came to this State from Kentucky in 1836; the father was a Captain in the war of 1836; was in a number of Indian engagements and was quite a noted man.

Dr. and Mrs. Weaver have had two children, A. Y. and Gertrude, wife of Nathan F. Sparks, Jr., of this place. Mrs. Weaver is a member of the Christian Church, and the Doctor has been a member of Grand View Lodge, Masonic order, of this county since 1863, and he is a charter member of Alvarado Lodge.

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JAMES B. CHORN, one of the pioneer settlers, and one of the successful farmers of Johnson county, was born in Alabama, in 1831, a son of Ebenezer H. and Jane M. (Barnes) Chorn, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, and of Welsh and Scotch-Irish parentage. The Chorn family came to America long prior to the war for independence. The father of our subject was a prominent farmer and slave-owner in northern Alabama, and was also at times engaged in school-teaching. The parents had seven children, namely: J. B.; William W., who was killed at the battle of Peachtree creek, near Atlanta, in 1862; Martha J., wife of M. H. Rich; Harriet M., deceased, was the wife of Leroy C. Schook; Virginia V., deceased, was the wife of Rev. J. H. Erwin; and Polly P., deceased, was the wife of J. N. Larkin. The father died in 1840, at the age of forty years, and the mother in 1889, aged eighty-seven years.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Jackson county, Alabama, and was engaged in farming on rented land in his native State for a number of years. He then purchased a farm of his own, and at the commencement of the late war owned several hundred acres, eight or ten slaves and other property, and after the close of the struggle he had nothing left but his farm. In 1869 Mr. Chorn came to Johnson county, Texas, stopping one year in what is now Grand View, and in December, 1870, he purchased his present magnificent farm of 150 acres, ninety acres of which is improved, and he also owns sixty-four acres of timber land in Tarrant county. He raises some fine farm horses, some thoroughbreds, and one trotter, of the Tom Hall stock. In 1863 he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, under General Forrest, and during 1862 was with the militia for a time. While with his company he was in the second battle at Fort Donelson, at the seige of Knoxville and Newmarket, Tennessee. He was captured and sent to Rock Island, Illinois, where he remained from January 26, 1864, to February 13, 1865, when he was paroled at Washington and returned home. Mr. Chorn came out of the war a physical wreck, never having been able to do any work until he came to Texas in 1869.

He was married to Mary E. Criner, a native of Madison county, Alabama, and a daughter of Granville and Martha W. (Barns) Criner. Mr. and Mrs. Chorn have had nine children, namely: Ebenezer H.; Martha W., deceased; Rebecca, deceased; Granville E., James I.; Manerva J., deceased; William T.; Lillie, deceased; and Sam B. Mr. and Mrs. Chorn are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the former is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Mansifled Lodge, No. 331, in which he has filled the offices of Master Warden, and is now Past Master.

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HESTER A. BALES, widow of John Bales, one of the early settlers of Johnson county. He was a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Bales, natives of Tennessee and Wales. They had six daughters and one son: Lydia, deceased, was the wife of Emery Jones; Elizabeth deceased, was the wife of Morris Standard; Lavina, deceased, was formerly Mrs. Morris Standard; Mary, widow of Morris Standard; Rebecca, wife of Eli Crosswright; and Cynthia, deceased, was the wife of Samuel Myers.

John Bales was born on the Wabash river in Ohio, and was a man of more than ordinary education. He was married in Illinois, and afterward moved his family to Illinois and later to Texas, being six weeks on the road. After arriving he bought the farm on which his widow now resides, consisting of 164 acres, 114 of which is cultivated. Mr. Bales served three years in the Confederate army, in Colonal Darnell's Regiment, and was principally on the east side of the Mississippi river. He was captured twice, first at Arkansas Post, and was sent to Chicago, Illinois. After his exchange he was captured at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia, and again sent to Chicago, where he remained until the close of the war. He was furnished transportation to Shreveport, Louisiana, and from there came home on foot, a distance of several hundred miles. Mr. and Mrs. Bales were married in 1856, in Fulton county, Illinois, and were the parents of five children: Lavina, wife of Watson Warren, of Batesville, Arkansas; William, of this county; Sadie, widow of John Luster, of Batesville, Arkansas; Morris and

Thomas. Mr. Bales died December 14, 1878, at the age of fifty-one years.

Hester Bales is a daughter of William and Sarah (Story) Marvell, natives of Delaware. The family came from England long before the war for independence. Mr. and Mrs. Marvell had eleven children, nine now living: Henry, William, Joseph, James, Marmaduke, Samuel, Frances, Louis, Hester A. and Rachel B. (wife of James Chamberlin). The sons reside in Fulton county, Illinois, except Henry, who lives in Colorado. Mrs. Bales is a member of the Methodist Church.

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JOSEPH METZE, one of the leading farmers of Johnson county, was born in Germany, August 2, 1836, a son of Christopher and Magdalena (Rinelander) Metze, also natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1845, settling in Comal county, Texas, where he was among the early pioneers. He was a fine cabinet workman, and was a competent organ and piano manufacturer. He resided at New Brunswick, Comal county, two years, and then moved to Seguin, same State; two yearslater went to Gonzales county, settling nine miles from the city of that name; next moved to the town of Gonzales and rented a shop; six years later returned to Comal county, where he purchased a small farm on Eight Mile creek. After a few years he again moved to Gonzales county and worked at his trade in Belmont, and about 1869 returned to Comal county, where he died in 1873, at the age of eighty-eight years. Mrs. Metze passed away in 1845. They were the parents of three children: Joseph, our subject; Mary, who died the same year as her mother; and a boy deceased in infancy.

Joseph Metze, the only representative of his father's family in America, received only six weeks' schooling, although his father tried to give him a good education. He commenced life for himself at about the age of nineteen years as an overseer, which he continued eleven years, and the first year was employed by John G. King, the oldest settler of Gonzales county. In 1861 Mr. Metze joined the Terry Rangers, and was attached to the Eighth Texas Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Terry. They went into Kentucky, served east of the Mississippi river three months, and he was then discharged on account of poor health. He returned to Gonzales county and remained at home during the remainder of the war, engaged as an overseer for Mrs. King. In

1865 he and Mrs. King hired the negroes to work during that year, and in 1866 Mr. Metze came to this county and purchased ninety acres of land, paying $6 per acre. He afterward sold one-half of his interest to his brother-in-law, B. B. House, and afterward sold the remainder to N. H. Johns. He then purchased his present farm of 252 acres from Captain Sam Milliken, for which he paid $3,500 all to be paid in gold with ten per cent added. Mr. Metze has 115 acres under cultivation, a splendid residence and barns, and other conveniences. The stock on his farm is all of a splendid quality.

He was married in 1862, to Miss Martha J. Ramsey, of Tarrant county, and a daughter of William and Mary (Wade) Ramsey, natives of Kentucky. The parents came from Arkansas to this State in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Metze have had eight children, viz.: Mary J., wife of S. E. Southern; Fannie E.; Albert and Alice, born October 10, 1869, and the former died in 1872; Edgar F. and Anna Laura (twins), born October 10, 1872, and the latter married Joseph Wallace, of this county; Samuel M. and Paul R. The mother died March 17, 1887. She was respected and loved by all who knew her, and had been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for a number of years. Mr. Metze has been a member of the Masonic order since 1862, and was one of the petitioners for the dispensation of the present lodge of Alvarado.

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W. F. SIMS, a pioneer farmer of Johnson county, was born in Limestone county, Alabama, in 1836, a son of William and Martha (Lewis) Sims. Our subject removed with his parents to Arkansas when young, where he grew to manhood, and at the breaking out of the late war he joined the Confederate service, Company F, Sixth Arkansas Infantry, under Colonel A. Y. Hortham. He was elected Second Lieutenant of his company, and participated in the battles of Munfordville, Kentucky, and Shiloh, Tennessee, after which he joined the Second Arkansas Cavalry, Smith's army, and was in active service until the close of the war. Among the engagements in which he participated in the cavalry service were the battles of Devil's Backbone, Poison Springs, Elkins' Ferry, Moscow, Mark's Hills and Jenkins' Ferry and battle of Pine Bluff. In 1868, with his young wife, Mr. Sims emigrated West and settled on their present farm in Johnson county, which was then the frontier of civilization. He bought 160 acres of unimproved land, which, with time and toil, they have developed into a comfortable home.

Mr. Sims was married in Louisiana, in 1865, to Miss Emma Lenoir, a native of that State, and a daughter of G. W. and Ann (Corgill) Lenoir. Mr. and Mrs. Sims are the parents of eight children, as follows: Edith, Mattie, William L., Ovid D., George M., Nora, James N. and Kyle A. Mr. and Mrs. Sims and three children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the former is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He has been a witness to the full development of Johnson county, and is a progressive farmer and stock-raiser.

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THOMAS H. DENTON, who is prominently identified with the agricultural and commercial interests of Johnson county, Texas, is a native of Newton county, Missouri, born August 22, 1854. His father Addison T. Denton, was of English descent, born in Lunenburgh county, March 2, 1809; he died at his home, near Caddo Grove, Johnson county, Texas, March 18, 1882, aged seventy-three years. When a child of six years his father removed to Middle Tennessee and settled in Williamson county; there he grew to manhood, participated in the Seminole war, and in 1839 was married to Miss Frances A. Potter; she is yet living, at the age of seventy-two years, and resides with her son, Theophilus Denton, in Joshua, Texas. Addison T. Denton removed to Illinois in 1847, but on account of ill-health of his family he went to Missouri in 1852; there he experienced all the trials that beset the pioneer, but had succeeded in accumulating some property before the breaking out of the Civil war. He served three years in the conflict under General Price,and his oldest son, Jones Denton, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1862, a soldier in the Confederate army. After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Denton rejoined his family in Grayson county, Texas, and remained there five years. Although well along in years he was obliged to begin life over again from a commercial standpoint, as his property had been swept from him during the war. In 1870 he removed to Tarrant county, the land in this section being cheap; the following year, however, he bought 320 acres in Johnson county, settled upon it and there spent the balance of his days. He had made many improvements and was comfortably situated again.

Mr. and Mrs. Denton were the parents of seven children: Sarah T. Jones, deceased; William A., deceased; Martha, Thomas H., Theophilus and Alice. The father made a profession of religion and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at the age of twenty-six years; he lived a consistent Christian thirty-seven years. Ten years before his death he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a man of the highest principles, and lived up to his conception of his religious duty; he was a regular attendant of divine service, and was a devout worshiper of his God. For many years he was a steward of his church, and served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Thomas H. Denton passed his childhood upon a farm in Newton county, Missouri, and in 1865 came to Grayson county, Texas; five years later he moved to Tarrant county, and thence to Johnson county, settling near his present farm; he remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age. September 8, 1875, he was married to Miss Margaret T. Sledge, a native of Georgia, born in Floyd county, November 7, 1859. In 1864 her father moved to Hill county, Texas, and three years later to Johnson county, settling near Caddo Grove. At the time Mr. Denton was married he had little to purchase the necessaries for housekeeping, and was obliged to live very economically for several years. For five years he rented land, but by good management he was able at the end of that time to purchase a tract of 150 acres, and now has 100 acres in a fine state of cultivation. In addition to his agricultural enterprises he has some interest in the lumber business, being a member of the firm of Denton Bros., at Joshua, Johnson county; they carry a large stock of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, doors and sash, paints and oils, -- everything kept in a first-class lumber yard; also they deal in hardware, farming implements, wagons and buggies.

Mr. and Mrs. Denton have six children: Mary M., Lucy N., George T., deceased, Lawrence C., Cora, deceased, and Luther, deceased. They have had a great deal of sickness in their family, and in 1891 Mrs. Denton suffered from a severe attack of brain fever; her life was despaired of by several physicians, and although she survived she is in very delicate health. Her many friends rendered every service possible during her illness. Mr. Denton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been converted to the faith under the preaching of the Rev. James Campbell; he is Steward of the church and has also been superintendent of the Sabbath-school; this however, is at the present time (1892) suspended.

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T. H. OSBORN, of Cleburne, Johnson county, was born in Green county, Alabama, in 1851, a son of Dr. T. C. and H. C. (McClellan) Osborn. The father, a native of Tennessee, removed to Alabama when a young man, where he engaged in practicing medicine. Our subject started for Texas in 1873, but located at Monroe, Louisiana, where he was engaged as clerk in a store. He was married in Lincoln parish, in 1877, to Sallie M. Riser, a daughter of Adam and Amelia (McElroy) Riser. After farming in Lincoln parish five years, Mr. Osborn came to Cleburne, settling on a ranch in this county, where he followed stock-raising. One year later he went into the hardware business, with Dickson & Co., and in 1886 embarked in the furniture trade with William Tidball, of Fort Worth. Mr. Osborn is a member of Cleburne Lodge, K. of P., the A. L. of H., and of the Episcopal Church; his wife is a member of the Methodist Church. They have two children living: Laura A. and Ethel.

Thomas C. Osborn, M. D., of Cleburne, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, May 9, 1818, and was reared on a farm in Wilson county, that State, where his parents had moved when he was young. He selected medicine as his profession in 1838, and prepared for lectures under Dr. William T. Eatherly, of Rural Hill, and also at the Louisville University. He received a certificate of proficiency in Wilson county, where he practiced three years, and then moved to Morgan county, Alabama; three years later went to Erie, Greene county, that State, where he resided eight years, and during that time enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, making $20,000, of which he collected all but $350. In order to educate his children he moved to Greensboro, Green county, where he was actively engaged in his profession twenty-seven years. December 31, 1879, broken in health, he gave up his practice and went to Monroe, Louisiana, where one of his sons had settled, and he remained two years. Recovering his health, Dr. Osborn became restive and determined to again resume his profession. His children had agreed to come to Texas, and one, Dr. James D. Osborn, already being a resident of Cleburne, and the Doctor came in October, 1882.

Dr. Osborn received his degree from the Memphis Medical College in

1860, on his discovery of the "Malarial Margin," which he placed before the world in a number of papers, thus attracting wide attention in this country and Europe. This discovery has been adverted to in the medical journals, and is quoted in the treatises, notably Wood's Practice. The following is a condensed statement of what the Doctor calls the "Malarial Margin:" "It is an essential departure from the normal aspect of the edge, constituting a distinct lateral boundary, of the tongue, occupying more or less surface according to the charge of infection in the system. Ordinarily the color amounts only to a very faint bluish tinge, which is liable to be lost or merged inthe various tints imparted to the tongue by various diseases. The most fixed condition of this symptom is an appearance of pectination transversely, which apparently is continued tissue, while the superficial tegument is moist, smooth and transparent. In a word it appears to be an encroachment of the inferior surface upon the superior and lateral borders of the tongue, greater as we approach the root of that organ."

Dr. Osborn began contributing to the medical journals in 1846 and continued up to 1887. In an earlier day he contributed to the Western Medical and Surgical Journal, published at Louisville, Kentucky, the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, and the Transactions of the American Medical Association. Among the papers of some note which he contributed were the following: "Topography, Meteorology and Diseases of Hale County, Alabama;" "The Malarial Margin," and other papers of less consequence. Since coming to Texas he has written considerable, contributing to Daniel's Texas Medical Journal a paper of some note, entitled "Lupus Exedens;" another, on "Eczema," and another, on "Bimuriate of Quinia," and one on the intimate relations between areas of low barometer and the prevalence of epidemics of non-contagious diseases. He held the position of president of the Alabama State Medical Society in 1872, was elected an honorary member of the Atlanta Academy of Medicine in 1872, of the State Medical Association in 1885, and of the Texas State Medical Association in 1885. He is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, and has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1869.

Dr. Osborn was married in Morgan county, Alabama, in January, 1845, to Harriet, a daughter of Colonel W. B. McClellan. They have had eight children, six of whom still survive: James D., Martha Caroline, Thomas, Laura Elizabeth and Mary Ethel.

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W. F. HEARD, deceased, was born in Thomas county, Georgia, August 21, 1836, the fifth child of George L. and Katherine (Wright) Heard. On his father's side he was connected with a large relationship in Georgia, and enjoyed the warrant of hereditary antecedents for the stability and integrity that his life so fully manifested. His mother was a native of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. Heard's early boyhood was spent in his native State, and when about thirteen years of age the family came to Texas, settling in Tyler county, where he grew to maturity. He received a good practical education, but being ambitious to get a start in life he accepted an opportunity to engage in mercantile pursuits, in preference to taking a regular college course. Accordingly, when about seventeen years of age, he began business in Woodville, where he remained until the breaking out of the late war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, under Colonel James Harrison, and served four years in the defense of the Confederacy, giving to its cause the prime of his early manhood, and returning to his home with a wrecked physical condition. His property had also suffered the ravages of war, and it was under the most adverse circumstances he began business. He first engaged in farming on the homestead in Tyler county, and by hard physical labor and the most rigid economy was enabled in a few years to again enter mercantile life. In the line of domestic economy it might be said he even tanned the leather and made the shoes required on the plantation. Mr. Heard came to Cleburne in the winter of 1870, and engaged in merchandising, having conducted a general line and farm supply business alone for about five years. He then formed a partnership with S. B. Allen, which continued about three years, until the establishment of the Cleburne Bank under the firm name of Heard, Allen & Barnes, and was actively connected with this banking business until his death, the firm name at that time being Heard, Allen & Floore.

Mr. Heard was married in Cleburne, February 4, 1872, to Miss S. E. Allen, a lady whose social qualifications and true Christian virtues well fitted her to become the wife of a noble Christian gentleman, and a mother of whom any child might feel proud. Mrs. Heard is a native of Cartersville Georgia, and a daughter of William and Emily (Phillips) Allen, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Kentucky. Though always actively engaged in business enterprises, Mr. Heard did not let business so far engross his time and energy as to be in the least neglectful of that priceless early treasure,-- home. He was ardently devoted to his home, and here the true traits of his manhood were displayed in all their fullness, and his Christian virtue shown brightest. Pouring out the wealth of his affections in unbounded profusion; he sought every means in his power to surround his home with comforts and attractions for a delicate wife and bright, active child. In his death, which occurred January 12, 1888, not only did his dear ones and relatives suffer a loss which can never be repaired, but the city lost one of her first and most active business men, temperance and morality an earnest champion, religion a true Christian, and the meek and friendless a sympathizing friend. It was through diligent, cautious and honest industry he acquired his property, leaving those dependent upon him in good circumstances. He leaves four children, namely: Clyde L., just entering manhood, is at home, a comfort and blessing to his mother; W. Felix, attending school at Omen, Texas; Mary and Allen, attending the city schools.

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E. R. HARDESTY, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, in 1837, the eldest of four children born to Richard and Permelia (Rudd) Hardesty, natives also of Kentucky. Our subject came to Dallas county, Texas, in 1855, and the first year clerked in a drug store in the city of that name. In 1856 he rented land in Dallas county, two years later returned to his old home in Kentucky, and then went to Jackson county, Missouri, where his father had settled, stopping in Kansas City; then a small town of about 600 population. Mr. Hardesty was engaged in farming in that State until the breaking out of the late war, when, in June, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of General Price's bodyguards, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Corinth and Iuka, and during the last eighteen months of the struggle he was in secret service, and made many trips from the headquarters in Arkansas to Mississippi and Alabama. He was never captured, and received only a fleshwound in the left arm in a skirmish near Iuka, Mississippi. He was discharged at Gainesville, Alabama, after which he spent a few months in Kentucky, and then went to Winston county, Mississippi, and engaged in farming. Mr. Hardesty settled in Johnson county in 1880, on his present farm of 120 acres of land to which he has since added until he now owns 353 acres, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Hardesty is a prominent Alliance man of this county, and he and his wife and four children are members of the Baptist Church of Lane Prairie.

He was married in 1867, to Miss Emily A. Ball, a native of Mississippi, and they have had twelve children, viz.: Lou, who died at the age of nineteen years; Mary, widow of W. N. Anderson; Richard, James, Joseph, Lavenia, Ida, Addie, Thomas, Willie and George.

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G. W. BRANSOM is a native of Appanoose county, Iowa, born in 1847, son of Benjamin and Patsy (Wood) Bransom, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Illinois. When G. W. Bransom was about three years of age the family came to Texas, settling in Dallas county. In 1853 they removed to this county, where the father died in 1882. The mother died in 1857. They had a family of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity except three.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1870, to Miss E. J. Warren, daughter of William N. Warren. The same year he purchased ninety-eight acres of land in the cross timbers, then unimporved. He now owns between 500 and 600 acres, the most of which is improved, and about 380 acres of which is under an excellent state of cultivation. He also operates two sixty-saw gins, and does a big business in that line. He is a prominent Democrat of this county, is a member of Caddo Grove blue lodge, and is Secretary; also, a member of Royal Arch, at Cleburne. He also belongs to the Farmers' Alliance. Mrs. Bransom is a member of the Baptist Church. Ten children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bransom, viz.: Benjamin W.; Mary T.; James A.; Samuel H.; Ida Daisy and Mittie M., twins; Effie J.; Guss Robert; Charles O., deceased; and George E. Mr. Bransom is classed among the prominent and enterprising farmers of Johnson county.

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J. A. LINDGREN, a photographer of Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas. In mentioning a number of the prominent citizens of this city, none are more worthy of a space in this record than the subject of this sketch, as it has been by honest efforts and personal worth that he had gained the confidence and esteem accorded him by the best citizens of Johnson county. Mr. Lindgren's native home is in the north of Sweden, within one-half degree of the Polar Circle, on the picturesque River Lulao, whose beautiful mountain and river scenery rivals that of our famous Hudson. The dwellers of our sunny clime have very little knowledge of that far away country, where from the middle of June until the middle of August it is one continuous day of two months' duration, and from the 20th of June for two weeks the light of the sun is never hid. One would think from this that in winter time the nights would be equally as long, but to the contrary the longest night at Mr. Lindgren's home is from 3 p.m. until 9 a.m. Though beautiful as is the summer scenery, of the vales and mountains of northern Sweden, it is not to be compared to the phenomena, grandeur and wonderful display of the Aurora Borealis during the autumn months. The multitudinous part of silvery whiteness play about in the darkness, seemingly within reach almost of the spectators, and are often chased in frolic by the young people on skates, as they skim over the frozen surface of lake or river.

Mr. Lindgren received a good literary education at Lualo, and also practiced law two years in the Governor's Court. When twenty-two years of age he decided to try his fortunes in the new world, and accordingly took passage for the United States, landing in New York October 2, 1870. From that city he went to Chicago, and thence South, spending the winter in Louisiana. In the spring of 1871 he settled at Houston, Texas, and for about five years followed house-painting, after which he purchased a traveling photographer's outfit, and in the course of a year or two settled in this city. He located here permanently in October, 1877, since which time he has been identified with the best interests of Cleburne. Through his efforts the city fire department was organized in 1883, and he was elected chief of the department, and has held that office almost continuously since. Mr. Lindgren has also had the honor of being vice-president of the State Fire Department three terms, and through his efforts the city was changed from third to second rating, giving the population much better insurance rates. In social orders he has always taken an active part, and is the main founder of the lodge of K. of P., and is G. G. C. of his lodge. He is also a member of the Uniformed Rank, and has been active in organizing other lodges of the same order. He is also a charter member of the K. of H.

Having come to Cleburne with a very small amount of this world's goods, his financial success has been also worthy of note. He now has a well established business, owns his own home, and a good farm near the city. In June, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Nattie Hammons, a native of Illinois.

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MATTHEW GRAHAM, a farmer and stock-raiser, living thirteen miles west of Cleburne, was born in Elizabethtown, Carter county, Tennessee, February 27, 1827. April 4, of the same year, he was taken by his father to Washington county, Virginia, where he remained until 1849, and in that year he went to California in search of gold. A short time afterward he returned to Virginia, and in 1853 came to Texas, settling first in Ellis county, where he boarded with Joe Bell, on Brush creek, nine miles northeast of Waxahachie. While there he was taken sick, and after his recovery he came to Johnson county, in 1855. In 1861 Mr. Graham enlisted in the Confederate army, in Company C, Tenth Texas Infantry, under Captain Shannon and Colonel Nelson. The regiment was stationed at Galveston, Texas, a short time, and then moved to Arkansas, where they were put under the command of General Churchill. Mr. Graham was captured at Arkansas Post, sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained in prison until in May, 1863. He was then put in the Tennessee army, under General Joseph E. Johnston, Cleburne's division, and was in the battle of Chickamauga, and was shot through the right foot in the battle of Jonesboro. He was in the hospital about six months, after which he joined the army at Augusta, Georgia, and served until the close of the war. Returning to his home in Johnson county he has since made this his home. He is identified with the Democratic party.

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JAMES W. BRANSOM, a farmer of Johnson county, was born in Illinois, April 28, 1843, a son of Benjamin Bransom, a native of Kentucky. The latter subsequently moved to Missouri, then to Iowa, next to Missouri, then to Iowa again to Missouri, and thence to Texas, settling in Dallas county. In 1858 he came to Johnson county, where he died February 3, 1883. He was a member of the Masonic order, and was a soldier, under George Shanon, during the late war. He married Miss Patsey, a daughter of Horton Wood, and they had nine children, viz.: John H., deceased, James W.; Polly A., George W., Charles T., deceased, Elmina J., deceased, Louis C., Francis M. and Benjamin W.

James W., our subject, began life for himself as a farmer in Johnson county. October 16, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, in Company C, Tenth Texas Infantry, under Colonel R. Q. Mills, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Arkansas Post, sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois, and was exchanged at City Point, Virginia. He was then sent to the Tennessee army, and served with his regiment until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and many others. He was wounded at the battle of Atlanta, July 5, 1864, in the left arm, and the following August was wounded in the right side at Jonesboro. After being in the hospital and on furlough a short time, he met his army at Florence, Alabama. At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, he received three wounds, one through the right shoulder, one across his back, and one in the right knee. Mr. Bransom was then in the hospital at Franklin until Hood retreated through Tennessee, when he was captured and taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, and remained there until June 13, 1865, after which he returned home. He remained in Missouri until April 8, 1866, when he came to Johnson county, Texas, where he owns 160 acres of land, forty acres of which is cultivated. During the war he was Corporal of Company C, and after the close he received a land scrip from the State of Texas.

Mr. Bransom was married September 17, 1865, to Miss Sarah C. Eaton, a daughter of Isaac G. Eaton, a native of South Carolina. They were the parents of seven children: Dora Q., Cora A., Flora B., Laura E., deceased, John W., deceased, Ira E., and Benjamin I., deceased. The wife and mother died May 8, 1883, and February 7, 1884, Mr. Bransom married Miss Nancy J. Pearson, a daughter of I. J. L. Pearson, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Bransom is a member of the Farmer's Alliance, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and of the Democratic party.

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CYLES M. GORDON, a farmer and stock-raiser, living eight miles west of Cleburne, was born in Giles county, Virginia, November 17, 1849, a son of Washington Gordon, a native of Pulaski county, Virginia. The latter began life for himself as a farmer in Giles county, Virginia, and later moved to Mercer county, which afterward became a part of West Virginia, and in 1870 to Texas, settling in Hood county, now Somervell county, organized since he settled, where he now lives. He married Miss Jane Johnson, a native of Giles county, Virginia, and they had eight children, as follows: Nancy C., deceased, Clies M., our subject; David H. C., deceased; Thomas G., Elizabeth S., Marion S., Mollie L. and William M.

The subject of this sketch began life for himself as a farmer in Johnson county, Texas, and he now has a fine place of 160 acres, 60 acres of which is under a good state of cultivation. He was married December 2, 1876, to Miss Lou E., a daughter of Isaac Cox, born and raised in Virginia, and afterward moved to Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have had seven children: Emory V., May B., Oscar, deceased; Archie W., Ira L., Horace C., and Lula Edna. Politically, Mr. Gordon is a member of the Democratic party; socially of the Farmer's Alliance; and religiously, the family are members of the Methodist Church.

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ISAAC VICKERS, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in McLean county, Kentucky, January 3, 1882, a son of John Vickers, a son of North Carolina. The latter began life for himself as a farmer in Muhlenburgh county, now McLean county, Kentucky, where he died in 1874; he was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he held the office of Moderator for a number of years, and represented Muhlenburgh county in the Legislature one term. He was married to Mary, a daughter of Daniel Landers, a native of Virginia, and they had nine children: viz.: Absalom, Catherine, Nancy, Isaac, Daniel, Ann, John, Eliza and America.

Isaac Vickers, our subject, began life for himself as a farmer in his native county, and in 1873 came to Johnson county, Texas, and subsequently settled on his present farm of 570 acres, 150 acres of which is cultivated. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he holds the office of Deacon; is a Master Mason, and a member of the Grange; is identified with the Democratic party, and served as County Commissioner of Johnson county in 1886. Mr. Vickers was married to Miss Phoebe, a daughter of Frederick Tanner, and they had five children: Alfred, Julia, Luther, Frederick T. and Mary J. Mr. Vickers was afterward married to Sarah M. Farley, a daughter of Robert A. Farley, a native of Virginia. They have had seven children, viz: Mattie N., Sarah Ella, Robert B., John P., America, Frances, Isaac T. and Nellie.

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THOMAS W. WELBORN, a successful farmer of Johnson county, is a son of Johnson and Elicia (Knight) Welborn. The father was born in Marshall county, Tennessee, in 1813, was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The Welborns are distinguished for service in the Revolutionary war, and are of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Welborn were reared in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where they were married in 1840, and in 1867 moved to Johnson county, Texas. The father died in this county in 1868, and the mother in 1879. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: James M., a farmer of Bedford county, Tennessee; Jennie, wife of W. A. McClean, a farmer near Fort Worth; John L., a farmer of Johnson county; William J., of Corpus Christi; Fannie F., deceased, was the wife of J. K. Hutton; Anna W., widow of Dr. Calvin Atchley; Mattie, wife of Dr. C. P. Hudson; Emma, deceased, was the wife of Dr. Allen, of Alvarado ; Ella, wife of B. M. Sansom; Thomas W., our subject; and Alberta, wife of W. A. Sansom, of Alvarado.

The subject of this sketch was born in Marshall county, Tennessee, March 11, 1861, and came to Texas with his parents in 1867, locating on a farm four miles south of Alvarado. His father died when he was seven years of age, after which he took care of his mother, and after her death he removed with his sisters to Alvarado, where he remained two years. When he first moved to the city he was sick with pneumonia six months, after which he clerked in Killough's dry-goods store for a time, and then returned to the old homestead. Mr. Welborn started out in life with comparatively nothing, but now, at the age of thirty years, he finds himself the owner of 500 acres of land, and stock valued at $1,200. He is a straightforward, genial gentleman, is a member, and last year served as Steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is identified with the Democratic party.

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BENSON C. JARRARD, deceased, was a farmer of Johnson county. He was born in Habersham county, Georgia, September 26, 1835, a son of Anselm Jarrard, who was born in Pickens district, South Carolina, February 24, 1805. He served in the war of 1837, under General Ben Cleveland, in colonizing the Indians. He was married in May, 1827, to Miss Sarah Dorsey, a daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Smith) Dorsey, natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Jarrard had six children: Nancy C.; Maria L.; Martha J.; Benson C.; Sarah S.; and Andrew R.

The subject of this sketch began life for himself as a blacksmith in White county, Georgia, in 1867 he came to Hill county, Texas, and in January, 1871, to Johnson county. He was elected Justice of the Peace a number of years ago, and was re-elected to the same office in 1890, in which capacity he served till his death. He held an inquest over the three children who were killed by Mrs. Newberry, and decided that Mrs. Newberry, the grandmother of the children, was the cause of their death. Mr. Jarrard was enrolling officer in the late war; was a member of the Masonic order a number of years,- a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was Steward of his church a short time; and was identified with the Democratic party. In addition to his other duties he conducted his farm of 570 acres, 175 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation.

Mr. Jarrard was married December 13, 1855, to Miss Lettie A. O'Dell, a daughter of John M. and Eliza A. (Hamilton) Odell, natives of Pickens district, South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Jarrard have had seven children, viz.: Arminda; John M., Anselm R., Andrew; Robert L; Mattie and Thomas, -- all of whom are deceased but the two youngest. Mr. Jarrard was married a second time, to Mrs. Phoebe Balch, and they have had six children: Sallie, Benson, James, and three deceased. He died December 27, 1891.

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COON WILLIAMS, of Cleburne, Johnson county, was born in Hill county, Texas, in 1853, a son of John B. and Mattie (McMillen) Williams. The father, a native of Georgia, came to Texas about 1850, settling in Hill county, where he engaged in general merchandising. He was among the pioneers of that county, where he spent the remainder of his life, and always took a general interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the county. He died in 1878, and the mother now resides at Cleburne with the subject of this sketch.

The latter was educated at the Texas A. and M. College, at Bryan, and in 1879 began business in Cleburne, and since that time has furnished the cith with ice. He has also been agent for northern breweries, and Walter Pierce Oil Company. Mr. Williams handled lake ice until 1890, when the Cleburne Ice and Cold Storage Company was formed, with Mr. Williams as secretary and manager. An ice factory was erected with a capacity of five tons of ice per day, and the building also contains large storage vaults, capable of holding a large amount of perishable goods. The capital of the company is $12,500. Mr. Williams is connected with several business enterprises in this city, notably that of the Cleburne National Bank, of which he is a stockholder and director; president and stockholder in the Cleburne Investment Company; director in the Johnson County Park Associaton. Socially, he is a member and Captain of the K. of P., Uniformed Rank. He is a young man, and devotes his time strictly to business, giving very little attention to outside affairs.

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HOWARD HIX, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, in 1852, the seventh child of G. B. and M. J. Hix. The father bought about 1,600 acres of land in this county in 1858, a part of which is now in the possession of our subject. In 1862 he brought an outfit of negroes and mules to this place, and the same year he joined the Confederate army, and served during the war. The father died in Kentucky in 1865, and the next year the family came to Johnson county and settled on the above mentioned farm, which was then all unimproved land. The nearest railroad station was Bryan, on the Houston Central railroad, 144 miles distant, to which point they hauled all their produce, and received their supplies. The mother died in 1880.

Howard Hix, our subject, has a well improved farm of 279 acres, three miles north of Cleburne, 150 acres of which is cultivated, and the remainder is used as pasture. He was married in 1872, to Miss Fannie Donohoo, a native of East Tennessee, and they have had four children. Mr. Hix is an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, and is much respected in the county of his adoption.

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DAVID R. JACKSON, a pioneer of Johnson county, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1825, the eldest son of Brice and Mary (Ray) Jackson, also natives of North Carolina. When our subject was seven months old the family removed to West Tennessee, where his father died when he was about nine years old, leaving a widow and six children, and David was their main support. The mother died in December, 1886, at the age of eighty-five years. Their children are: Martha W., wife of Frank Clarage, of Joshua, this county; David R., our subject; William G., a farmer of Johnson county; I. A., also of this county; Elizabeth, wife of James Renfro; and Mary J., wife of John Hendricks, of Dallas county. Mr. Jackson's maternal grandmother was a Robison, and her mother's maiden name was Miller.

Mr. Jackson worked on a farm in Tennessee until twenty-five years of age, after which, in 1840, he came to Texas. He settled first in Cass county, and in 1852 removed to Johnson county, where he bought a headright of 220 acres of land. He was a member of the first grand jury of that county, held at old Wardville, in June of 1856. It consisted of fourteen members and they were James D. Janes, James N. Evans, Absalom Lott, Elijah Graham, William Boatwright, Isham H. Harris, John McMillan, Keelin Williams, Moses Barnes, George Chandler, Levi Boatwright, David R. Jackson, William S. O'Neal, O. P. Hutcheson, John C. Barnes. Only two of these gentlemen are now living. -- Mr. Jackson and Moses Barnes, of Alvarado. The courthouse was an old log building, with puncheon floor, one window and a stick chimney. Among the incidents of the settling was the fight between John C. Barnes and John Dyer. "Firewater" circulated freely, and on a member's absence from the courtroom he was fined a quart of whisky, which was procured at the grocery store. The following fall Mr. Jackson was a member of the petit jury, when the stick chimney took fire and the session was broken up with a general carousal, and all dispersed in a storm of sleet.

Mr. Jackson erected a log cabin on his headright, in which he lived eighteen months without a floor. Game of all kinds was plentiful, and the nearest mill was seventy-five miles distant, and on his first trip, after being four or five days on the road, he found the mill broken. He devoted himself to opening up and improving his farm, and also from time to time added to his first purchase. In 1863 he entered the Confederate service, in Majors' brigade, Stone's regiment, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Jackson was married in Cass county, in 1850, to Miss Ann Gilpin, a daughter of James B. and Millie (Farrar) Gilpin. To this union has been born seven children: Mary, deceased, was the wife of William H. Jobe, a farmer of Callahan county; Martha, wife of James Harrison, a farmer of this county; Fannie, wife of John Blackwell, a farmer of Johnson county; John W., deceased at the age of twenty-two years; Hattie, deceased; Josephine, wife of Marion Inman, a farmer of Johnson county; and Lucy Lee, deceased at the age of sixteen years.

Mr. Jackson has witnessed the full development of this county, and has had a life of toil and hardships, which is well expressed by the following verses of his own composing:

I was born in North Carolina and raised in Tennessee;
Forty years in Texas as busy as a bee.
I got no education, for I did not have the time.
I had to work for seven when I was only nine.

I lived in Tennessee until I was a man,
When I came to Texas to look for better land.
I found it in a wilderness; I had it all to clear;
Between the "varments" and Indians, I nearly lost my hair.

Seventy-five miles to mill, I got no meal;
When I got home now happy I did feel!
I could go out at any time and kill a lot of meat;
As long as my bread would last I had enough to eat.

I worried along for thirty-eight years through care, toil and pain,
Then went back to old Tennessee again.
She is a grand old State, with her trees, hills and vales.
With her beautiful springs that never fail.

Now I am growing old, I have troubles not a few,

But I always manage to paddle my own canoe.
When I went back to Tennessee I went to my uncle's home, a place I
    hold most dear,
But instead of seeing him, I saw his vacant chair.

I saw the prints upon the floor where he always sat and read,
A soiled place upon the wall where he used to lean his head.
The loved of earth have passed away and leaves a vacant chair
That causes those left behind to shed a silent tear.

SIXTY-SIX YEARS OLD!

Getting feeble, and alone am I;
    How sad the words do seem!
As through this life I journey on,
    With parents dead these many years,
    And none to care for me,
    Away from old Tennessee.

There was a time long, long ago,
    When I from pain was free,
And that was when I roamed in Tennessee.
    A happy boy at home was I;
    At school none gave to me,
    Although I was raised in Tennessee.

Instead of school I went to labor hard
    And battle with this mighty world my daily bread to gain.
I little thought as time flew by thick and fast,
    that I would come
    To such a task with rheumastism.

Troublesome pains would o'er me fall
    And make me go stooped as one can see
Away from old Tennessee.
    The sun ne'er shone so bright on you and me
    As when I lived in old Tennessee.

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THOMAS S. BOGGS, a successful farmer of Johnson county, is a son of James and Martha (James) Boggs. The father was born in Cleveland county, North Carolina, in 1820, and was a farmer by occupation. The parents were married about 1858, and had ten children, namely: Thomas S., our subject; William, of Dayton, Washington; Sarah R., wife of Peter Pitchford, of Richview, Illinois; Mary J., now Mrs. Right Lisvy, of the same place; John C., of Montana; Lizzie, wife of Mr. Petypool, of Mt. Vernon, Illinois; Andrew, deceased; Belle, wife of James Craford, of Centralia, Illinois; Rosana, now Mrs. Wood, of Dayton; and Ellison, of Irvington, Illinois.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cleveland county, North Carolina, in 1851, and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, after which he engaged in work for himself. After two years he came to Johnson county, where he bought a farm and worked for wages to pay for it, and then in 1878, he bought his present farm of 100 acres, and he is now worth about $4,000. Mr. Boggs was married in 1886, to Louise Bolan, a daughter of Robert Bolan, of Johnson county. They have two children: James R. and William G. Politically, Mr. Boggs is a Democrat, and religiously his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

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LOUIS D. MONTGOMERY, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, October 23, 1839, a son of Nathaniel Montgomery, who was born in Virginia in 1802. The latter moved to Illinois in an early day, later to St. Louis, Missouri, and next to Dubuque county, Iowa, where he was engaged in lead mines. He also followed farming, and died in the field where he was plowing in 1845. Mr. Montgomery married Miss Nancy Upton, a daughter of David and Margaret (Carmichael) Upton, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery had twelve children, viz.: William, Amanda, Samuel J., Lucinda, Joe N., Louis D., Louisa, Jane, Caroline, Mary A., Mahala and Susan.

Louis D., our subject, began life for himself as a farmer in Macoupin and Greene counties, Illinois, and in 1866 removed to Newton county, Missouri thence to Carleton, Carroll county, Missouri, next to Dallas county, Texas, and in 1870 to Johnson county. He settled on his present farm of 700 acres, 160 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Montgomery has served as School Director and Trustee, was vice-president of the Farmers' Alliance five years, and is now an elder in the Presbyterian Church. February 16, 1865, he enlisted in the Federal army, in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Stevenson and Captain Brown.

Mr. Montgomery was married January 23, 1863, to Miss _____ Hamilton, a daughter of John and Caroline (Pyett) Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have had seven children, as follows: Lieuela, Arthur M., Minnie B., Jennie, Willie, Katie and Joe.

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CAPTAIN MOSES BARNES, one of the old and influential settlers of this county, was born in Monroe county, Georgia, September 3, 1821, the eldest child of Benjamin and Patience (Speers) Barnes, natives of North Carolina and Georgia. The father was a farmer by occupation, and his father, John Barnes, served under General Jackson in the war of 1812. Benjamin Barnes reared a family of ten children, nine of whom lived to be grown, viz.: Moses, our subject; John, deceased; Sarah, widow of Robert Vincent; Martha, now Mrs. Hardey; Benjamin and A. J., residents of this county; Patience, deceased, was the wife of Ben Lightfoot; Eliza, wife of John Adams; Renielson, wife of James Adams, of this county. The mother died in 1843, and in 1845 the father married Mary Hamilton, of Georgia, and they had six children, viz.: Josiah, of Georgia; Jennie, wife of L. S. Evans, of this county; Louisa, now Mrs. Dan Smith; Bettie, deceased; Anna, wife of Joe Atkins; and A. H., a resident of Texas. Mr. Barnes died in 1872, at the age of seventy-one years.

Moses Barnes commenced life for himself at the age of twenty-one years, his father having given him 200 acres of pine wood land, fifteen acres of which was cultivated. At the commencement of the late war he owned five negroes and 500 acres of land, his farm being located within one mile of where he now lives, where he had moved in 1853. He came by private conveyance to Alexandria, Louisiana, and just before reaching this point the cholera broke out among the immigrants. They were landed on the wharf, and of one company of 114 persons, all died but one lady, who returned to Georgia. Of our subject's party of fifty-four persons, only three died. Mr. Barnes remained one year in San Augustine county, after which he came to this county, and his nearest neighbors at that time were Sam Meyers, Wiley Jones, Hilbert Heath, Ben J. Chambers, W. L. Combs, Abe Armsto, Judge Mitchell and James Caldiron. The first grand jury was convened in 1854, of which Mr. Barnes was a member, and they went in wagons, and most of the men camped, as the only one small boarding-house could not afford accommodations for the crowd. The first court was held in 1853, in this place.

In 1863 Major Carmichael raised a battalion of 500 men, of which Mr. Barnes was elected Captain of Company A, and the battalion served on the frontier, but was in only one battle of note, this being the fight at the mouth of Bulluxy creek. At the close of the war Mr. Barnes found himself about $2,000 in debt, and held $17,000 in Confederate money. Having great faith in the Confederacy, he had sold all his cattle and horses and took Confederate money, but with the vim and energy that has always been one of his ruling principles he commenced life anew, and at present is one of the most solid men financially in the county. He is at present engaged in farming and merchandising, but takes his greatest pride in his farm, having 500 acres of fine land. Mr. Barnes has served as County Commissioner four terms, and has also filled the office of Justice of the Peace four years.

He was married in 1846, to Miss Mary Vinson, a daughter of Josiah and Milley Vinson, natives of Georgia. To this union has been born nine children, namely: James B., deceased; Eliza A., deceased, was the wife of J. L. Johnson; Frances, widow of John Johnson, of Alvarado; Deborah, deceased, was the wife of M. T. Nix; Sarah, wife of C. C. Golden; Mary, deceased, was formerly Mrs. W. W. Legin; Josephine, wife of James Bledsoe, Jeffie, wife of J. P. Hutton; and Dora, wife of John Bain, of Johnson county. The mother died in 1881, and September 4, 1886, Mr. Barnes married Mrs. Rena Denst, nee McCammon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former also affiliates with the A. F. & A. M., the R. A. M. and the I. O. O. F.

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JACOB FOSTER, a farmer of Johnson county, was born in Washington county, Illinois, December 26, 1847, a son of Robert and Elizabeth Foster. The father, a native of Jefferson county, Illinois, subsequently removed to Washington county, same State, where he still resides. He is a prosperous farmer, a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Master Mason. The mother of our subject was born in Perry county, Indiana, in 1824, a daughter of Adam and Mary A. Stonecypher. She came to Illinois in 1840, where, three years later, she married Robert Foster, and they had seven children, viz.: Charles W., Jacob, Mary E., Lewis, and three who died in infancy. Our subject's paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia, and was a farmer by occupation. The

Stonecyphers were natives of Indiana, and the maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Reed, was a daughter of George Reed, who came to this country under the command of Cornwallis, and was at the surrender of Yorktown.

Jacob Foster, our subject, remained with his parents until 1877, when he came to Johnson county, Texas, where he now resides . By dint of pluck and energy he succeeded in mastering the intricacies of carpentry, and is now the owner of a snug and well-improved farm in this garden spot of the Lone Star State. In politics Mr. Foster is a staunch Republican. He was married, December 10, 1885, to Mary I., a daughter of Cornelius and Margaret Breeze, natives of Marion county, Illinois. The father was a veteran of the Mexican war, serving eighteen months. At the breaking out of the Civil war he immediately enlisted as a private in the Sixtieth Illinois Regiment, Company C, and served three years, during which time he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have three children: Alva L., Earl R. and Henry.

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JAMES G. HUDSON, one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson county, and one of its leading farmers, was born in Randolph county, Alabama, in 1847, a son of William and Nancy (Lott) Hudson, natives of England and Georgia, respectively. The father came to America after reaching manhood, locating first in North Carolina, and afterward in Georgia, where he was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married there to Nancy Lott, and they had three children: James G., our subject; Rebecca E., deceased, was the wife of F. M. Huffman; and William B., deceased. The father was a man of superior education, and died about 1891. He was married previous to his union with the mother of our subject, and they had twelve children, four of whom lived to rear families, viz.: J. W., deceased, but his family reside at Belton, Texas, General Hudson, of Gainsville, being his son; Travis, deceased, and his family reside at Oxford, Alabama; and one daughter, who married Martin Wadsworth, of Alabama. After the death of Mr. Hudson, the mother was married, in 1855, to A. Cahill, of Alabama, and in 1859 they came to this State. The mother still resides in this county, making her home with James G., our subject.

The latter came to Texas with his parents in 1866, and the next year bought forty-five acres of his present farm, which he improved, and to which he has added until he now owns 220 acres. He has 200 acres of this place under a fine state of cultivation, a splendid residence, fine barns, and all the necessary outbuildings, making it one of the finest farms in the county. Mr. Hudson also owns 500 acres of timber land, 200 acres of which is cultivated. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah M. Teague, of Alabama, and a daughter of John and Sarah J. (Cahill) Teague. The father came to this State in 1866, where he was engaged in farming, but both he and his wife are now deceased. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom still survive, viz.: Mary M., wife of J. M. Wallace; Sarah M., wife of our subject; John P.; Laura, wife of M. P. Anderson; A. P.; L. C.; Josie, wife of Phelix Browning; Amorzonia, wife of J. F. Southward; Abigal, wife of James Baxter; Joel T.; and Lottie, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have had eight chilren: J. W., deceased, Martin, William R. M., deceased, Lelia E., deceased, Charles, Jennie and Thomas. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

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JAMES MILTON STOUT, one of the leading farmers of Johnson county, was born in Tennessee, in 1827, a son of John E. and Mary A. (Bettis) Stout, natives of Georgia. The Stout family came from Germany to America in an early day, and the Bettis family came from England before the Revolutionary war. John E. Stout was a master mechanic by occupation, and also followed various mechanical trades in Tennessee, and in 1834 he removed to Mississippi, where he remained twenty-two years. He was the contractor for the first courthouse of Yalobusha county, erected at Coffeeville. In 1855 he came to Johnson county, Texas, where he resided until 1875, and then removed to Grayson county; where he died in 1888, at the age of sixty-two years. He was three times married, first to the mother of our subject, and they had nine children, eight of whom reached maturity, viz.: Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Traux; James M., our subject; Manerva, deceased, was the wife of William Brown; William, deceased; Jasper, of Texas; Cotuind, wife of A. M. Straune; Mary, deceased; and John, a resident of Sherman, Texas.

James M. Stout, our subject, received only a limited education, and at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in farming on land he had purchased in LaFayette county, Mississippi. In 1853 he made the overland trip to this county, being five weeks on the road, and while making the journey his horse was bitten by a snake, from which it died, and Mr. Stout traded the other for a yoke of oxen. It required a change of three teams to get him to this county, and after arriving, in the fall of 1853, he was possessed of one horse. He farmed on rented land about five years, and then purchased a small farm in the cross timbers, paying 50 cents per acre, where he remained twelve years. Mr. Stout then sold this place and purchased the one on which he now resides, within one mile of Alvarado, paying $2.50 per acre. He has since improved this place, erected a fine two-story reisdence, and has all the conveniences necessary to make a pleasant home. Besides his home farm of 152 acres, Mr. Stout also owns 240 acres, one-half of which is timber, and the remainder under cultivation. In 1862 he joined Company A, Griffing's Batallion and served principally on the Gulf. He was in no battles, and after the war returned home and found himself in the same condition financially as when he came to the county.

Mr. Stout was married in 1851, to Miss Jane E. Myers, a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Wallace) Myers, natives of South Carolina, and of German and English parentage. The paternal grandfather, Moses Myers, came from Germany and settled in Columbus, South Carolina, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. Samuel Myers moved to Indiana in 1832, in 1844 to Mississippi, and in 1851 to Texas, where he died in 1876; the mother died in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Myers had ten children, six of whom reached maturity, viz.: David, of Indian Territory; John, of this county; Samuel, deceased; Thomas, of Johnson county; Evaline, deceased; William, deceased; Susan, deceased, was the wife of Will Kizziar; Helen, wife of William Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Stout have had twelve children, namely: Annie, wife of Rev. Jesse Kennedy; Alheons, deceased; Martha A., wife of John McKee; Katie, deceased; Jeffie, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Milton, deceased; Jowel, at home; Maleo, wife of Frank Woodward, of Dallas; Elvie, wife of John Bounds, of this county; Nellie, deceased; and Mintie, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Stout are members of the Baptist Church, and the former is also a member of the A. F. & A. M.

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THOMAS J. HOOKER, a farmer and stock-raiser living nine miles north west of Cleburne, was born in Lawrence county, Mississippi, September 19, 1843, a son of Himbrick Hooker, who was born in Virginia, in 1806. The latter settled in Holmes county, Mississippi in an early day, later removed to Lawrence county, same State, and in 1874 to Johnson county, Texas, where he died July 28, 1885. He was a Knight Templar and a Mason, a member of the Baptist Church, and represented Lawrence county, Mississippi, in the Legislature a number of years. Mr. Hooker married Miss Marinda, a daughter of James Boggett, a native of Virginia. The mother died July 1, 1884, in the same county as her husband. The parents had eight children,viz.: Nathan J., deceased; William, deceased; Francis M., deceased; Margaret L., Thomas J., Western C., Rosana and Mattie J.

The subject of this sketch remained in Lawrence county, Mississippi, until 1874, when he came to Johnson county, Texas, settling on his present farm of 100 acres, nearly all of which is cultivated. Mr. Hooker served five years in the Confederate army, in Company A, Twenty-second Mississippi Regiment, under Captain S. Guinn. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baker's creek, Raymond, Jackson, Resaca and Atlanta. He received his first wound at Corinth, Mississippi, in his left hip, but after sixty days he again joined his company at Tuscumbia, Alabama. He was wounded a second time at Atlanta, and again in the thigh, and was disabled ninety days with the last wound. Mr. Hooker received a letter from his old commander, General W. S. Featherston, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, dated March 9, 1891, from which we extract the following:

> Holly Springs, Miss., March 9, 1891.
> J. H. Hooker, Godley, Texas.
>
> Dear Sir: I was agreeably surprised yesterday when I received your kind letter. It is kind, true and unselfish. I am always glad to hear from one of my old soldiers. As you say, there are the ties between us which the vicissitudes of time can never sever. The hardships, dangers and sufferings of war united us as brethren, enlisted in a common cause and under the same banner. The old Confederates are dying off, occasionally, and those still alive are doing tolerably well.
>
> I am very sorry to hear of the illness of Colonel Oatis, and indulge in the hope that he may recover. He was a good man, a brave and faithful officer, always at his post of duty. It is painful to me to hear of such a man's death, and the Confederacy

will lose in his death one of its bravest and truest officers. But the Confederate soldiers must all die, and they should prepare for this last struggle as they did for the coming battle during the war. They should all now be enlisted under the banner of the cross and living the lives of good Christians. Happiness in this life and the world to come after death can only be secured by leading Christian lives.

I am glad at all times to hear from you.

Yours truly,

W. S. Featherston.

After the close of the war Mr. Hooker returned home, and engaged in farm work. He is a member of the Masonic order, and both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was married October 15, 1865, to Miss Margaret R., daughter of _____ Hartzog, a native of Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker have had eight children, namely: Charlie, Hinrick, Bettie, Samuel, Daisy, Martin, Molly and Emily. The wife and mother died April 14, 1885.

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MARTIN M. BUCKLEY, a successful farmer of Johnson county, is a son of Martin M. and Nancy W. (Bennett) Buckley, the former born in Virginia 1814, and the latter in Perry county, Alabama, in the same year. The father was a man of sterling worth, in his community, and was a Deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church. The paternal grandfather, Elijah Buckley, was a native of Virginia, and of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Buckley were the parents of fourteen children, viz.: Benjamin M., who was killed July 28, 1863, in the battle of Atlanta; Martha, deceased, was the wife of Robert M. Milton, of Hickory, Mississippi; Mosley M., who died in Camp Chase prison during the war; Mary P., wife of J. M. Bates, of Logan county, Arkansas; Caroline C., wife of R. M. Sanders, of Yazoo City, Mississippi; William, who was accidentally killed in boyhood; Laura, deceased, was the wife of W. R. Saunders, of Loga county, Arkansas; Cornelia P., wife of B. F. Cross, of Jasper county, Mississippi; Michael B., of Newton county, Mississippi; Ventura, wife of Samuel Whitmore, of Fort Smith, Indian Territory; Martin M., our subject; Evie J., wife of H. W. Whitman, of Newton county, Mississippi; Addie, wife of J. M. Riggs, of Lavaca county, Texas, and Alice, wife of J. N. Lambert, of National Springs, Arkansas.

The subject of this sketch was born in Clarke county, Mississippi, April 2, 1850. At the age of eight years his father died, and the family soon afterward moved to Jasper county, and in 1872 to Logan county, Arkansas. Mr. Buckley took care of his mother until her death in 1876, after which he came to Johnson county, Texas. He worked at $15 a month the first year, and farmed on rented land the second and third year, after which he bought 100 acres of raw land. He soon afterward sold this tract and bought 157 acres in the same locality, which he also sold, and then bought his present farm of 177 acres, six miles east of Alvarado.

Mr. Buckley was married November 17, 1882, to Mary E., a daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Edwards, of Ellis county. Four children have been born to this union; Lulu M., James, Mary A. and Addie. Politically, Mr. Buckley is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

* * * *

DAVID R. MYERS, a farmer and stock-raiser fifteen miles west of Cleburne, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1839, a son of Samuel Myers, also a native of Pennsylvania. The latter began life for himself as a blacksmith in Washington county, and followed his trade all through life. He was married to Miss Mary A., a daughter of William Stepleton, and they had two children: Rebecca, of Virginia; and David R., the subject of this sketch. The father died in 1841, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the mother in 1879. The latter was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The subject of this sketch came to Texas in 1860, settling in Washington county, and in 1870 he removed to his present farm in Johnson county. He owns 323 acres of good land, 115 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. In 1861 Mr. Myers enlisted in the Confederate army, in Company G, Tenth Texas Infantry, and was in the battles of Arkansas Post, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Ringgold, Jonesboro, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Springhill, Franklin, Nashville, and Bentonville. He was under Bragg, Hood and Johnston, and received only a slight wound in the mouth. Politically, Mr. Myers is a Democrat; socially, is a member of the

Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, and the U. F. of T.; and religiously, both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an Elder for fifteen years.

He was married December 24, 1867, to Miss Mary J., a daughter of George W. Dale, a native of Kentucky. They have six children, namely: Samuel D., Morriss C., Fannie R., Annie E., William E. and Charles C.

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BENJAMIN H. WILLIAMSON, a farmer and stock-raiser living eight miles west of Cleburne, was born in Dale county, Alabama, August 14, 1855, a son of James W. Williamson, a native of Washington county, Georgia. The latter was a farmer all his life, and when a young man he moved to Alabama with his parents. He came to Texas in 1873, settling in Washington county, where he died the same year. He married Miss Mary A. Metcalf, a native of Alabama, and they had six children, viz.: Jones F., Pershaney A., deceased, James P., Cynthia A., Benjamin H. and Emma.

Mr. Williamson, our subject, began life for himself in Johnson county, Texas, where he now owns a farm of 260 acres, 160 of which is under a fine state of cultivation. He was married May 1, 1879, to Miss Nora E., daughter of Joseph L. Hinkerson, a native of Kentucky. To this union has been born seven children, viz., Agnes, deceased, Ernest T., Orvey H., Joseph Lloyd, Vada C., Ora L. and one who died in infancy. Socially, Mr. Williamson is a member of the Masonic order, and religiously, his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

* * * *

PEYTON IRVING, Principal of the Irving Select School for young ladies.-- This is a well equipped institution for young ladies, now entering its thirteenth session. The college building, beautifully located one mile north of the city of Cleburne, is 40 x 50 feet, two stories high, well arranged, with study and music rooms, sleeping departments, and everything necessary for a select school of high grade. The building and residences occupy ten acres of ground, ornamented by walks, shade trees, shrubbery, etc. The school was established in 1867, by Prof. Peyton Irving, and incorporated

May 3, 1885, under the laws of Texas, with the following gentlemen as trustees: Peyton Irving, A. H. Yeager, Colonel J. S. Clayton, Colonel A. W. De Berry, Rev. C. S. M. See, Dr. C. C. Francis and Governor T. B. Wheeler. The school, as the name implies, is especially intended to meet the wants of parents who desire their daughters to receive what is termed "a solid education." Therefore all flimsy, superficial show is discarded, and nothing but wholesome instruction is given, together with such home training and discipline as will develop the best character and fit the pupil for life's duties.

Prof. Peyton Irving is one of the oldest and best instructors of Texas, and is assisted by an efficient corps of teachers, under whose management the school can boast of being equal to any thing of its kind in the State, and from which has graduated many ladies now holding the highest literary and social position in the State. By reference to the curriculum it will be found that the course of studies is as exhaustive as is found in any Eastern college embracing a full course of English and classical literature, mathematics, physics and metaphysics.

Prof. Peyton Irving was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1836, a son of E. H. and Malinda (Sewell) Irving, of Scotch-Irish descent. His early life was spent on a farm. He was educated Hamden-Sidney College, one of the oldest institutions in Virginia. At the age of twenty, immediately upon leaving college, he engaged in teaching, which profession he afterward adopted as his life work. He emigrated to Texas in 1858, and taught in Rusk and Nacogdoches counties until the commencement of the late war. In September, 1861, Mr. Irving joined Company I, Seventh Texas Infantry, commanded by Colonel John Gregg and participated in the campaign of Western Tennessee. He was discharged in 1863, on account of ill health, after which he settled in Rusk, Cherokee county, and established the Rusk Masonic Institute, which is still in a flourishing condition, ranking among the first schools in the State. Prof. Irving remained at the head of that institution eleven years, during which time he graduated from its doors many men since eminent in the State, and among whom are Governor James S. Hogg, Judge Gibson, S. P. Wilson, and others. After leaving Rusk he taught in several schools in the State, and four years later settled in Cleburne, where he has since resided, and is now president of the Irving Select School for Young Ladies. This institution was established through his efforts, and has been patronized by some of the first families of the State. As an educator Prof. Irving is without a peer. He has been a resident of Texas about thirty-two years, is one of the oldest instructors of the State, and one to whom the State owes much of its prosperity.

In 1865 he married Miss Emily Massey, of San Augustine, Texas, and a daughter of W. S. and Benina (Polk) Massey, pioneers of this State, having settled here in 1839. By this union there are five children, namely: Thomas, of Clarendon; Neria, associated with her father in teaching; Peyton, Ima and Ilia. Mr. and Mrs. Irving are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which the former is an Elder, and he has also been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty-two years.

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GREEN W. FREELAND, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, February 16, 1823, a son of James D. Freeland, a native of North Carolina. The latter began life for himself as a farmer and miller in Gilbert county, North Carolina, was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was an industrious and charitable man. He married Miss Nancy Strayhorn, a daughter of John Strayhorn, a native of North Carolina. They had nine children, viz.: John, Joe, James, Newton, Robert, Elizabeth, Sallie, Peggie and Martha.

Green W. Freelan, our subject, remained in this native county until 1850, when he moved to Panola county, Texas, two years later to California, next to Dallas county, and in 1858, to Johnson county. He settled on his present farm of 1,800 acres, 150 acres of which is under cultivation, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate service, under Colonel Sweet, was in the battle of Black river, and after three months' service returned home. He then joined the Frontier Home Brigade, under Major Carmichael, and remained in service until the close of the war.

Mr. Freeland was married in 1852, to Miss Cynthia, a daughter of John Hinkman, a native of Missouri, and they had one child, John, who died when young. The wife and mother died in 1854, and in 1858 Mr. Freeland married Miss Rachel Merrifield, a native of Kentucky. By this union there is two children: Marshall B. and Jack. Mr. Freeland is a member of the Democratic party, and of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was Steward for many years.

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COLONEL JAMES WRIGLEY, a retired citizen of Alvarado, is one of the oldest residents of Texas. He was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York, in 1822. His father ,also named James, was an Englishman, and his mother, whose name before marriage was Sarah Phelps, was of Welsh descent. Edwin Phelps, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Michigan, is an own cousin of Col. Wrigley's. The Phelps family is a very large and noted one. Colonel Wrigley's father was born at Leeds, Yorkshire, England, became a weaver by trade, and emigrated from England to the United States, after the Revolution, and before the broadcloth power looms were in vogue. It is recorded by the Pittsfield (Massachusetts) Sun that in 1808 the first piece of broadcloth ever made in the United States was manufactured by James Wrigley, Sr. A man named Schofield came with him from England, bringing the first carding machine, and set it up in Connecticut. Afterward he went into partnership with Mr. Wrigley, the father, in Pittsfield, and with another man named Pomeroy. The war of 1812 came on, and the company failed, after which Mr. Wrigley moved to Johnstown above mentioned.

When our subject was four years of age the family removed back to Pittsfield, where, his parents died. Young James was then sent, in 1832, to Pontiac, Oakland county, Michigan; but he was kicked and cuffed about so that he left there, and came to Texas, in 1844, settling at Liberty, Liberty county, where he resided for thirty-one years, engaged most of the time in the mercantile business. At one time also he had a large cattle interest, and an interest in a steamboat line on the Trinity river. From 1852 to 1856 he was a resident of Galveston. He was the first Postmaster of Liberty, after the annexation of Texas in 1845, and in that capacity made the last settlement with the Government in 1856.

His first disaster was the loss of a $10,000 warehouse on the Trinity river in the year 1868. The next was the loss of the steamer Alice M., during a storm, in which he was a one-third owner. In 1881 his dwelling-house in Liberty was burned, without insurance upon anything, and he lost with the rest all the souvenirs of fifty years' collection. About the year

1858, he was a charter member of a company organized to locate a route for the Trinity Valley railroad, and was elected president of the company; but the war came on too soon for the execution of their enterprise.

During the last war he served four years. He commanded a battalion, which surrendered at Vicksburg in 1863. It was a part of T. N. Waul's Legion of Texas. He first enlisted as a private in a company raised in Liberty county and went to Brazos-Santiago. Afterward he raised a company for E. B. Nichols' regiment, and when that was disbanded he raised a company for Waul's Legion, intended for service in the Mississippi Department under Van Dorn. His experiences on the battle-field in that department were at Coldwater, Mississippi, then on the line of the Tallahachie, Coffeeville, Grenada, Fort Pemberton, Yazoo river, and finally at Vicksburg, under Pemberton. His command marched up as the last to report at the surrender. He and his men had been in Vicksburg forty-seven days. Waul's Legion made up the number to about 33,000 men, and they were all paroled. He and his regiment then came across the river, and he turned to his Texan home, where he remained until exchanged. Then he went to the mouth of the Brazos and re-entered the army, under Magruder, but saw no active service.

Colonel Wrigley has occupied high positions in the Masonic order, being at one time Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery, and Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter. He is a member of the blue lodge in Alvarado and also of the chapter there; and he also belongs to Cleburne Commandery No. 12, of which he has been Captain General. In the Odd Fellows he is now District Deputy Grand Patriarch of the Patriarchs Militant.

For his wife the Colonel married a daughter of Billups Gayle, in Liberty county,Texas. The family were from Alabama, of which State John Gale was at one time Governor, and afterward United States Judge. Mr. Billups Gayle was for seven years cashier of the Mobile State Bank, as early as 1835, etc. The Colonel has four children living. The eldest is now residing in San Angelo, the wife of E. L. Jones; the second is John B. Wrigley, now in the confectionery business in Alvarado, a partner of the firm of Colston, Kelsey & Co.; the third born is Mrs. George Bristley; and the remaining daughter married Dr. B. G. Prestridge of Alvarado. Luke H. Wrigley, a prominent young attorney of Albion, Noble county, Indiana, is a nephew of the Colonel;so is also Roy F. Wrigley, who has extensive mining interests in Colorado.

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HON. I. A. PATTON, attorney at law, Alvarado, Johnson county, was born in Tennessee, March 18, 1837, a son of John W. and Malinda Patton, natives also of Tennessee. The parents came to Texas in 1847, settling first at Victoria, and later at Goliad, residing the greater part of the time at the latter place, where the father was engaged in the practice of medicine, being a physician of considerable attainments. The parents both died at Goliad.

The subject of this notice was reared at Victoria and Goliad, and received his earlier education in the select schools of those places. Determined on a professional career before he reached his majority, and with a view of preparing himself for such a course went to Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, in 1857, where he entered the junior class of that institution. He remained at Center College nearly two years, going thence to Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee. He there took a course of law lectures, graduating with the highest honors, after which he returned home and again began practice in 1861. Hostilities being shortly afterward declared between the North and South, Mr. Patton threw himself into the breach, like hundreds of other young men, with all the enthusiasm and ardor of youth. He was active in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the Confederacy, and soon came into prominence as a local leader, though without any particular desire on his part to be a leader. He entered actively into the service as soon as calls began to be made for volunteers to protect the coast and western frontier of Texas, enlising October 11,1861, in Company B, First Texas Cavalry, being elected Lieutenant of his company on its organization. During the first years of service his regiment was stationed at Camp McCulloch, and was employed in the coast defence, having several skirmishes with gunboats and straggling squads of Federal troops. Served on the coast and Rio Grande until the latter part of 1862, when he was transferred to the newly created Trans-Mississippi Department, operating mostly in Louisiana. Was in most of the engagements incident to Bank's Red river campaign, taking part in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou. Mr. Patton served continuously with his regiment from

from the date of his enlistment until the surrender. Was never captured or wounded, and never absent on sick leave but once, being so absent thirty days. His regiment entered the service with 116 men, and came out with sixteen, having lost an even hundred in killed, wounded and discharged. He was First Lieutenant of his company at the close of the war.

The war over, Mr. Patton returned to his home at Goliad, where he at once resumed the practice of his profression. In 1867, the courts having been disorganized under reconstruction measures, he abandoned the practice of law, went to Washington, Washington county, where he took the presidency of the Washington Collegiate Institute, and conducted that until 1872. He was then called to the presidency of Atchison Institute, at Navasota, and then two years later the presidencey of the Masonic Institute at Alvarado was rendered him, and he has since resided in this place. He remained at the head of the last named institution only about three years, but in that time succeeded in building up a flourishing school and establishing himself as a proficient and able educator among the people of that locality. He was an ethusiastic teacher, and met with decided success wherever he taught. He had the privilege of training many young men who are now occupying responsible positions in life. In 1881 Mr. Patton resumed the practice of law, and has followed it uninterruptedly since. He has never moved his residence from Alvarado, although that is not and has never been the county seat. This town is situated in the richest part of Johnson county, in fact is in the oldest settled portion of the county, and is the trading point of a large section of country, and numbers among its citizens some of the best and wealthiest people of North or Central Texas; is in easy reach of Cleburne, the county seat, and has therefore been a good point for a lawyer. Mr. Patton is a member of the law firm of Henry Patton & Brown, his two partners residing in Cleburne. Mr. Patton is the senior member of the firm in point of age, residence, admission to the bar, etc.

In 1882 he was elected to the State Legislature, representing Johnson, Hill, Ellis and Navarro counties, comprising the 39th Floatorial District, and served on the 18th Legislature. He served in Judiciary Committee No. 1, the Committee on Education, and was chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He made considerable reputation as a legislator, and did his State splendid service, but is too modest to tell enough about his doings to enable the writer to do him justice in these notes. (See published pamphlet of a of a report made by special committee on land frauds, of which he was a member.) Mr. Patton is now devoting himself exclusively to the practice of law. He has no particular aspirations for public life, having been called to the positions which he has filled by his fellow citizens in recognition of his fitness for the places. He discharged the duties of these positions according to his sense of responsibility at each step, without attempting to forecast the future or weigh the results. He has many of the elements which enter into the make-up of a successful lawyer. He is a good student, having spent the most of his life among books; a close investigator, being diligent in small things as well as great ones; is methodical in the collection and arrangement of his matter; never content with superficial views of any questions he has to handle, but goes to the bottom; is always at his post and takes a personal interest in his clients' cases; possesses great patience, and is most persevering in industry; and above all enjoys the unbounded confidence of all who know him.. Mr. Patton is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Honor and the I. O. O. F., and is a tower of strength on all educational matters.

September 30, 1865, he married Miss Salome Billups, a native of Alabama, and they have had seven children: John W., deceased; Harry B., deceased; Ethel, deceased; Alexander B., Robert B., Bessie R. and Aubrey. Mr. and Mrs. Patton are members of the Methodist Church South.

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ANDREW KING, an attorney at Alvarado, was born in Georgia, February 4, 1856, a son of Jehn and Elizabeth King, natives of North Carolina and Georgia. The father, a farmer by occupation, moved to Arkansas in 1860, settling in Union county, near the Louisiana line, where he died in 1882, at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. King still resides on the old homestead in Union county, aged sixty-six years. After arriving in Arkansas, Mr. King, the father of this subject, bought 1,000 acres of land, where he made a fine farm, but the freeing of the negroes ruined him financially, although he in part recovered his fortune before his death. He was married prior to the union with the mother of our subject, and they had five children: Benjamin, a resident of Georgia; William, deceased, was a soldier during four years of the late war, in the Confederate army; John, deceased at about the time of the battle of Shiloh while in the army; Mary, wife of Robert Mann; James, deceased. Of the twelve children born to the mother of our subject, nine lived to years of maturity, namely: Amanda, now Mrs. Steel, of Arkansas; Thomas, a physician by profession, died in Louisiana in 1882; Hiram, a merchant and farmer of Union county, Arkansas; Andrew, our subject; Charles, a farmer of Arkansas; Mattie, now Mrs. Wooley, of Arkansas; Marcus a farmer at the old homestead; Bettie and Joseph at home.

Andrew King attended the schools of Magnolia, Arkansas, and for a short time had charge of the school at that place. He came to Texas in 1881, locating in Collin county, but a short time afterward went to Grayson county, and finished his education at what is now Grayson College. After completing his academic course Mr. King taught in that school for some time, and at the same time read law under Hair and Head, of Sherman, Texas, the latter of whom is now District Judge, and the former of whom served a term in Congress from the Fifth District. Mr. King came to Johnson county in 1883, and the next year was admitted to the bar of Cleburne, Texas, Judge Jo Abbott presiding, and who is now a member of Congress from this district. He then taught school in the Gill settlement, five miles north of Alvarado, and while there organized the free-school district for that neighborhood. In 1884 he commenced the practice of law in this city, and his popularity as an able and efficient attorney is recognized, and he is one of the leading young men in the county. He devotes his time and attention mostly to the civil docket, as it is more in conformity with his feelings. During the years of 1886 - '87 he was City Prosecutor, but takes no active interest in politics and devotes his time entirely to his profession. Kind, courteous and generous to a fault, Mr. King is one of the most popular men in the county. He has recently been appointed as one of the Commissioners to the World's Fair from Johnson county.

He was married, in 1884, to Miss McElree, of Alvarado, a daughter of R. L. and Mary McElree, residents of this county. Mr. and Mrs. McElree had eight children: Ida, William, Jessie, Fannie, Robert, Nellie and Blanche. The parents still reside in Alvarado, where the father is a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. King have been born four children: Laurence, Willie, Ralph and Nellie. Mr. King is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of Alvarado Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has a high future before him.

* * * *

BENJAMIN F. HILL, a prosperous farmer of Johnson county, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Conley) Hill. The father was born in North Carolina, in 1813, was of Irish descent, and a farmer by occupation. He was Justice of the Peace of his county for many years, was also County Court Judge, and was an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The parents were married in 1830, and there were born to them nine children: Susan, deceased, was the wife of W. Rancy, of Walker county, Texas; Jasper N., a farmer of Monroe county, Mississippi; F. B., of Johnson county; James D., who died at Atlanta, Georgia; Benjamin F., the subject of this notice; Robert F. died in the army; Steven, who also died in the army; Louisa, deceased, was the wife of George Holingsworth of Monroe county, Mississippi; and Sarah P., wife of Presly Hill, also of Monroe county.

The subject of this biography was born in Monroe county, Mississippi, March 5, 1840, and he remained with his parents until 1859, when he started for Texas. He first worked in Guadalupe county, and after the war settled in Trinity county, where he was engaged in steamboating three years; thence he went to Hill county, and two years later to Johnson county. After being employed in a mill two years, Mr. Hill settled on his present farm of seventy acres, four miles south of Alvarado. He served in the late war, Company I, Twenty-sixth Texas Cavalry, under Colonel Bray and Captain White. He remained until the close of the struggle, and was in the battle of Mansfield, Yellow Bayou, Magnet Hill and Marksville Prairie.

Mr. Hill was married, in 1867, to Sarah E. Austin, of Johnson county; she died five years later. In 1876 Mr. Hill married Margaret Trimel, and they have three children: Homer, Elmer and Lester. The wife and mother died in 1883, and Mr. Hill was afterward married to Mary Fielder, and they have one child, Gussie.

In his political opinions Mr. Hill adheres to the principles of the Prohibitionist party, and is a zealous worker in behalf of the great cause espoused by this organization. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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JAMES BARR, a Johnson county farmer, is given the following record: James Barr, Sr., an ancestor, was born in Virginia, October 25, 1766, and moved to Tennessee when quite a young man, and was married to Mrs. Mary Hallam, nee Bowen, and settled in Hickman county. He was a prominent Presbyterian minister, and quite a literary man, his writings creating considerable notice at that time. His wife, before marriage, Mary Barr, was born February 10, 1773. The children of James Barr were four daughters and one son: Cynthia, born August 19, 1805, and still living in Hickman county, Tennessee; Mary Gillashy Barr, born September 9, 1807; Sarah Maria, born December 29, 1809; Nancy Lilley Barr, born January 19, 1813; Amzi Lewis Barr, born June 24, 1815.

The family record of Amzi L. Barr, is as follows: Parthenia Hassell, born July 14, 1819; Amzi Barr and Parthenia Hassell were married in 1835, and their family comprised six sons and three daughters, namely: William, born September 13, 1837; James, born September 30, 1839; Mary, born August 10, 1841; John Hassell, born April 11, 1845; Cynthia, born March 21, 1847; Amzi L., May 14, 1849; Millington, March 30, 1851; Madison, born February 20, 1853; and Sarah Francis, born July 28, 1856.

Amzi Barr moved to Texas in 1854, and settled in Anderson county, near Palestine, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1856. In the fall of 1857 his wife and children moved back to Tennessee, where she remained until her death, in April, 1884.

James, being the eldest son living and the subject of this sketch, ran away from school, and entered the war in 1861, where he served four years, receiving several severe wounds; at the close of the war he returned home to Hickman county, Tennessee, where he went to school four years. He came back to Texas in 1869, and remained for a while in Anderson county, and about 1871 came to Waco, McLennan county, where he embarked in the grocery business; then he went to Hillsboro, Hill county, where he engaged in a general trading business for several years. He afterward purchased land in the southwestern part of Hill county, near Tyson, where he now lives. In January, 1890, he was married to Miss Minnie A. White, daughter of Rev. W. K. White, of Dallas, Texas. His family consists of two children: James F. and Hattie Eva; the latter was born June 12, 1891.

Mr. Barr, whose name introduces this sketch, was born in Hickman county, Tennessee, in 1848; attended school at Pinewood Institute and elsewhere. In politics he is a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

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R. D. RICHARDSON, one of the pioneer settlers and prominent farmers of Johnson county, was born in Lawrence county, Arkansas, in 1836, a son of John Richardson and Elmira (Hawkins) Richardson, natives of Tennessee. The father moved to Lawrence county, Arkansas, in 1835, where he was engaged in farming and at that time the country was comparatively new, game of all kinds, except buffalo, abounded. In 1845 he came by the overland route to this State, and secured a certificate for 640 acres of land, which he located in Navarro county. He subsequently improved a farm near where Corsicana now stands, selling his first 640 acres, and in 1850 he moved to Anderson county. In the fall of 1856 he moved to Jack county, where he experienced much trouble with the Indians who stole cattle and horses and committed murders. Mr. Richardson was too old to engage in fighting the Indians, but his sons, our subject, and Joshua, was with Colonel Baylor and Hamner on the Brazos, and many other places, after the Indians. On one occasion the rangers lost seven men and killed twenty-three Indians. Returning home from this campaign they stopped at Palmer's ranch on Kechie creek, and while there our subject and his brother and two other men were guarding their horses just outside of the ranch, which was used as a fort. Six Indians came off the reservation to steal the horses, which they had been watching from the mountain top during the day, and our subject requested the boys who were on guard with him not to fire until the Indians were close enough; in case their guns failed to fire, to knock them down with their rifles. They came within forty feet of where they stood, and the boys succeeded in killing three.

John Richardson moved to this county in the fall of 1860, and in February, 1862, R. D. Richardson and his brother returned to Jack county, where they had considerable cattle interests, and while there four young men came up and asked our subject, his brother and four other young men, who were with them if they would like a "brush with the Indians." They accordingly mounted as soon as possible, and as the forces of the whites had to be divided, the four first mentioned started in pursuit across the

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prairie, and the other went to the mountains, so as to entrap them on their way over. Consequently the Indians, with their stolen horses and ghostly trophies of human scalps, were between two fires, and the party on the mountain succeeded in killing two or three. As the Indians passed over the mountain Mr. Richardson and his brother, who were better mounted than their friends, were as a matter of course in the lead, and the former followed the Indians across the mountain alone and charged single-handed on the remaining eight. One whom he singled out was riding a fine American gray mare, and seeing himself selected as the target for Mr. Richardson's pistol, leaped from his horse so as to be more ready to meet the onslaught; but Mr. Richardson's third shot broke the Indian's thigh and he fell heavily to the ground. While lying there he claimed to be a good Waco, and asked not to be killed, but the scalp of Mr. Youngblood festooned his quiver of arrows. He was shot dead and scalped by our subject, and on the next day, at the burying of Mr. Youngblood, his scalp was fitted on his head.

March 1, 1862, R. O. Richardson joined Company A, Darnell's regiment, and served on the west side of the river. On account of poor health he secured a transfer to Gurley's Regiment, where he served until the close of the war. After returning home he engaged in farming and stock-raising on his present farm of 115 acres, 43 under cultivation, and he also owns 105 acres of timber land. He was honored by his neighbors for one term with the office of County Commissioner.

He was married in October, 1866, to Mrs. Henrietta Carter, widow of John Carter, and a daughter of J. G. Woodson and Julia Ann (Binkley) Woodson. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have had eight children: Eliza, wife of S. M. McCowen; Julia A., wife of Dallas Baker; Margaret, wife of Thomas Kelly; Thomas N. R., at home; James D., at home; Emma, wife of Z. P. Leatherwood; W. P. and Kendrick. Mrs. Richardson was the mother of one child by her former marriage to John W. Carter. Mr. Richardson's parents had nine children, our subject and one sister, Jane, wife of Henry Handy, being the only ones who survive. Of Mrs. Richardson's family two boys and three girls still survive: Sallie, now Mrs. Lockard, of Tennessee; Henrietta, wife of our subject; Emma, wife of Thomas Cannon, and Charley. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are members of the Christian Church, and the former is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the [illegible]

WILLIAM L. WEST, a merchant of Joshua, Johnson county, Texas, was born in Fayette county, Alabama, September 13, 1834, a son of William H. West, who was born in Greenville district, South Carolina, October 24, 1799. The latter moved to Fayette county, Alabama, in 1831, where he engaged in farming. His father, Benjamin West, was a native of Wales, but subsequently emigrated to Virginia, and later to South Carolina; there he served seven years in the Revolutionary war. His father was killed by the Tories while splitting rails, and our subject's brother, Lewis C. West, of Caledonia, Mississippi, has the iron wedge that the old gentleman was splitting rails with when killed. William H. West was married, in 1821, to Miss Sarah L. Loftis, a daughter of Lemuel Loftis, a native of South Carolina. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: Acy, who died in infancy; Benjamin F., deceased in 1862; Lemuel L., who died in Alabama in 1874; James M., deceased in Mississippi, in 1886; William L., our subject; Eliza M., deceased in Fayette county, Alabama, in 1842; Julia M., a resident of Lowndes county, Mississippi; Andrew B., who died in that county in 1890; Francis P., of Lamar county, Texas; Johnson C., of Columbus, Mississippi; and Lewis C., of Caledonia, Mississippi. The parents both died in Lamar county, Alabama, the mother in 1873, and the father in 1874. They were members of the Primitive Baptist Church.

William L., our subject, began life for himself as a farmer in Lowndes county, Mississippi, but subsequently removed to Alabama, and five years later returned to Mississippi, where he was engaged in farming and merchandising. He came to Johnson county, Texas, in 1876, settling at Caddo Grove, where he remained until the railroad ruined the town, and he then came to Joshua. Mr. West now carries a large stock of general merchandise, and is also engaged in farming, having a fine place of 500 acres, 300 acres of which is cultivated. In the late war he served three years in the Confederate army.

He was married January 17, 1867, to Miss Cordelia M. Loftis, a daughter of Powell Loftis, a native of South Carolina, but who died in Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. West have had eight children, namely: Francis P., engaged in the clerk's office at Cleburne; Charles C., of Joshua; Flem G., Willie C., Jessie L., Thomas R., Noble B., and Samuel A., at home. Mr. West is identified with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

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JOHN W. MYERS, one of the pioneer settlers and prominent farmers of Johnson county, was born in Indiana, in 1835, and came to Texas in 1851, locating on the same farm where he now resides. His father, Samuel Myers, located on this farm August 21, 1851, buying land certificates to the amount of 3,000 acres, all being prairie land. His nearest neighbor was at Midlothian, Ellis county, a distance of fifteen miles, and the nearest mill was at Lancaster, forty miles away, which was run by a Mr. Collins, and which is described in a history of Dallas county. He was therefore the first settler of Johnson county. The patrons of this mill had frequently to remain a week to await their turn, and in case they had wheat to grind had to bolt the flour by hand. The first house erected by Mr. Myers was a log cabin, with the earth for a floor, and he afterward hired a man to hew him puncheons with which to floor his house. The first rails were made of oak, with which Mr. Myers fenced his land. The same year he settled in this county Mr. Abraham Futhey came from Illinois, and located one mile from his farm; in the spring and fall of 1852 several families came to the county, and settled near where Alvarado now stands, and from that time until the breaking out of the late war the settlers came slowly.

Mr. Samuel Myers was a member of the first grand jury of the county, in 1854 - '55, and the members had to go and camp out. He was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1873. Moses Myers, the grandfather of our subject, came from Germany to South Carolina, where he subsequently died. He reared a family of two boys and two girls: Samuel and Emily, twins, and the latter is the wife of Jackson Bradley, who settled in this county in 1852; David, who came to Johnson county the same spring, but soon returned to Tennessee; Clementine, who came to this State with her brother, the father of our subject. The first schoolhouse ever erected in the county was built on Samuel Myers' farm, only a few yards distant from where the handsome residence of John Myers now stands. It was erected by Samuel Myers, Jackson Bradley and Mr. Futhey, and the first teacher was William Wise, who came to this county two or three years after Mr. Myers. Samuel Myers married Betsey Wallace, a native of South Carolina, and they had eight children -- six now living: David, of Indian Territory; Jane, wife of Milton Stout, of Johnson county; John, our subject; Thomas J., of this county; Susana, wife of William Kizzlar; and Helen, wife of William Hunter. The mother died in 1853, and in 1854 the father married Cynthia

Bales, and they were the parents of several children, most of whom reside in this county. The mother died in 18--, and Mr. Myers married Mary Hunter and they had three children, all of whom are deceased but one, who resides in Greer county.

John W. Myers commenced life for himself as a farmer, at the age of twenty-one years, which vocation he has always followed. In 1861 he joined Company H, Twenty-first Texas cavalry, under Colonel T. C. Bass, and served until the latter part of 1863. He was in the battle of Springfield, Missouri, Prairie Grove, Elk Creek, and accompanied General Price on his first raid in Missouri. He was elected Second Lieutenant of Companies H. and B after their consolidation, and was afterward elected Captain of his company. While in the army Mr. Myers was holding a consultation with the Federal authorities at Fort Gibson, and ventured beyond the limit, and was held a prisoner for two months in the third story of an old hotel building. After the close of the war he returned home and resumed farming and stock-raising, and, in 1868 erected one of the first flour mills in this county, which was attached to a sawmill, and he was thus successfully engaged six years.

In 1860 he married Miss Elizabeth Campbell, and they had two children: Mary, deceased; and Margaret, wife of John Ezell, of this county. Mr. Myers was afterward married, in 1865, to Miss Margaret Moyer, a daughter of Samuel and Amanda (Hendrix) Moyer, natives of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, and of German and English descent. The father died when Mrs. Myers was only four years old, and the mother afterward married Samuel Truett, who came to this State in 1855, settling in Palo Pinto county. Shortly before the war the Indians became very troublesome, and several families erected their homes in one yard for protection. The Indians frequently killed entire families, and at one time they took three young ladies and one married lady about fifteen miles from home. One of the girls was killed, and the others returned the second or third day, having had most of their garments taken from them, leaving their bodies and feet exposed to the hot sun and the desert grass. Mr. Myers had one brother and sister, Samuel, deceased, and Losada J., wife of James McClure, of Tarrant county. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Truett: Mary A., deceased, was the wife of John Daly; Thomas, deceased, whose family reside in this county; Virgil and George. Mrs. Truett still resides in this county, at the age of sixty-six yars. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have had eight children, seven now living, namely: Charles V., of Cleburne; Columbus C., attending the medical school at St. Louis; Alonzo, deceased; Lemuel, Lawson, Myrlte and Ivy. Mrs. Myers is a member of the Baptist Church.

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BENJAMIN B. RAY, a successful farmer of Johnson county, is a son of James and Caroline (Bennet) Ray. The father was born in Talladega county, Alabama, in 1818, and was a farmer by occupation. The parents were married about 1838, and had eight children, viz.: Marion, of Clarksville, Arkansas; Susan, deceased; Sarah F., deceased; Susan, widow of Richard Rhodes; Benjamin, our subject; Joseph, of Eastland county, Texas; Nancy, wife of William Briley, of Eastland county; and Edward, of this county.

The subject of this sketch was born in Talladega county, Alabama, March 12, 1848, and remained with his parents until twenty years of age, when he came to Johnson county, Texas. In 1867 he bought his present farm of eighty-five acres, to which he has since added, until he now owns 259 acres.

Mr. Ray was married, in 1870, to Martha Prestridge, a daughter of J. M. and Emily Prestridge. They are the parents of ten children: Marion, Alice, Floyd, Caty, Joseph, Sarah, Jennie, John, Caroline and Matilda. Politically, Mr. Ray is identified with the Democratic party; socially, is a member of the Farmers' Alliance; and religiously, both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

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CAPTAIN W. R. BOUNDS, a member of the firm of Bounds & Moore, Alvarado, Texas, has made for himself both a civil and military career worthy of preservation in the annals of Johnson county. He is a native of the State of Mississippi, born September 15, 1841, and is the eldest of a family of three children. His parents, W. R., and M. M. (Roberts) Bounds, were natives of Alabama, and early settlers of Itawamba and Monroe counties, Mississippi. The father was a planter by occupation, and did not remove to Texas until 1873; here he died in 1878. His wife still survives and resides with Captain Bounds; although she has almost reached the three-score years and ten allotted to man, she is active and energetic and in excellent health.

The maternal grandfather of the Captain was John Roberts, who at the age of sixty-three years enlisted in the Confederate service, and served as a private some time; he was taken ill at Bowling Green, Kentucky, was sent home, and died at Tupelo, Mississippi, in 1864. Of the three children born to W. R., and M. M. (Roberts) Bounds, two are deceased: John L. died at Alton, Illinois, in 1864; he was at the time of his death a prisoner of war, having been a member of the Twenty-Eighth Mississippi Cavalry; Sarah M., deceased, was the wife of Dr. Nathaniel Davis; the Doctor is also deceased; they left a family of children, some of whom make their home in this city. Captain Bounds was educated at Bexar College, Alabama, and at the age of seventeen years himself took up the duties of instructor. For three years he followed the profession, but in 1861 there came a call for his services so pressing that the obligation as an instructor of the youth had no weight; he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Mississippi Cavalry, under Colonel J. L. McCarty. He was elected Orderly Sergeant upon the organization of the company, and served in this capacity until January 9, 1863. During the time that he was a member of Company E, he participated in the battles of Iuka, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Harrisburg, Big Black River, Mechanicsburg, a very severe engagement four miles west of Jackson, at Pontotoc, Mississippi, and near Tupelo; he was with General Grierson when he was making his raid through Mississippi, was in many skirmishes and minor battles. January 9, 1863, he was made First Lieutenant of Company D, Colonel Ashcraft's regiment; the engagements of the company were not of great importance, and although Captain Bounds had not been promoted beyond a Lieutenancy, he commanded the company and ranked as Captain. He was at the city of Iuka when General Lee surrendered, and from that place he returned to his home. For a number of years he farmed in Monroe county, but when hostilities ceased he found himself wrecked financially.

He continued agricultural pursuits in Monroe county until May 1, 1870, when he came to Texas, arriving in Dallas county June 20; he remained here but a short time, as he soon found a tract of land to his liking, containing 500 acres; this he purchased, although it was entirely unimproved; there were no houses in sight, and the vast prairie stretched to the horizon, unbroken by any signs of life except the herds of cattle that roved at their own will. The Captain courageously began the task of placing this land under cultivation, and he now has 200 acres yielding bountiful harvests. In addition to this farm he owns considerable other land in the county, a residence in the city, and other property within the city limits, including a tract of several acres. In 1889, April 17, the firm of Bounds & Moore was formed for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business; they are doing a good business, both being men of excellent ability, and well and favorably known throughout the county; they carry a stock of goods of superior qulity, calculated to meet the demands of a wide trade.

In 1863 the Captain united with the Masonic order at Fulton, Mississippi; upon coming to this county he transferred his membership from Fulton Lodge, No. 131, to this place, and was a charter member of the chapter formed here; he served as High Priest of the latter, and is the present Secretary of the blue lodge, this being his second term. He has been Alderman of the city and in April 1891, he was appointed Justice of the Peace of Precinct No. 4.

Before the war, December 29, 1860, Captain Bounds was married to Miss V. B. Trulove of Alabama, a daughter of William and Malinda (Byrd) Trulove of Bexar, Alabama. Of this union seven children were born, two of whom died in infancy; those surviving to maturity are: O. L., a physician of Indian Territory; William N., died in his twentieth year; John R., of this county is engaged in farming; Mr. Lee, a farmer by occupation, resides in this city; Lemuel R. is at home. Mrs. Bounds, the mother of this family, died in 1882; she was a woman of much force of character, and for many years was a member of the Christian Church. In 1884, July 19, the Captain was united in marriage to Miss Sue Miller of this State, the daughter of Colonel T. G. and M. J. (Carenaugh) Miller. They have had born to them four children: Thomas R.; Ben J., deceased; Elvis and Atlas who were twins; Elvis is now deceased. The father is a member of the Christian Church; but the mother is of the Primitive Baptist faith; her father having been a minister of that church.

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JACOB O. INGLE, one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson and Ellis counties, was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, February 21, 1816, a son of Peter and Jane (Odom) Ingle, natives of Georgia. The parents came to Tennessee in an early day, and were among the first settlers of Lincoln county. The father moved from Tennessee to Alabama in 1816, settling in

Jefferson county, near where Birmingham now stands, where he resided eleven years. He then removed to Walker county, where he remained until his death, November 14, 1849. The mother of our subject died in December, 1816. They were the parents of seven children: William, deceased, and a part of his family reside in this State, and the remainder are scattered; George W., deceased, and his family are also in different parts of the country; Sarah, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of William Wamsley, and they had two children; Peter, deceased, and his family reside in Marion county, Alabama; and J. O., our subject. After the mother's death the father married Miss Catherine Tu_e, and they had eight children, namely: John and Paul, deceased; Martha, wife of William Jackson, of Alabama; Mary, called Polly, deceased, was the wife of John Clemont; Marry, deceased; Ruthey, wife of Joseph Norris; Eliza, now Mrs. Van Davis, and Robert. All the last mentioned children reside in Alabama. Mr. Ingle, Sr., served in the State troops, as guard on the line between Georgia and the Indians, for one year. The paternal grandfather, Paul Ingle, and the maternal grandfather, Abram Odom, were soldiers in the war for independence, and both participated in the battle of Cowpens. They were natives of Germany, and the father of our subject, also born in that country, was fifteen years of age when he began to learn the English language.

J. O. Ingle, our subject, was reared on the frontier, near the Chickasaw Nation, and received no educational advantages, but by close application has enabled himself to transact the ordinary business of every day life. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself as a farmer in Alabama, and his first vote was cast for Martin Van Buren, in that State in 1836. In his twenty-second year he moved to Itawamba county, Mississippi, where he worked on a farm for wages two years, and in 1839 removed to Lawrence county, Arkansas, and was engaged in the same occupation six months; in the fall of the same year he went to Conway county, where he spent twelve months, and at that time land around Little Rock could be entered for Government prices; in 1841 removed to Saline county, near where the town of Benton now stands, where he was married; a short time afterward returned to Alabama on a visit; eighteen months later returned to Saline county, Arkansas, and in November, 1846, came in an ox wagon to Anderson county, Texas, requiring from November 7 to December 10 to make the trip. After residing in Anderson county twelve months Mr. Ingle removed to Cherokee, where he purchased a farm of unimproved land, and remained there until 1861. In that year he removed to Erath county, and during his residence there the Indians made several raids in the county. Mr. Ingle devoted his spare time to hunting the various kinds of game that abounded in that part of the State. In the fall of 1865 he came to this county, settling on a portion of the farm he now owns. At that time the milling was done in Ellis and Tarrant counties; and while in Erath county he was obliged to go to Weatherford, sixty miles distant, to mill. He paid $8 per acre , for his first land, and has since added to his original purchase until he now owns 343 acres, 200 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. He erected one of the first cotton gins in this part of the county, and he now owns a large steam cotton gin, where he gins an average of 400 bales annually. In addition to his farming, Mr. Ingle is engaged in the raising of improved breeds of horses and cattle.

He was married at Benton, Saline county, Arkansas, January 9, 1842, to Miss Jane Rodgers, a daughter of James and Mary (Speeks) Rodgers, natives of Kentucky. Their first year's "bacon" was bear meat. The parents afterward removed from that State to Tennessee, later to Alabama, in 1840 to Arkansas, in 1841 to Saline county, same State, and in 1846 came to Texas, settling in Anderson county. The father died in 1876, at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother passed away a few years previously. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers were the parents of seven children: E. W., deceased, was the first settler of Waxahachie, gave the land on which the city was built, and the first court was held in his house, August 19, 1850; H. C., deceased; Jane, wife of our subject; Emily, deceased, was twice married, first to George Leeth, and afterward to Joel Counts; T. H., of Wilbarger county, Texas; Francis, widow of Isaac Pettit. (For further history of Rodgers family, see History of Ellis county.) Mr. and Mrs. Ingle have had ten children, six of whom still survive: P. J., a resident of Scurry county, Texas, was married to Bettie Youngblood, and they have three children; Mary J., wife of J. G. C. Boyd, of this county, and they have nine children living; Thomas F., of Wilbarger county, married Mahalia Mackey, and have five living children; Charles E., of the same county, married Nannie Boyd; John B., of Ellis county, married Ada Wiley, and they have three children; Robert L., at home, married Miss Dora Swain, and has one child. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ingle have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. In 1862 Mr. Ingle joined the A. F. & A. M., in Erath county, and is now a member of Auburn Lodge, No. 524.

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LOUIS H. HILL, of Johnson county, is a son of William and Temperance Hill. The father was born in Heard county, Georgia, in 1831, was a farmer by occupation, and was a noted fifer in that section of the country. In 1863 he enlisted in the late war, but was killed in the battle of Seven Pines. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were married in 1850, and were the parents of seven children: John W., of Pleasant Point, Johnson county; Mary, wife of William Smith, of the same place; Louis H., our subject; Martha, at home; Lizzie, wife of W. H. Hill, of Pleasant Point; Nancy, who died at eighteen years of age; and Acy J., at home. In 1860 the mother and children moved to Calhoun county, Alabama, and in 1877 to Texas, locating first on a farm at Pleasant Point, and in 1889 moved to a place one mile south of Alvarado, where the mother still resides.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1855, and he remained with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he rented land and engaged in farming. Two years later he came to Johnson county, locating on a farm at Pleasant Point, whre he remained thirteen years, after which he bought his present farm of 140 acres, one mile southwest of Alvarado. In addition to his farming, Mr. Hill also has the largest daity in this section, milking twenty-five cows.

He was married in 1874 to Parcenia P. Hellman, a daughter of A. M. and Lenora Hellman, of Oxford, Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had nine children, viz.: Edward W., James T., Sam M., Jesse, Jabe, Emma, Ora and Ona, twins, and a babe unnamed. Ora died in infancy. Politically speaking, Mr. Hill is a Democrat; socially, a member of the Royal Arch Masons and of the Odd Fellows' Lodge; and religiously, both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

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NATHAN M. HALE, one of the pioneer and leading citizens of Johnson county, was born in Henry county, Tennessee, October 29, 1833, a son of

Joshua and Nancy (Early) Hale, natives of Virginia. The Hale family came from Maryland to Virginia about 1750, and they were originally from Scotland. Grandfather Hale was a soldier in the war for independence. His wife was formerly a Miss Gray, a native of Scotland. After settling in Virginia the family were engaged in planting and stock-raising, especially in raising fine stock. During the late war they were mostly attached to the cause of the Confederacy. The Early family came direct from England to Virginia, and they are related to General Jubal Early. The mother of Mrs. Hale died in this county at the age of 105 years, and was ten years of age at the breaking out of the war for independence. This family are among the leading citizens of the South.

Joshua Hale was a farmer and cabinet-maker by trade, and in an early day he left Virginia and went to Tennessee. His parents having died during the war of 1812, he was reared as a bond-boy. After coming to this State he married a Miss Barnett, and they were the parents of several children, only one of whom lived to be grown: Nancy, who married Allen Noland. She died at Holly Springs, Mississippi. After the death of his first wife and his marriage to the mother of our subject, Mr. Hale moved to Mississippi, in 1834, where he remained three years, and during that time erected the first frame building at Holly Springs. The Indians were also very plentiful at that time. In 1838 he removed to Jasper county Missouri, in 1839 to Graves county, Kentucky, in 1846 to Lamar county, Texas, the same spring to Navarro county, and the following fall returned to Lamar county, and one year later went to Hunt county, where he remained until 1850. While there he erected the first frame building in Greenville. In 1850 Mr. Hale removed to Freestone county, Texas, where he and his son, our subject, erected the first houses at Fairfield, and the lumber used was sawed with a whipsaw by our subject and his brother E. M., receiving $6.00 per hundred, and sawing 400 feet per day. In the spring of 1855 the father came to this county, and purchased land near where Grand View now stands. He remained there ten years, after which he resided in various parts of the State, and his death occurred in Eastland county, in 1879, aged eighty years. His wife died in 1856, at the age of fifty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Hale were the parents of ten children, viz.: L. J., of Gatesville; Emmanuel L., deceased; N. M., our subject; Margaret S., deceased, was first married to David Smith, by whom she had three children, and after his death she married G. W. Grady, and they had one child, Jeff, a prominent attorney of Corsicana, Texas; Amanda E., who first married John Brown, and after his death Thomas Lane; Sidney A., deceased, married Mary S. Cook; Mary R., wife of M. M. Taylor, of Bee county, and William Z., deceased.

N. M. Hale received his education in the common schools of Kentucky, and at the age of fourteen years he came to Texas, where he was associated with his father in business until 1856. In 1854 they purchased 640 acres of land in this neighborhood, paying $2.50 per acre. In 1858 our subject sold his interest in the land, and was then engaged in the carpenter's trade three years. In 1862, he joined Colonel B. Stone's regiment, and served in the Trans-Mississippi department. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, after which, on account of ill health, he was discharged and returned home. After his recovery he worked at his trade three years, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits on a small farm, also following the carpenters trade at the same time. During this time he also invented a cotton chopper and cultivator, which proved a success in clear land, and he also contrived other useful articles. In 1872 Mr. Hale removed to Navarro county, where he conducted a shop for making his cultivators, erecting new and repairing old wagons, etc. One year later he went to Cleburne, where he conducted a blacksmith and wood shop two years, but the first year his time was devoted principally to his cultivators. In 1876 he purchased his present property, the homestead of his father-in-law, consisting of 258 acres, with fifty acres under cultivation. He now has 200 acres of improved land with good houses, barns, wells, and also well stocked with horses and mules. The residence was built by his father-in-law in 1855, and our subject helped whipsaw the frame part of the building.

Mr. Hale was married March 5, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Whitmire, of Illinois, and a daughter of John and Mary A. (Kirtley), natives of Virginia and Kentucky. The Whitmires were German, and the Kirtleys English. The parents came to Texas in 1854, settling on the place where our subject now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Hale were married in the house where they reside, as were also all of their married children. Mr. and Mrs. Whitmire were the parents of five children, viz.: William H., of Stephens county, Texas; Mary E., wife of our subject; Harriet A., deceased; W. B., a resident of New Mexico; John E., of Hale county, Texas; the father, born in

1793, died in 1873; and the mother, born in 1811, died in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have had nine children: Sarah E., born January 2, 1858, is the wife of E. T. Knight, of this county; Harriet A., born July 29, 1860, is the wife of H. A. Everett, of Hill county; Mary A., born July 26, 1868, is the wife of A. J. Samsil, of this county; W. S., born February 19, 1871; N. M., February 27, 1874; W. H., November 15, 1876; Otas E., November 18, 1878; Mabel E., September 27, 1881; and Ernest T., December 7,1883. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hale are members of the Christian Church.

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CAMPBELL DICKSON, a prosperous and honored member of commercial circles in Johson county, has taken kindly to foreign soil and is recognized as a most loyal and enterprising citizen. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Chautauqua county, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Campbell) Dickson. His parents were descendants of Colonel William Campbell and William Dickson, pioneer settlers of Cherry Valley, having come there prior to the Revolutionary war; their history in the early colonial days and during the Indian troubles became a part of the annals of New York. Campbell Dickson was born in the year 1836, and spent his early school days in Chautauqua county. His first business enterprise was the purchase of thousands of barrels of apples, which he shipped to New York city and Chicago.

It was early in 1857 that he conceived the idea that sheep-raising and wool-growing would develop to great advantage in Texas. In August of that year he purchased a carload of thoroughbred sheep and shipped them to Hannibal, Missouri; leaving the flock there he returned to Illinois and bought the main part of his herd, after which began the long and dangerous drive to Hill County, Texas. There was then no railroad south of Missouri river, and crossing the Indian Nation was a hazardous undertaking. However, the trip was accomplished with safety, and the enterprise was a successful one. In 1860 Mr. Dickson sold out his stock, and arranged with a Texas friend to return North, planning to make another drive of stock to that State in 1861. After his return to the North for the purchase of stock, Mr. Dickson received a letter from his friend, advising him that on account of the growing hostility between the North and South, that it would be better for him to defer making arrangements for an immediate return, as the condition of affairs was such that it would be best for each to remain in his own section. This materially changed the movements of Mr. Dickson: he returned to his old home in New York, and in September, 1861, he entered the United States service, joining the Ninth New York Cavalry. During his three years in camp, on the march and in the battle-field, he experienced all the realities of warfare; the most notable scene which he witnessed was the engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor while on shipboard in Hampton Roads, before his regiment disembarked to take part in Peninsula campaign.

For gallant and meritorious service he received three commissions during the term of service. When he became disabled he resigned his commission and returned to New York. After spending a year in his old home and in the oil regions of Pennsylvania he went to Buchanan county, Iowa, and purchased a large and valuable farm near Independnece, the county seat of that county. From 1866 to 1878, he devoted his time and energies to farming and stock-raising. The first few years he raised large crops of wheat, but during the latter years of his residence in Iowa he gave special attention to the breeding of live-stock.

He was married in 1867, to Miss Lucy E. Tracy of Onondaga county, New York, and of this union five children have been born: Tracy C., is a cadet at West Point; Fred D., is a student at Elliot Commercial College, Burlington, Iowa; Leonard E., is pursuing his studies at the State University at Austin, Texas; Eva and Frank, are at home.

Mr. Dickson returned to Texas with his family in 1878, and settled in Cleburne; here he embarked in the hardware trade, casting his lot with the people of the Lone Star State. He was readily recognized as an acquisition to the social and business circles of the place, and the general support he has given all home enterprises has won him the highest regard of all classes of citizens. The business firm of which he is senior member is C. Dickson & Co., who carry a stock valued at $25,000 dollars, and do an annual business of $60,000 dollars. The junior member of the firm is J. A. Styron, a native of Hale county, Alabama. These gentlemen have been associated together in business for a period of thirteen years.

Mr. Dickson is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife belong to the Congregational Church.

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J. H. BLANTON, one of the prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of Johnson county, was born in Howard county, Missouri, December 22, 1825, a son of John and Mary J. (Burgers) Blanton, the father a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and the mother of Rockingham county, Virginia. The father came to Missouri in 1824, bringing with him his mother-in-law, Mrs. Fristoe, who had in charge the children of her husband by a former marriage, and one of these children was the mother of the celebrated outlaws, commonly known as the Younger Bros. Mrs. Frestoe, their step-mother, hired her son-in-law, John Blanton, to bring them to their relatives in Missouri. Mr. Blanton remained there only a few years, when he moved to St. Francois county, same State, and several years later to Scott county, next to Kentucky, and in 1856 to Texas,locating in the southern portion of Ellis county. He died in that county, in March, 1867, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Blanton had ten children, viz.: J. H., our subject; Casandrie, deceased; Mildred, deceased; William, deceased; Harriet, deceased, was the wife of L. C. Thompson; Margaret, deceased; Edman, of Terrell county; Martha; Lucy, wife of Andrew Lloyd; and Bolin, of Cook county. Mrs. Blanton died August 10, 1859.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Kentucky , and at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in farming. He afterward took up the study of dentistry, and was engaged in active practice from 1852 until the breaking out of the late war. Mr. Blanton came to this State with his father in 1856, passing a portion of his time at Waxahachie, but his headquarters were in McKinney, Collin county. The Doctor practiced his profession over the greater portion of five or six counties, and during this time he was frequently in the West, but was never troubled with the Indians. At the commencement of the late war he joined Company F, Captain J. C. Brown's Twelfth Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Parsons. Dr. Blanton was in the battle of Cotton Plant, and remained only one year with Parsons' command. Twelve months later he joined Colonel Ford's command, on the Rio Grande, and during his term of service was in a number of skirmishes, the most noted being the little battle fought, after peace was declared, on the Rio Grande river.

The Confederates secured possession of the battlefield, several prisoners, horses. arms, ammunition, etc.

After the close of the war the Doctor returned home and engaged in farming, locating in what was then Ellis county, now Johnson, on the farm where he now resides. He has since added to his first puchase of eighty acres until he now owns 400 acres, 100 acres of which is cultivated. He also owns another farm of 315 acres, with 147½ acres under cultivation, 327 acres of timber and prairie land, and is successfully engaged in stock-raising.

Mr. Blanton was married, December 10, 1874, to Miss M. E. Christian, of Bell county, Texas, and a daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Burks) Christian, natives of Tennessee. The parents came to Bell county, Texas, in 1853, where they reared a family of twelve children, viz.: John; Thomas; Louis, deceased; James, Martha E.; Samuel; Taylor; Sarah, deceased, was the wife of A. C. Gardner; Jennie, wife of L. Johnson; Clay; Webster, and Bell. The father died in 1867, and the mother in 1879. Mr. Blanton is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Waxahachie Lodge, and Mrs. Blanton is a member of the Christian Church.

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REV. DANIEL I. SMYTH, one of the leading settlers of Johnson county, and a man well known throughout Central Texas, was born in Calhoun county, Alabama, a son of John and Sarah (Teague) Smyth. (For parents' history, see sketch of T. V. Smyth.) Our subject was born in 1841, and educated at Howard College, Marion, Alabama. At the age of twenty years he left school and commenced life's battle, first by joining the Fifth Alabama Battalion under General A. P. Hill. After four months he was discharged from the service for eighteen months, and during that time taught school in Pontotoc county, Mississippi, and during the latter part of the war he was in General Jackson's division, Armstrong's brigade, and was in the battles fought during the last campaign under Johnson. He was with Hood in his disastrous raid through Tennessee, was in nearly all the battles fought in his division of the army; both Armstrong's and Ross' brigades were discharged in Mississippi immediately after peace was declared. After returning home Mr. Smyth engaged in school teaching in that State for five years, and in the fall of 1869 came to this State, spending the first six months in teaching in Anderson county. In the summer of 1870 he came to Johnson county, and purchased the Caddo school property, where he taught a flourishing private school for five years, and it was recognized at that time as one of the leading institutions for learning in this portion of the State. In 1876 he came to the place on which he now resides, and taught at Grand View two and Oakland three years; also conducted a private school at his residence, teaching in all seven years after coming to this place. Since 1884 he has devoted his time to farming and his ministerial work.

Mr. Smyth joined the Missionary Baptist Church in Alabama at the age of sixteen years, was licensed to preach at the age of nineteen years, and was ordained in 1865. Since coming to this State he has missed but few Sabbaths from filling the pulpit in some one of the numerous Baptist churches. Previous to 1884 he worked in different churches, but in that year was appointed missionary for the Alvardo Association three years, and since 1888 he has confined his work to churches the same as previous to 1884. He now devotes more of his attention to his large farm of 200 acres, 125 of which is cultivated, with good residence, out-buildings, etc.

Mr. Smyth was married, in 1865. to Miss Kizzie Pitts, of Mississippi, and a daughter of Joshua and Nancy (Stevens) Pitts. To this union was born six children: Ogden, deceased; Dannie, wife of S. O. Walton, of Grand View; Olie, deceased; Ora, at home; Jott and Jerry. The mother died in 1888, aged thirty-nine years. She had been a member of the Baptist Church since her ninth year. In 1883 Mr. Smyth was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Milam, of Texas, and a daughter of J. L. and Sarah (Ponds) Milam. The father is one of the early settlers of this county; Ponds and Milam county this State, was named in honor of some of the members of this family who came to Texas in an early day and settled in that part of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Smyth have two children: Texie and Olin. The mother has been a member of the Baptist Church since girlhood. Mr. Smyth joined the A. F. & A. M. in Mississippi during the late war, in 1863, and since his residence at Caddo has been an active member of that order. He is in no wise a politician, and never seeks political preferment, but was elected to the office of Commissioner of Public Instruction for this county for two years.

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DR. T. D. LORANCE was born in Tennessee, December 25, 1832; his father Hiram Lorance, came to Texas when it was a new country, and settled in Smith county, near Tyler, where the Doctor was educated. Before he was twenty-one years old, he decided to study medicine, and went to their family physician, Dr. McCorcle, for advice, who encouraged him to go to work, and offered the use of his medical library and instructions free. With this to stimulate his energies, he took charge of a country school, to obtain means to enable him to attend a medical college, teaching during the day and studying medicine at night, until he was pronounced ready for college. After his second course he returned to Tyler, and practiced with Dr. McCorcle several months. In the spring of 1855, he located in Wardville, then the county seat of Johnson county, to practice his profession, success crowning all his efforts.

In 1861, when the Civil war opened, he enlisted as a soldier, joining the Johnson County company, under Captain Thomas Haley, in Colonel W. H. Parsons' regiment, and was appointed Surgeon of that company. The regiment was ordered to Arkansas, where they entered actual service. He was at the Cotton Plant engagement and did good service, and was also at other places.

At the close of the war he located in Cleburne, the new county seat of Johnson county, being one of the first settlers. He engaged in the mercantile business, and continued the practice of his profession, which he loved and honored. He manifested great interest in the building up of Cleburne, and contributed liberally to all public improvements. Charity lying nearest his heart, he was ever ready to help others when in need. At his death the immense attendance at his funeral attested his good character and the high estimation in which he was held by the community.

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MILES HART, one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson county, and one of its leading citizens, was born in Hopkins county, Texas, in 1848, a son of Meredith and Casandra (Wilkins) Hart, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina. The Hart family are among the early settlers of Kentucky, and Hardin county; Hart county was named in honor of this family. The Wilkins family were early settlers of North Carolina, but afterward moved to Missouri, and to Texas in the '40s. The father of our subject was born in Kentucky, in 1811, and afterward settled in Arkansas for a few years, and in 1834 came to Texas locating in the western part of the State. He was the first permanent white settler of Hunt county, and in 1836 he joined the Texas troops for the separation of Texas from Mexico. His brother, John Hart, was a Captain in this war. After the close of the struggle Meredith Hart resided in Hopkins and Hunt counties a number of years, engaged in the stock business, and in 1852 he drove his stock to this county, locating on the range. During his residence in Hunt county he put up $17,000 worth of cattle for Illinois stock men. They brought the gold in saddle-bags, which was placed under the bed for safe keeping, and this shows the safety of handling large sums of money in Texas in the early days. Mr. Hart brought his family to Johnson county in 1855, locating seven miles south of where Cleburne now stands on Mustang creek. He also owned a ranch three miles north of that city, on Buck creek, one in Somervell county, on the Brazos river, and one in Comanche county. In 1838 he moved most of his cattle to Duffer, Erath county. At the breaking out of the war he was branding each spring 1,520 calves, and owning in all about 7,000 head, besides considerable horses and stock, and employing eight or ten herders. One of the men in Mr. Hart's employ, Berry Bills, erected the first cabin in Cleburne. Mr. Hart purchased his ranch of 1,280 acres of William Chambers, having had his choice of the land on which Cleburne is now standing for $2.50 per acre. The placed purchased has water flowing from a fine spring, making it one of the most desirable ranches in the county. During the late war he lost most of his stock, and in 1863 sold a number of beef cattle for $100 per head. He also sold a herd of cattle for counterfeit Confederate money, called Payne money, and consequently lost very heavily.

When Mr. Hart first came to this State Indians were living in the county, and while residing in Hunt and Hopkins counties he frequently had to go with the settlers to fight them. He was a member of the Texas Rangers, for mutual protection. Although not a politician, he always took an active part in the politics of the day, being a life long Democrat. His sympathies were with the South, although he was morally opposed to the severance of the States. He was twice married, first to Miss Riley, and they reared a family of six children: Andrew J., of Somervell county; Josiah, deceased; Nancy J., widow of T. J. Pollard; Marcus L., also a resident of Somervell county; and Iredell, of this county. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hart was united in marriage with the mother of our subject in 1847, and they had three children: Miles, our subject; Meredith, deceased, and one who died unnamed. The mother died in 1868, and the father in 1864. The former was a member of the Baptist Church, and the latter of the A. F. & A. M., Grand View Lodge, No. 226, and the R. A. M., No. 96.

Miles Hart was educated in the common schools of this county, and at the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself as a farmer and stock-raiser. In 1870 he sold his stock and moved to the Brazos river, where he made a specialty of farming. In 1875 he returned to Johnson county, locating on his farm of 193 acres, ten miles south of Cleburne, on the Cleburne and Hillsboro road. He has erected one of the finest country residences in the county, and has surrounded himself with all the comforts that money and energy will give a man in a comparatively new country. Mr. Hart has under cultivation in this and Hill counties about 400 acres, and also has about 5,000 acres in pasture lands. In partnership with M. L. Kennard, he has about 400 head of stock ready for market, and about 800 young steers. He also owns a half interest in 300 head of horses on their ranch in Johnson county, and 400 head in Callahan county. Mr. Hart is also a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Cleburne.

He was married in 1872, to Miss Nancy M. Kennard, a daughter of Anthony D. and Sarah (Smith) Kennard. (For history of parents see sketch of M. L. Kennard.) Their children are: D. K., Sarah, Rachel V., Grover C., Andrew J. and Miles. Mr. Hart is a member of New Hope Lodge, No. 52, A. F. & A. M., the R. A. M., and Grand View Lodge, No. 96, and Cleburne Commandery. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is now one of the leading farmers and stock men of his county.

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JAMES H. FRIOU, a popular and intelligent farmer of Johnson county, Texas, is a son of Samuel Friou. The senior Mr. Friou was born in North Carolina in 1819. In 1839 he moved to Marshall, Texas, subsequently to Jefferson, thence to New Orleans, and from there to San Antonio, engaging in the mercantile business. Some time in the '60s he became a partner with Captain Forest, conducting a mercantile business on Chambers creek; thence to Ellis county in 1867; from there, in 1869, to Alvarado, where he again engaged in the mercantile business. His next move was to Cleburne, where he now lives. In connection with his mercantile business he has all these years been engaged in farming, and he now owns a ranch of 200 acres. In politics he is a Democrat. He was Internal Revenue Collector from 1866 to 1868. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Jones, daughter of Henry and Ann Jones, and by her has a family of ten children, viz.: Edward A., a salesman of Cleburne; James H., whose name heads this biography; Evans F., salesman of Cleburne; Anna, wife of W. B. Bishop, of Cleburne; Kate and Mary, at home; George W., a bookkeeper, Dallas, Texas; and Hattie, Harry and Lois, at home.

James H. Friou was born in San Antonio, in 1855. He remained with his parents until 1877, when he engaged in the agricultural business in Alvarado; thence to the Brazos river bottoms, where he located on a farm which he still owns, remaining on it until 1890. That year he moved to his father's farm, his present home.

In 1879 he was married to Mollie Ramsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ramsey. Her death occurred January 1, 1887. She was a consistent Christian and was an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. By her Mr. Friou had three children: Daisy, Ida and Willie. For his second wife Mr. Friou wedded Mary A. Walters, a daughter of H. S. and Amanda Walters. This union has been blessed with two children, Irene and Della.

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BENJAMIN F. DAVIS, one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Johnson county, was born in Georgia, in 1846, a son of Elisha and Malinda (McCloud) Davis, natives of South Carolina and Georgia. The father was a farmer by occupation, a soldier in the Indian war, and a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church. The parents had eleven children, seven of whom lived to reach maturity, namely: Angeline, widow of William Hay; B. F., our subject; Malinda, wife of J. M. Ramsey, of Anderson county, Texas; George W., of Waco; Victoria, wife of George Knowell; Mary, wife of Benjamin Wiggins; Margaret, wife of John Calaway, of Alabama. The father died June 13, 1879, at the age of ninety-five years, and the mother November 28, 1873, aged fifty years.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty years he commenced life for himself. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Second Georgia State Troops, and participated in the battles of Churchill and Peach Tree Creek; was in numerous battles around Atlanta, and also at Columbus, Georgia. Mr. Davis had two front teeth knocked out by jumping against the muzzle of his comrade's gun just before going into battle. At the close of the war he surrendered at Macon, Georgia, and returned home and engaged in farming on his father's land. In 1876 he came to this State, and immediately made his way to this county, where he rented land near where Brownsville now stands, and in 1885 purchased a small place. One year later he bought his present farm of 277 acres, 150 acres of which is improved, where he is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Davis was married in 1866, to Miss Mary McGrady, a daughter of Isaac and Sarah A. (Dias) McGrady. The father was killed by two of his slaves, who were afterward hung. He and his wife were the parents of six children, namely: Helena, wife of Ris Harold; Adelina, now Mrs. Robert Sherman; Martha, wife of G. W. Anderson; Mary E., wife of our subject; and Orabella, now Mrs. Henry Green. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had nine children: Thomas C., Oscar, Isaiah, James J., George N., Mary B. (deceased), Clara A., Henry L. and Lucy B. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Primitive Baptist Church, in which he has formerly served as Deacon and Clerk.

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JOHN T. PETTIT, a farmer and stock-raiser, living six miles northwest of Cleburne, was born in Gilmer county, Georgia, November 11, 1847, a son of John Pettit, who was born in South Carolina in 1809. His father, Jasper Pettit, came from England to America in an early day, served four years in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded in the thigh. John Pettit began life for himself as a farmer in Rutherford county, North Carolina; was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church; served his people as Justice of the Peace a number of years, and died in Pickens county, Georgia, in 1890. He married Miss Elender, a daughter of David Mooney, and they had twelve children, viz.: Ellen, deceased; Jane W., deceased; Harriet P., David S., Susana, Martha J., Millie M., Mary, Henry J. (deceased), Amanda, Ellen and John T. The father served in the State troops of Georgia in the late war.

The subject of this sketch was engaged in farming in Pickens county, Georgia, until twenty-one years of age, after which he moved to Boone county, Arkansas; four years later to Benton county, same State; six years later to Johnson county, Texas, settling in the neighborhood of where he now lives. He owns 107½ acres of land, sixty acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Pettit was married in 1869, to Miss Cynthia J., a daughter of Abraham and Margaret Bleam, a native of North Carolina. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pettit are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the former is identified with the Democratic party.

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DR. C. P. HUDSON, one of the leading physicians of Alvarado, was born in Kentucky, a son of J. B. and J. R. (Schooler) Hudson, of English and German parentage. The father came from England to America and settled in Kentucky, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was a soldier during the late war, and after its close he returned home and engaged in his former occupation. In 1856 Mr. Hudson moved to Summersville, Texas, and followed horticultural pursuits. Of the eleven children born to this union, all lived to be grown: Margrett, wife of a Mr. Ray, of this county; L. B., deceased; C. P., our subject; Mary E., widow of Henry Peugh; W. T., of Haskell City, Texas; B. F.; N. S., also of Haskell county; A. J., of Tarrant county; C. C., a resident of Coleman county; Nannie, wife of Hollen Middleton; and Susan, wife of Ellis Combs, of Dallas. The mother died in 1876.

Dr. C. P. Hudson received his early education in the common schools of Texas, and after the war attended what was then the Alvarado high school, which was afterward in charge of the Masonic order. During the years 1869-'70 he attended the medical school at New Orleans, now of the Tulane University, and graduated in the class of 1870 at the Vanderbilt University, of Tennessee. After returning home Mr. Hudson practiced at Oak Grove, Tarrant county, ten years, and his practice extended west twenty-five miles, north to Fort Worth, Mansfield on the east, and Alvarado on the south. In the fall of 1881 he removed to this village, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine. The Doctor has taken a course of study on the eye and ear, and makes that branch somewhat of a specialty, though he makes no pretensions as a specialist. Dr. Hudson came to Texas at the age of ten years, and his father settled in Tarrant county, close to where Mansfield now stands, in the southeast corner of the county, and there the Doctor fitted himself for the prominent position he now holds in the medical fraternity. By reason of his long residence in the State, he has watched with pleasure the vast accumulation of wealth by the great mass of people that came from old States to make Texas their home, and is and has always been one of those who give a hearty welcome to all who choose to cast their lot in life in his immediate neighborhood. The Doctor is well posted in the history of his State, and can interest one with reminiscences of the early settlers of his section of the State. He also owns a farm of 450 acres, situated on the line of Johnson and Tarrant counties, twelve or fifteen miles north of Alvarado, and is a director in the First National Bank of this place.

The Doctor was married in 1873, to Miss Mattie D. Wilbourn, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John and Alicia (Knight) Wilbourn, also natives of Tennessee. The parents had eleven children, viz.: Jennie, now Mrs. McClain, of Tarrant county; James, of Bellbuckle, Tennessee; Fannie, now Mrs. Hutton; John W., of this county; Minnie, now Mrs. A. M. Atchley; M. D., wife of our subject; M. J., of Corpus Christi county, Texas; Emma, deceased, was formerly Mrs. Allen; Ella, now Mrs. M. B. Sanson; Alberta, wife of W. A. Sanson. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have had two children: Jemima E. and William C. The Doctor is a member of the K. of H., and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

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JOHN H. BOYD, ex-Sheriff of Johnson county, Texas, was born in Laurens district, South Carolina, in March, 1846. His parents were also South Carolinians by birth, his father, David Boyd, having been born in Laurens district, and the mother, Tabitha Waldrop, in Newberry. The ancestry on both sides is traced back to the early settlers of the State, and they were, for the most part, people of agricultural interests and pursuits.

On his father's farm and in his mill on Reeder river, in old Laurens district, the boyhood of John H. Boyd was passed until the opening of the Civil war, at which time he entered the Confederate service, becoming a member of the Third South Carolina Regiment, although he had not attained his fifteenth years. From the Third he was shortly afterwards transferred to Company C, of the Fourteenth South Carolina, which formed part of "Stonewall" Jackson's old corps, afterward commanded by A. P. Hill, and with this command he served throughout the remainder of his military career. Young Boyd was one of three volunteers from his company to form a squad of sharpshooters, and in this capacity he saw all his subsequent service. He was in all the engagements in which his regiment took part up to the battle of Spottsylvania in May, 1865, where he was slightly wounded and disabled from further service for thirty days. A month later he was captured at Petersburg, being taken along with his Captain, Andrew J. Dunlap and transported to Hart's Island, New York, where he was held during the term of his imprisonment, being released August 22, 1865.

At the close of the war he returned to South Carolina, and accepting the results of the conflict in good faith, began to repair the ravages wrought by the struggle in respect to his personal affairs; but tiring of the unequal contest, carried on as it had to be under the changed condition of affairs, Mr. Boyd decided to change his location, and the West being then as now, the place toward which the young and ambitious looked for fortune and fame, his eyes naturally turned toward Texas. He had not yet attained his majority, but married, and putting all his effects in a two-horse wagon, drawn by two mules, and accompanied by his young bride and two faithful old servants, husband and wife, he started for the Lone Star State. He traveled overland in this way as far as Atlanta, Georgia. There he dismissed his old servants, giving to each $25 and, selling his mules and wagon, took the train for New Orleans.

From this city he came by way of Galveston and Houston to this State, making his first permanent stop in Washington county, where he fell in with friends from his old home in South Carolina. Mr. Boyd soon found employment as a contractor and builder, and although he had never had any previous experience or training in this line he succeeded well from the start. He resided in Washington county, until October, 1869, when he moved to Johnson county, settling on a farm in the vicinity of Grand View, where he embarked in agricultural pursuits and remained until the fall of 1876, when he moved to the village of Grand View, having been elected Justice of the Peace of that precinct, the duties of which position he discharged in connection with farming until November, 1882. At that date he was elected Sheriff of Johnson county, and in consequence of this moved to Cleburne, where he has since made his home. He held the office of Sheriff from November, 1882, to November, 1890, having been elected four times to that position, each time by good majorities. At the last election he refused to become a candidate and retired for the purpose of more fully devoting himself to his private interests and to his family. Comment on the efficiency of his administration is unnecessary in the light of the long term of his service and his repeated re-elections. Mr. Boyd retired from office bearing with him an enviable reputation as a public official, and the people of Johnson county speak with gratitude of his services.

He owns a farm of 500 acres in the south part of the county, which is considered very fertile, and to this and other interests he has given his time since quitting office. He has a beautiful home in Cleburne, at the head of Anglin street, and although both he and his wife prefer country to town life, they reside in Cleburne in order to give their children the advantages of the schools. His marriage took place August 16, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Curtis Boyd, a native of Greenville, South Carolina. Whatever of success Mr. Boyd has achieved during the past twenty-five years he owes in no small measure to the efficient aid received from his wife, and he is just enough to make this graceful acknowledgment to her wifely devotion. It probably required no great sacrifice for him to come to Texas; it was rather a relief than otherwise, considering the unpleasant condition of affairs in South Carolina just after the close of the war; but the case was different with Mrs. Boyd. She left a pleasant home, the friends of her youth, peace, plenty and comfort for what she knew was to be a life of privation and, as compared with what she had been accustomed, great hardships. But sustained by her faith in herself and her husband she cheerfully gave up home and friends and took up the trying duties of her new life without a murmur.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have a family of seven children, some of whom are verging on to manhood and womanhood. Mr. Boyd's father is still living, being now in his seventy-seventh year. He makes his home with the subject of this sketch. The mother died at her son's home in October, 1888. Mr. Boyd's eldest brother, Nathan F., was killed in the late war at the battle of Chancellorsville, being a member of the Fourteenth South Carolina Regiment. The second brother, Bradford, was a member of the same regiment, survived the struggle and is now a resident of Clifton, Bosque county, this State. A third brother, David O., died at his home near Grand View, this county, in 1888, leaving a family which still resides in that vicinity. Mr. Boyd has four sisters, all of whom became grown and married in Laurens district, South Carolina. The eldest, Minerva, became the wife of John H. Pyle, came to Texas in 1867 and settled near Chapel Hill, in Washington county, where she died a year later; the second sister is Mrs. J. L. Bramlett and resides near Grand View; Elizabeth is the wife of Willis Washington, and resides in Laurens district, South Carolina; and Isabella, the youngest, came with her husband, A. Y. Godfrey, to Texas in 1867, but died at Brenham in Washington county,a year later. Mrs. Boyd's parents came to Texas and died here, the mother soon after the family's arrival and the father in 1890.

Mr. Boyd has been a life long democrat, and, where the question of politics has entered into an election where he has been an aspirant for public favors, he has always submitted his claims to the action of his party and stood by the decision so rendered. He is known as a strong party man, and his counsel and aid are never sought for in vain when the party's interests are at stake. For fifteen years he has been a Mason, having been made a Master Mason in the mother lodge of Johnson county in 1876, rose to the degree of Royal Arch in 187-, and to that of Knight Templar in 1883. He is also a member of the K. of P. and the K. of H., in all of which fraternities he takes much interest and gives to their broad and benevolent teachings a practical meaning in his daily life.

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N. F. WATTS, one of the Commissioners of Johnson county, Texas, from Precinct No. 4, resides within eight miles of Cleburne, but was born in Sumter district, South Carolina, in 1851, to Alexander M. and Martha D. (Span) Watts, both of whom were born in Sumter district. The father has always followed the calling of an agriculturist, and now resides at Palestine, Anderson county, Texas, but his wife died in the month of August, 1888. Five of their children are deceased and the following are living: Willis J., a farmer of Anderson county, married Maggie Corbett (nee Smith), the widow of W. J. Corbett; Martha Calhoun married Joe D. Duvall, a native of Mississippi, and a farmer of Anderson county, Texas, where he died; Charles, a farmer and carpenter of Ellis county, married Eliza Guthrie, of Cherokee county; Rufus P., a farmer of Hamilton county, married Audly Cantley; and the subject of this sketch, who was married in 1875 to Miss Rachel Ann Bennett, born in Grimes county, in 1857, a daughter of Thomas J. and Ledosia E. (Moore) Bennett, native Mississippians. They have had eight children: Ella, Sally, Ledosia, died young, Willis Sterling, Callie, Mattie, Thomas Grover, Maggie May, Franklin P., died August 9, 1891.

N. F. Watts came to Texas with his parents in 1857 and grew to manhood and engaged in farming in Anderson county, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He obtained his education in the subscription schools, which were in vogue in those days, and being naturally apt he became a well-informed young man. In 1872 he settled near Grand View, where he was engaged in farming on shares for three years, then married and came to his present farm, which contains 575 acres of land, 250 of which are under cultivation and devoted to the raising of cotton, corn and oats. He also raises some cattle, horses and mules each year, and is a progressive and enterprising agriculturist who has made a success of his life. He erected a cotton gin on his premises in 1881, which is fitted up with over 100 saws, and has an engine of twenty-horse power. He gins on an average over 425 bales of cotton each year, and has found this enterprise profitable. In November, 1890, he was elected County Commissioner, and in this connection has proven himself to be a beau-ideal public officer. He has witnessed many changes since coming to the county, and has himself aided largely in its development and progress. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South since 1877. He has been a Mason since 1882, and is a member of Grand View Lodge, No. 266. His father was born in South Carolina, in 1813, and for some time filled the appointment of Assessor and Collector of Anderson county, receiving his appointment from the Confederate States Congress. He was the manager of a gun shop in Anderson county, and manufactured small arms, such as muskets, pistols and revolvers. He had three sons in the Confederate army: William J., who became a member of the First Texas Infantry, served as a private throughout the war in Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia. He was in the first engagement at Manassas, the Wilderness, the second battle of Bull

Run and Chickamauga. He was wounded several times; Alexander Julius enlisted in the First Texas Infantry, was with Hood's brigade, and at the engagement at Chickamauga was wounded in the arm and leg, and at the Wilderness was wounded in the head and breast. He was in the hospital at Chickamauga for some time, but afterward served in South Carolina, and remained in the service until the war closed. He died in July, 1884, being accidentally killed by a horse; Charles was with Captain Glen in border service for eighteen months, or until the war ended; R. P. and Henry B. Watts are both ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having now been in the ministry twelve years. Henry B. has been a member of the Texas Conference six years. He married a Miss McClain. Robert Lee lives in Hamilton county, Texas, and is married to Miss Henderson. Julia married Walter Woodard, a farmer of Anderson county, Texas.

The paternal grandfather, Julius Watts, was a farmer of South Carolina all his life and was of English-Scotch descent. His wife was formerly Agnes Benson.

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CALVIN L. HUTCHESON, one of the prominent farmers of Johnson county, was born in Tennessee, in 1839, a son of William and Margaret (Sigler) Hutcheson, natives also of Tennessee. The Hutcheson family are among the early settlers of that State, and are of German descent. The Sigler family are also among the early settlers of East Tennessee, and Philip Sigler, the grandfather of our subject, was among the prominent men in the settling of Bledsoe county. William Hutcheson was a farmer and country merchant, and occupied a prominent place in the community in which he lived. He was the father of nine children, as follows: Philip, deceased; Charles, of Johnson station, Tarrant county; W. C., of Tennessee; G. W., deceased, whose family reside in Hood county, Texas; J. L., of Arlington, Tarrant county; O. P., of Callahan county, Texas; Frances, deceased, was the wife of A. K. Middleton, of Johnson station; Irena, wife of E. S. Day, of Wise county; and C. L., our subject. The father died when our subject was only one year old, and the mother afterward married Henry Gotcher, and came to this State in 1867, where she died ten years later.

C. L. Hutcheson was educated in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of eighteen years commenced life for himself as a farmer. Later he formed a partnership with his brother, W. C., at Georgetwon,Tennessee, in the mercantile business, and was thus successfully engaged until the breaking out of the war, at which time he was worth about $10,000. In August, 1861, Mr. Hutcheson joined Company B., First Tennessee Cavalry, under Colonel J. F. Rogers, and was engaged in scouting and skirmishing. The company was then reorganized into the Sixty-third Tennessee Infantry, Company H., under Captain B. F. Bretton, and Mr. Hutcheson was elected Second Lieutenant. He was in the battle of Chickamauga was with General Longstreet through the East Tennessee campaign, and participated in the battles fought by him in that ever memorable period. Arriving in Virginia in 1864, the regiment was attached to General Beauregard's army, fought General Butler in and around Petersburg, where the regiment to which our subject belonged lost 200 men, and he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was captured next day and sent to Fort Delaware, and then to Charleston, South Carolina, in company with 600 prisoners. They were put under fire of the Confederate batteries,and kept in that position three months. Mr. Hutcheson returned to Fort Delaware June 19, 1865, having been a prisoner twelve months and two days and was paroled at Fort Delaware, and furnished transportation home. For the remainder of the year Mr. Hutcheson followed clerking in a dry-goods store in Atlanta, Georgia, and in December, 1866, came to Alvarado, Johnson county. The first five or six years he followed merchandising under the firm name of Hutcheson & Bro., and in 1872 he purchased 200 acres of prairie land, paying $5 per acre for the unimproved land, and $25 for the remainder.

He was married in 1866, to Miss Mollie Luttrell, of Hamilton county, Tennessee, and a daughter of C. D. and Abbie (Teener) Luttrell. The father was one of the early settlers of Hamilton county, and was one of its leading farmers and slave owners before the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Luttrell had seven children, viz.: James D., a resident of Harris county, Georgia; John, deceased, whose family reside in Tennessee; William H., of Harris county, Georgia; J. G., deceased, but his family reside in Alvarado, Texas; Martha, deceased, was the wife of Dr. Atchley, of this city; and Mary, wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Hutcheson have had four children: William L., attending the Baylor University at Waco; Abbey, Maggie and Gertrude, at home. Mrs. Hutcheson is a member of the Baptist Church.

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SAMUEL G. GRAHAM, of Cleburne, Johnson county, was born in Washington county, Virginia, in April 1829, the seventh of eight children born to William and Isabella (Buchanan) Graham, natives of Virginia. Our subject spent his early life in his native State, receiving an academic education at Emory and Henry College, and when twenty-five years of age, in 1855, he went to Missouri. In the spring of 1856 he bought a large flock of sheep near Springfield, that State, which he drove through to this country, and then for a number of years speculated in stock and lands. He also taught a number of the early schools of this county, and for ten months was a teacher of mathematics at Caddo Academy. Mr. Graham was one of the members of the first board of County Commissioners of Cleburne, the county seat, and his associates were J. R. McKinsey, V. S. Anglin and Samuel Killough. In the spring of 1861 he returned to Virginia, and in the summer of that year joined the Confederacy, as a private in Company F, Thirty-seventh Virginia Infantry, and served until the close of the war, with an absence of fifteen days. Out of his regiment there were but seventeen muskets stacked at the final surrender at Appomattox Court House. He was a member of Gordon's corps of sharpshooters, and was in all the engagements with General Lee's army. At the close of the war Mr. Graham returned to Johnson county, and since that time has been one of its most enterprising citizens. In 1876 he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature, by the Democratic party. Prior to the war his political sentiments were with the old Whig party. He acted as Deputy County Surveyor for a number of years, and was also Deputy County Clerk. With his brother Mat, Mr. Graham is largely engaged in stock-raising, having a ranch of about 4,300 acres, on the banks of the Brazos river, on which they keep about 1,500 head of sheep and about 500 head of cattle. They also have a fine farm adjoining the city of Cleburne, and valuable acre property within the city limits.

In the Masonic order Mr. Graham has taken all the degrees to the K. T., and has held the office of J. W. in the Cleburne Commandery, and was High Priest in the Royal Arch Chapter. He has never married, and is now a jolly old bachelor.

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JONATHAN R. TRULOVE, a prominent member of mercantile circles in Johnson county, is a native of the State of Alabama, born in Marion county in 1828, son of William and Malinda (Bird) Trulove. The maternal grandfather, Jonathan Bird, was one of the pioneer settlers of the State, coming before the war between Texas and Mexico. He was a Major of the Texas Rangers, and for several years was engaged in warfare against the red men. At one time, when he was stationed near the present site of Fort Worth, his commander failed to repulse an attack of the Indians; Major Bird took charge of the troops, beat back the foe, and for his bravery was granted eleven leagues of land by the State of Texas. He erected the first fort in what is now Tarrant county, which was after some time removed to Fort Worth; it was originally called Birdsville. Major Bird died in this State before the late war, but his family have no information concerning his last days nor the circumstances of his demise.

J. R. Trulove, the history of whose paternal ancestors is fully given in the biographical sketch of his brother, L. B. Trulove, spent his youth amid scenes and surroundings not the most advantageous for acquiring an education. In fact, four months cover the period he was in a schoolroom, but, fortunately, the cultivation of the faculties with which he was endowed by nature did not stop there. He began life for himself at the age twenty years, as a farm laborer, and continued in this vocation for three years, when he and his brother, L. B. Trulove, formed a partnership for the purpose of establishing a mercantile business in Marion county, Alabama. The enterprise was successfully conducted until the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1862 Mr. Trulove enlisted in Company G, First Mississippi Cavalry, Gardner's regiment;after this a company was raised in the county in which Mr. Trulove lived; he was elected First Lieutenant of Company B. Tenth Alabama Cavalry, under Colonel Patterson; he was in the battles at Athens, Alabama, Spring Hill, Tennessee, Tupelo, Mississippi, and the siege of Atlanta, Georgia, whre he was in the fight six or eight days; he was ordered to Decatur, Alabama, where were they under the command of General Forrest, captured the place from the Federals. He was with Hood on his raid through Georgia, was two days at Dixie, Alabama, and at Selma, his last battle during the war. He assisted in the capture of 2.700 men under the command of ex-Governor Brownlow, and aided in the release of the troops that had been captured by the Federals; he was also in the battles around Vicksburg, and was under the command of General Ross. After the fall of Selma he made his way home on foot, bearing with him, however, the title of Captain.

After taking an inventory of his real and personal effects he found that all the ravages of war had left him was forty acres of land; his wife and two children had been spared to him, and finding inspiration in their love and sympathy, he began life over again. This was in 1865; he engaged in farming in Monroe county, Mississippi, and was quite successful there for a period of four years. In 1870 he came to Texas with his brother, L. B. Trulove; they with one or two other parties purchased a half league of land, paying therefore from $3 to $4 per acre; Captain Trulove received his portion 800 acres, all of which he has placed under cultivation, making many fine and substantial improvements.

In 1889 he embarked in the mercantile trade at Alvarado, purchasing a complete stock of dry goods; this has been a very prosperous venture, the most satisfactory results accruing, not only to Captain Trulove, but also to the commercial interests of the county.

The Captain was united in marriage in 1859, to Miss Mary A. Spears, sister to Mrs. L. B. Trulove, and seven children have been born to them: one died in infancy; John C.; Edna, wife of S. J. Thompson; Alice; Margaret; and Lorena. Mrs. Trulove is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Captain belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Alvarado Lodge.

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OLIVER P. ARNOLD, was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1826. His father, William B. Arnold, was born in that State in 1803; moved to Tennessee, thence to Missouri, and from there in 1847 to Texas. Arriving in this State, he first located in Titus county; in 1859 settled on a farm near Cleburne, and there remained till a few years prior to his death, when he moved to the city of Cleburne. He died at the latter place in 1873. By occupation he was a farmer and blacksmith; in politics, an old-line Whig, later a Democrat. Mr. Arnold's mother's maiden name was Mary Fryer, her native place Spartanburg, South Carolina, and the date of her birth 1803. Her parents were married in 1831, and to them were born seven viz.: Amanda M., a widow of M. B. Kouns, a resident of Cleburne; Oliver P., whose name heads this sketch; Cynthia J., widow of Levi Lewis, is a resident of Weatherford; Marion, who was killed at the age of twenty years; Absalom M., a farmer of Johnson county; the sixth-born died in infancy; and the youngest, Puss, died when two years old. Mr. Arnold's paternal grandfather, James Arnold, was a native of Virginia; served in the war of 1812; died in South Carolina. His grandmother Arnold was before her marriage a Miss Blundell.

Oliver P. Arnold came to Texas with his parents in 1847, and the following year he began life for himself, first engaging in the stock and mercantile business at Black Jack Grove, Hopkins county, and there remaining till 1853. That year he went to California; remained on the Pacific coast until 1859, and then returned and engaged in the stock business in Johnson county, which he continued till 1861. The Civil war coming on, he enlisted that year in Company H, Young's regiment; but, being in poor health at the time he enlisted, he was discharged after a year's service and returned to his ranch in Johnson county, where he has since resided.

Mr. Arnold began life without capital, and by his own industry and good management he has risen to a position of affluence. He now owns 1,740 acres of land, 500 acres of which are under cultivation; has fifty head of Durham cattle and 100 head of horses. Among the latter is a horse sired by "Old Ten Brook," one of the finest horses in the State.

Politically, Mr. Arnold is a Democrat. He was elected Sheriff of Johnson county just after the war and served till 1876, and was also Tax Collector by virtue of his office. He is a director of the Farmers & Merchants' National Bank of Cleburne. He was the first president of the Johnson County Park & Fair Association, and he is now one of its directors. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and since 1852 has been a Royal Arch Mason.

In 1861 Mr. Arnold was united in marriage with Miss Abigail Winchester, a daughter of Isaac and Mary Winchester and a native of Missouri. She was a consistent Christian woman and was prominently identified with the Baptist Church. Her death occurred in 1884. To Mr. and Mrs. Arnold twelve children were born, namely: Harrison, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county; Olie I., of Johnson county; John A.; Mary E., wife of John A. Barkley, of Arizona; Lee, Alberta, Fannie and Nannie, at home; and George, Hood, Byrd and Oatis, who died when young.

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JOHN WESLEY SMITH. A work of this character, with biographical mention of the representative men of Johnson county, would be incomplete without appropriate reference to John Wesley Smith.

This gentleman is a son of Eric and Jane Smith, natives of Virginia, the former born in 1774 and the latter in 1784. They moved to Tennessee, where the father died, in 1858. They were the parents of ten children, whose names are as follows: Julia Ann, wife of B. E. Estis, both deceased; Mary, wife of G. Milstred, also both deceased; George W., deceased; James, a resident of Shelby county, Texas; Nancy, widow of John Swader, of Tennessee; Deliah, wife of Albert Fultz, of Easton, Texas; John Wesley Smith; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of William Morris, of Shelby county, Texas; Sarah, who resides in Tennessee; Rosa, widow of William Hobbs of Tennessee.

John Wesley Smith was born in Tennessee, in 1825. In 1847 he came to Texas and first located in Shelby county, making the journey from Nashville, Tennessee, to Shreveport on the Red River. Shreveport was then a trading point for the eastern part of this State. For two years Mr. Smith lived with his brother-in-law, Mr. Estis, who came to Texas in 1836. He then returned to Tennessee and a year later came back to Shelby county, Texas. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, under Colonel Randell; was a member of Company A, A. M. Truett, Captain. He served until the war closed, and then settled in Johnson county, eight miles southeast of Cleburne. At that time Cleburne was known as Camp Henderson, and Mr. Smith frequently went to that place to hunt deer and turkey. In 1887 he moved to his present location, where he has since resided. Mr. Smith may truly be termed a self-made man. Beginning life for himself at the age of twenty-two years, without means and with no assistance, he has by his own energy and good management accumulated a snug fortune. He is the owner of 840 acres of land, of which 300 acres are under cultivation and well stocked. He is a director of the National Bank of Cleburne. For about thirty-five years he has been a Mason, having taken all the degrees that can be conferred on him in this country.

In 1852 Mr. Smith married Ann Cooper, who was born in Tennessee in 1834, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Landers) Cooper. Ten children have been born to them, John, Elizabeth, Philip and Sarah are deceased. The fifth and sixth died in infancy. Caroline is the widow of Joseph Hughes, and resides in Johnson county. Moreman lives on his father's farm. George and Joseanna are the youngest and are at home with their parents.

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THOMAS V. SMYTH, an old and highly respected farmer, whose residence in Johnson county entitles him to more than passing mention in its history, was born in the State of South Carolina, in 1829, and is the son of John and Sarah (Teague) Smyth. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was of Irish descent; the Teagues were of English extraction, and both families were large and influential. To John Smyth and wife were born eleven children, named as follows: Lourana, is the wife of J. A. Landers, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume; James W., resides in this county; E. T. is a prominent minister of Oxford, Alabama; since his eighteenth year he has devoted his life to the ministry of the Missionary Baptist Church; he is now sixty-four years old, and has spent much time in the same county and in the service of the same churches; Thomas V., the fourth- born is the subject of this notice; E. B., a resident of Mexia, has represented his county one term in the State Legislature, and is a member of one of the most important committees; J.B. lives in Alvarado; J. J., at Grand View; Sarah A., is the widow of William Reader, of Anderson county; D. I. lives in Johnson county, and is a minister of the Baptist Church; Josephine H. is deceased, as is also Susana E. Nine of the children grew to maturity, and seven of the sons were soldiers in the Confederate army, serving from 1860 to 1865, without suffering from wounds except T. V., who was a prisoner of war nearly a year. The father removed to Alabama from South Carolina in 1837, and settled in Benton county, which is now Calhoun county; there he reared his family, and there Mrs. Smyth died in 1846. In 1851 Mr. Smyth was married a second time, being united to Mrs. Harriet Ray, and of this union two sons were born: Forney, of Fort Worth, Texas; and J. C., of Alvarado. The father of this family died in 1861.

Thomas V. Smyth was educated in the common schools of Alabama, availing himself of all the opportunities offered him until he was nineteen years old; at that age he started out in life for himself, embracing agriculture as his occupation; he went to Mississippi, where he made his first venture, but remained there only one year. At the end of twelve months he came overland to Texas, arriving in Anderson county in 1850. Here he devoted himself exclusively to farming for eight years, and then removed to Johnson county. For one year he resided in Grand View, and in 1859 he moved to the place which he now occupies; the land was unimproved, and was purchased at a cost of $3 per acre.

When the conflict between the North and South broke out, Mr. Smyth abandoned his private interests, and espousing the cause of the Confederacy, enlisted in Company H, Twentieth Texas Cavalry, under Colonel Bass. He was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department, participated in several battles, and at the battle of Elk Horn in the Indian Nation he was captured and sent to Fort Gibson; thence he was sent to Fort Scott; from that point to Fort Leavenworth, and then to St. Louis, and finally to Rock Island, where he was held for more than a year; he was then exchanged, after which he came home, immediately resuming those industries which had been laid down for his country's aid.

Mr. Smyth's first purchase of land in 1859, was a tract of 870 acres; to this he has added until he now owns 1,500 acres, 600 of which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. He has erected substantial farm buildings, has a handsome residence, and has surrounded himself with all the material comforts of life; the land lies on the edge of the prairie, and is conveniently located near the timber. In addition to tilling the soil and producing abundant harvests, Mr. Smyth has made a specialty of the breeding of horses and mules. He was the original owner of Run-after-me, the fastest half mile horse that Texas has so far produced. He has also made a marked success of fruit-raising, and has one of the finest peach orchards in the county, which rarely fails of bearing a large crop. He was at one time engaged in the mercantile trade in Alvarado, but considering that his talent lay in another direction he disposed of this business. However, he owns a considerable amount of property at Alvarado.

In 1859 he was united in marriage, in Ellis county, Texas, to Miss Sarah M. Richardson, a daughter of Wesley and Elizabeth Richardson. Mrs. Smyth's grandfather, John Reagor, was one of the first settlers of Ellis county; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was one of the men who climbed the tall sycamore tree to look out for the English soldiers. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were the parents of eight children, seven of whom lived to maturity: Margaret is the wife of Ben. M. Works, of Midlothian; Sarah M. is the wife of the subject of this notice; J. I. resides in Ellis county; D. B. is deceased, his family residing in Ellis county; Mary A. married J. D. Warren, of Hillsboro; Ann is the wife of Pres. Harris; Eliza T. is the wife of Eugene Browning, of Ellis county. The father died in 1865, but the mother still survives, and is in her seventy-ninth year. (See sketch of J. I. Richardson in History of Ellis County, Texas.) Mr. and Mrs. Smyth have had born four children: Lula A., wife of Z. T. Huff, of Mountain Peak, Ellis county; Allie A., Effie B., who died March 4, 1892, aged seventeen years, and T. V. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, Mr. Smyth being a Deacon of the same. He is also a member of the Masonic order, having joined it thirty-five years ago; he now belongs to Alvarado Lodge, No. 314, A. F. & A. M. He is a man of excellent traits of character, thoroughly loyal to home interests and enterprises, a citizen whose record will bear the closest scrutiny from boyhood. He has nobly borne his part in the development of Johnson county, and has aided materially in placing it among the first agricultural counties of the Lone Star State.

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JEREMIAH CASSADY, a successful farmer of Johnson county, is a son of W. J. and Mary Cassady. The father was born in Kentucky in 1818, and was a farmer by occupation. The paternal gradfather was born in Maryland in 1789, was of Irish descent, and a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cassady were married about 1836, and were the parents of six children, viz.: Annie, of Johnson county; Jeremiah, our subject; J. M., of Lancaster, Dallas county; Mary, wife of Ephraim Foster, of Washington county, Arkansas; Jane, deceased, was the wife of William Grimes, of Johnson county; Margaret, wife of George W. Grimes, of this county.

The subject of this sketch was born in Washington county, Arkansas, July 5, 1839, and remained with his parents until 1853. In that year he moved to Navarro county, one year later to Hill county, two years afterward returned to Arkansas, and in 1873 came to Johnson county. He rented land twelve years, and then bought his present farm of 200 acres, six miles northeast of Alvarado. In 1862 Mr. Casady enlisted in the Second Arkansas Infantry, and served four months.

He was married in 1861 to Emily, a daughter of Captain George and Elizabeth Cline, of Washington county, Arkansas. To this union has been born six children, viz.: W. H., of Johnson county; Martha E., wife of T. A. Ray, of this county; G. C., F. A., A. M., at home; and M. B., wife of T. S. Riddle, of Johnson county.

Politically, Mr. Cassady is identified with the Republican party, and religiously his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

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MARCUS L. KENNARD, one of the pioneer settlers of Johnson county, was born in Grimes county, Texas, March 23, 1850, a son of Anthony and Sarah (Smith) Kennard, natives of Alabama. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Tennessee, and was married to Sarah Moore, a native of the same State. They afterward removed to Alabama, where the father of our subject was born, and later returned to Tennessee. In 1830 they moved to this State, settling in Grimes county, where Anthony grew to manhood. He received only a common-school education, and in early day served as a soldier in the Texas troops, where he remained two terms, of twelve months each. He participated in several skirmishes with the Indians, after which he again began farming and stock-raising in Grimes county, where he remained until 1853. In that year he received two grants of land from the State of Texas for services rendered, and one was located in Grimes county, and one in Johnson county, and in this county Jesse A. Landers resides on what is known as the A. D. Kennard headright.

Mr. Kennard moved to Johnson county in 1853, settling near where Grand View now stands, on land presented him by his father-in-law, Mr. Smith. He remained on this ranch a few years, and then moved to a place nine miles from Cleburne, where he was extensively engaged in the stock business. In 1854 he was elected to the office of County Commissioner, and in 1858 moved to Jack county, where he engaged in stock-raising, and also in the manufacture of salt at the salt works of that county. In 1859, on account of depredations, he sought safety for his family and stock by returning to his former location in this county. Two years later Mr. Kennard purchased an adjoining farm to the one on which our subject now resides and where he remained until his death, October 21, 1885. In his death the county lost one of its most respected citizens, and one whose every interest was fully identified with the people of Johnson county. He served during the late war as a home guard for a short time in the State service. He was a large land speculator, and one of the best posted men in his county. He was present at the organization of the county, when it voted hardly 100 votes, and aided materially during his long and eventful life. He was married in 1841, his wife being a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Pugh) Smith, natives of Alabama. Mrs. Kennard was born in Alabama, in 1822, and came with her parents to this State, in 1840, settling in Austin county. Her father died in Grimes county, while there on a business trip, in 1853, passing away at the home of the paternal grandfather of our subject. Mr. Smith was one of the principal land owners in this county, as well as in Ellis county. He served in the State of his nativity in the war with the Indians when a young man, and his occupation in Texas was locating certificates in the county's name. He and his wife reared a family of nine children: John, deceased; Nancy, deceased, was the wife of W. D. Cornett; Jane, deceased, was the wife of Reasen Wooley; Sarah, the mother of our subject; George W., deceased; Elijah, deceased; James and David, also deceased; Mariah, wife of J. T. Quinn, of Ellis county. Mrs. Smith died in 1874. The parents of our subject reared a family of six children: David S., who was captured at Arkansas Post, and died at Camp Douglas, Chicago; Elizabeth and Michael, deceased; Rachel V., deceased, was the wife of T. M. Westbrook; our subject; and Nancy M., wife of M. Hart. The mother still survives, and is now seventy years of age. She has been a member of the Christian Church for many years, and the father was a member of the A. F. & A. M., Grand View Lodge, No. 266, the R. A. M., No. 69, and of Cleburne K. T.

M. L. Kennard was reared to manhood in this county, and attended school at Waxahachie, Ellis county, and Cleburne, Johnson county. At the age of twenty-one years he began farming and stock-raising on his own account, but resided with his father until his twenty-sixth year. He then moved to the place he now owns, then consisting of 200 acres, which was given him by his father. He has since added to this farm until he has 723 acres, with 250 acres under a fine state of cultivation, and a magnificent country residence. Mr. Kennard also owns another farm of 400 acres, with 220 acres cultivated, in Hill county; a one-half interest in a ranch in Johnson county, of 8,000 acres, with 135 acres cultivated; a one-half interest in a farm of 280 acres, with 230 acres cultivated, and also owns an interest in lands in Jack and Wise counties. He is largely engaged in the raising of beef cattle and horses, having a ranch in this county with 150 head of the latter, and one in Callahan county, where, in partnership with Miles Hart, he has 400 head. Messrs. Kennard & Hart feed from 200 to 400 head of beef cattle annually, and also market from forty to fifty head of horses.

Mr. Kennard was married in 1873, to Miss Virginia A. Pinson, of Anderson county, Texas, and a daughter of T. L. and _____ Pinson, old and respected citizens of that county. They are the parents of three children: Louisa E., wife of G. L. Holmes; Virginia A., wife of our subject; and Nathan M. Mr. Pinson had been twice married, first to the mother of Mrs. Kennard, and afterward to Mrs. Gamble, and they had two children: Ida M., wife of J. T. Wright; and J. J. The father died previous to the marriage of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Kennard have had five children, namely: Lourissa E., now attending college at Belton, Texas; Marcus E., Sarah, Anthony D., Sterling A. Mrs. Kennard died December 10, 1891. Our subject joined the A. F. & A. M. in his thirtieth year, and is now a member of New Hope Lodge, No. 658, of the R. A. M., of Grand View, No. 69, and of the Knights Templar, of Cleburne. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Kennard has one of the finest country residences to be found in Johnson county, and everything around his home denotes thrift and prosperity. But the beautfy of the surroundings are marred by the absence of his wife!

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HUGH W. BARCLEY, a native of Habersham county, Georgia, born May 21, 1840, is a son of Elihu S. and Eliza (Baxton) Barcley, natives of Rockbridge county, Virginia. The father is a lawyer by profession. Mr. Barcley received such education as could be obtained from the old-time schools of Georgia, and afterward read law with Simpson Reid. When the war broke out in April of 1861 he entered the Confederate States service as Second Lieutenant in Company B, Twenty-third Georgia Infantry, and for four years served in the army of North Virginia, during which time he participated in most of the hard-fought battles of that company. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville and for thirty days was retained at the old capitol at Washington. At the time of the surrender he was Major of the Eleventh Georgia Cavalry, under General Joseph E. Johnston. In the fall of 1865 he went to Randolph county, Georgia, where he farmed for three years. In 1865 he started for Texas, driving an ox team, and in August of that year he settled in this county, where he has since continued to reside. Here he has engaged very successfully in farming and merchandising, and is numbered among the solid and influential citizens of Johnson county. He has held many offices of honor and trust. In 1869 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Precinct No. 1, by virtue of which office he was Chief Justice of the county. He has also served for one term as County Judge, being the first county judge elected under the new constitution. He is an independent Democrat in politics.

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OWEN BROWN, who settled in Johnson county, Texas, in the fall of 1871, is a native of Jefferson county, Alabama, born near where Birmingham now stands, in 1823, a son of John and Jane (Stephenson) Brown. The father, a native of Spartanburg district, South Carolina, entered the Revolutionary war when thirteen years of age, and served five years. He represented Spartanburg district four years, and was active in bringing about a change in the first Constitution of that State. The family settled in Jefferson county, Alabama, at a very early day, and here as in South Carolina John Brown was an active politician, and served fourteen consecutive years in the State Legislature. His death occurred in Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, where the family had been living for a number of years, in 1847, at the age of eighty-seven years; the mother died in the same county, in 1856.

Owen Brown, the second of ten children, spent his early life in Alabama and Mississippi, and when eighteen years of age he began life for himself as a farmer. In 1857 he removed to Arkansas, where he remained until

1869, and in 1871 he bought a farm near Cleburne, Johnson county. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and in 1881 was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain H. G. Bruce, as Representative in the State Legislature, serving in the called session of the Seventeenth Legislature. He was then elected County Representative, and served both in the regular and called sessions of the Eighteenth Legislature, but previous to this, on the adoption of the present Constitution of this State, in 1876, he was elected Sheriff and Tax Collector of Johnson county, serving one term of two years in this office. Mr. Brown was then Deputy Sheriff two terms, has been connected with public offices most of the time since coming to this county, and is now Deputy Tax Collector. During the war he served the Confederacy one year in the Crescent Regiment of New Orleans. Mr. Brown has removed his financial interests mostly to Coleman county, where he is engaged in general farming.

He was married in 1856, to Miss Margaret J. Hendricks, of Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, and they have had ten children, six now living, namely: Henry, a farmer and sheep-raiser of Coleman county; A. J., a clerk of Santa Ana; Irene, wife of S. E. Bell, of Coleman county; Adolphus, Willie and Robert. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Baptist Church.

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J. CALVIN GUEST, a pioneer of Johnson county, and one of its most substantial farmers and highly respected citizens, was born in Tennessee, March 14, 1827. His parents were Isaac and Mary (Ball) Guest, natives of Tennessee and Alabama respectively. His mother was a widow at the time of her marriage to Mr. Guest, her maiden name having been Terry. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, removed from Tennessee to Texas in December, 1836, locating in Red River county, where he died in June, 1862. He made the journey overland, and experienced all the vicissitudes usual to those traveling in that manner. Upon arriving in Texas, he secured 1,280 acres of prairie land. He also brought two families with him, for which he received one-half of their grant, making him the owner of 2,500 acres. His father located close to the Indian settlements, and during his early residence there was considerably disturbed by their proximity. At one time the Indians killed seven out of nine children of a neighboring family, named

Ripley, and Miss Roda Guest, a sister of our subject, was chased about two miles by them at one time; and all that saved her was the cries of the negroes on the farm, at which the Indians took fright and desisted from further pursuit.

His parents had four children: Roda, deceased, was the wife of J. Q. Wheeler; Mary, widow of John McClowan; Orlena, widow of Washington Kester; and J. C., our subject. Our subject's mother died when he was four years of age, he being the youngest of the family. His father had been previously married, his first wife being Elizabeth Frazier, by whom he had four children: Isaac, Martin, William and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased.

The subject of our sketch was educated under the celebrated John P. McKenzie, in Red River county, and at the age of twenty-two years, commenced life for himself by locating, in 1849, in Dallas. One year later, he was employed by John Jackson to carry the mail on horseback from Dallas to Waco, and he was the first one to carry Uncle Sam's mail over this route, a distance of sixty miles one day and forty the next. He made one trip a week, and continued to follow this occupation for a year, when he was employed by Wheeler & Ball, a prominent firm of that vicinity. Mr. Guest went to Missouri, in 1852, where he worked on a farm in the northwestern part of the State for the greater portion of the year. The following year, in 1853 he returned to Texas, remaining in Lamar county, that State, during that year. In the fall of 1853, he preempted 160 acres of the farm on which he now resides. The country was sparsely settled at that time, his nearest neighbor, Mr. Gibson, living a mile-distant; Mr. Gardner, Richard Bratton and Charles Turner were the next nearest, at a distance of three miles, while their milling was done at the Cedar Springs mill, thirty miles away. For the first eight years, from 1853 to 1861, Mr. Guest found his time and mind well occupied between making improvements on his farm, in buildings, comprising a house and barns for his grain and stock, cultivating his land, and raising stock. That he proved himself equal to these various duties is evidenced by the fact that at the beginning of the war he was branding more than 100 calves yearly, besides gathering from his land an abundant and varied harvest. All of this prosperity was interrupted by the call to arms, to which he responded by joining Company D, of Captain Bradshaw's Fourth Arizona Regiment, under the immediate command of Colonel Schonwalter. Mr. Guest was at Houston when the war closed, from which place he hurried home to find most of his cattle gone and several horses missing.

After the country became too thickly settled to make stock-raising profitable, he sold out and bought other land to the amount of 1,200 acres, of which he still retains 441 acres, 200 of which are under a good state of cultivation, the whole being provided with all modern improvements in the way of barns for his grain and stock and machinery, besides other conveniences for the care of agricultural products. He has erected a splendid residence, suggestive of comfort and refinement, and tastefully laid out the grounds immediately surrounding it, planting ornamental trees and shrubs, and otherwise adding to its appearance.

Mr. Guest was married, in 1854, to Miss Nancy Henderson, of Dallas county, Texas. They have had four children: James, deceased; Mary J., wife of James Lamb, of Ellis county; John E., at home; and Orlena, wife of G. W. Casstevens, of this township. Mrs. Guest lived thirty years after her marriage, dying in July, 1884, aged sixty-three years. She was a lady of unusual intelligence, and many pleasing qualities of character, and was much lamented by her family and friends. She was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Guest has been a member for thirty-three years, and to which he has contributed liberally of his worldly means. He is a member of the Masonic order, Mansfield Lodge, No. 331, standing high in that fraternity.

Beginning life without much means, he has accumulated an abundance of this world's goods, all of which has been done in an honest manner, with straightforward dealing, retaining always the good will and hearty friendship of his fellow citizens.

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P. H. GOODLOE, a merchant at Burleson, Johnson county, was born in Gibson county, Tennessee, in 1836, a son of R. H. and N. L. (Baldredge) Goodloe, also natives of Tennessee. The mother died in that State in 1852, and the following year the family came to Ellis county, Texas, where the father died in 1883, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Our subject remained in the latter county until the breaking out of the war, during which time he was enagaged in surveying in the Pan Handle portion of the State, locating private certificates. That county was then thick with buffaloes and Comanche Indians, and Mr. Goodloe saw pioneer life in earnest. He was with Colonel James E. Patton, the pioneer land locator of Texas, who was his step-grandfather. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Goodloe entered Company E, Twelfth Texas Cavalry, Parsons' regiment, and served in the Trans-Mississippi department. He was in this command through the entire war, and the last two years had charge of the Ordnance Department. He was in the battles of Oak Hills, Yellow Bayou, Cotton Plant and Blair's Landing; was in a continuous fight thirty-six days on Red river, and had five bullet holes shot through his clothes, but was never wounded! He returned home in July, 1865,and during the winter of 1866 was engaged in the lumber trade at Bryan, remaining there and at other points on the Central railroad three years. In 1882 he came to Burleson, Johnson county, and was the second man to start business in this palce. He carries a general line of merchandise, having a stock of about $7,000, and does an annual business of about $25,000. In the last year he shipped about 750 bales of cotton and fifteen or twenty cars of wheat. He also owns a fine farm of 160 acres adjoining the town. He is a charter member of Chadelo Grove (Masonic) Lodge, a member of the Royal Arch Lodge of Cleburne, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Goodloe married Miss Bettie J. Haskins, of Ellis county, and a daughter of Thomas J. and _____ (Meek) Haskins, pioneers of Ellis county. Mr. and Mrs. Goodloe are the parents of four children: Clara M., wife of Prof. A. P. Thomas, of Alvarado; Harry R., a resident of this county; Beulah, who is now fourteen years of age; and Oscar, nine years old. Mr. Goodloe has been in 120 different counties in Texas, but believes Johnson county to be equal to any in the State.

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JOHN W. FLOYD,a farmer of Johnson county, was born in Catoos county, Georgia, July 24, 1854, a son of J. W. B. and Harriet P. (Stone) Floyd, natives of Virginia and North Carolina respectively. The father moved to Jasper county, Georgia, where he was a school-teacher thirty years, and in December, 1877, the family came to Texas. They settled in Cass county, where the father died in 1866, at the age of seventy years, and the mother still resides in that county. The parents had six children: John W., our subject; Barbara, wife of Joseph G. Kennedy, of Cass county; Martha C., wife of A. B. Lowrey; Richard, a farmer of Cass county; H. C., a teacher of Cleburne; and J. M. A., a farmer of Johnson county.

John W. Floyd, the subject of this sketch, taught school in eastern Texas two years, and then, in 1880, came to this county, where he was engaged in the same occupation until 1885. In that year he bought 110 acres of his prsent farm, to which he afterward added 100 acres more, and he now has 120 acres of this place under cultivation. Mr. Floyd was married in September, 1884, to Miss Maggie A., a daughter of W. W. and M. E. (Renfro) Bockman. They are the parents of three children: Cecil E., Fred and H. Malinda. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

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C. BOATWRIGHT, who resides four miles west of Grand View, was born in 1844, the eldest son of William and Nancy (Lawrence) Boatwright. The parents had eight children, six of whom survive: C. Boatwright, our subject; Lavina J., wife of Robert Fedy, of this county; Mary, at home; Theodosia, wife of John M. Davis, a farmer of Johnson county; Penelope, who resides at the homestead; and Emma, wife of R. A. Murphy, of this county. The father came to this county in 1854, settling on the present homestead, where he owned a league of land. He died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1882, and the mother deceased at the old homstead in 1882. Mr. Boatwright built his first log house in 1856, the logs for which was hewed by himself and which is still standing on the place.

At the breaking out of the late war our subject enlisted in Captain Burke's Company E, Darnell's regiment, and was at Fort Smith, Arkansas, three months, at Bonham two months, at Little Rock six months, at Vicksburg four months, and then at Pine Bluff three weeks. He served as a private through the entire war, and after its close returned to his home in Texas. He has 480 acres of good land, with 250 acres under a fine state of cultivation.

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E. R. DEASON, a farmer five miles southeast of Cleburne, was born in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, in 1835, a son of Absalom and Zipporah (Applin) Deason. The father was born in North Carolina, in 1791, and subsequently moved to Tennessee, and later to Alabama, where he was engaged in farming in Tuscaloosa county. He was first married to Miss Yearby, and they had eight children, and by his second marriage he was the father of eleven children, of whom our subject was the sixth child. The mother died in 1854, and the father in 1856.

At the age of sixteen years our subject moved with his parents to Walker county, Alabama, where he received his education and worked at farm labor. During the late war he worked in the salt-peter mines on Black Warrior river, in Walker county, and after the close of the struggle he removed to Itawamba county, Mississippi, where he remained four years. In 1869 Mr. Deason came with ox teams to Texas, first settling in Hood county, where he farmed on rented land four years, and then came to this county. In 1879 he purchased his present farm of 210 acres, 160 acres of which was the Charles Weber survey, ninety acres the John Schwartz survey, and he now has ninety acres under cultivation.

Mr. Deason was married in 1855, in Walker county, to Delilah Stanley, a daughter of David Stanley, and they had nine children, five now living. Mr. Deason was again married, April 22, 1888, in this county, to Annie E. Hardin, and they have one child, Willie M. Politically, Mr. Deason is a Democrat; socially, a member of the Farmer's Alliance; and religiously, of the Baptist Church.

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WILLIAM F. NORTON, a farmer and stock-raiser residing fifteen miles west of Cleburne, one mile southwest of George's creek, and about one-half a mile from the corner of Somervell, Hood and Johnson counties, was born in Lawrence county, Alabama, January 11, 1851, a son of James E. Norton, a native of the same State. The latter was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, and after moving to Texas he was engaged in guarding the settlements from the Indians. He married Miss Lucinda, a daughter of John Castleberry, a native of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Norton had six children: Harrison, Robert A., Maith, C. E., James K. and Jacob.

William F., our subject, came to Texas with his father in 1857, settling first in Cherokee county, next in Navarro county, and one year later in Johnson county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He now owns 1,000 acres of land, 140 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. He has lived on the frontier all his life, and was one of the first settlers in his locality.

Mr. Norton was married January 23, 1870, to Miss Lue Hall, a daughter of Martin Hall, a native of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have had eight children, namely: John H., Ida M., Tomoser E., Charles C., Martha, Adaline, Minnie K., and Katie B.

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ALLEN N. WILBANKS, Postmaster, merchant and farmer of Freeland, Johnson county, was born in Weakley county, Tennessee, May 11, 1832, a son of Gardner Wilbanks, a native of South Carolina. The latter began life for himself as a farmer in Union district South Carolina, and later moved to Rusk county, Texas, and in 1850 he came to Johnson county, where he died December 27, 1888. He married Miss Sarah, a daughter of John Nance, a native of Tennessee, and they had eleven children, viz.: Emeline F., deceased; William, deceased; Allen N., our subject; Hiram H.; Calvin; Jessie; Benjamin F.; Daniel H., deceased; and two who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Rusk county, Texas, and he subsequently came to Johnson county where he began farming and stock-raising. In connection with that business he is now engaged in merchandising. He was appointed Postmaster at Freeland in 1890, under Harrison's administration; has served as Justice of the Peace of his precinct nine years; was County Commissioner four years; is a Master Mason, a member of the grange and Farmers' Alliance, and also of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has a fine farm of 320 acres, ninety acres of which is under a good state of cultivation. In 1863 Mr. Wilbanks enlisted in the Confederate service, in Company B, Captain Childress' company, and served until the close of the war. He was in a number of hard-fought battles and skirmishes, and after the close of the struggle he returned home and resumed his former occupation.

He was married November 22, 1860, to Miss Marinda V., daughter of

Joseph Hale, a native of Clarke county, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbanks have had eight children: Lula A., Alla T., Irvin B., Belle B., Leslie E., Jefferson A., Willie H. and Grace D. The wife and mother died October 1, 1891. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and a devoted Christian. Politically, Mr. Wilbanks is identified with the Democratic party.

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S. D. MOBLEY, of Cleburne, Johnson county, was born in Fairfield county, South Carolina, the third of twelve children born to Dr. Samuel S. and Mary E. (Rice) Mobley, also natives of South Carolina, and of English descent. The family settled in South Carolina long before the Revolutionary war, and the grant of land from George III of England to this family has been seen by our subject, but was destroyed by fire when the old homestead was burned by negroes in 1878. Dr. Samuel F. Mobley was a prominent physician of thirty years' practice in South Carolina, and died at the same place in 1883. Eight of their children reached years of maturity: Marian G., deceased, was the wife of Major Wilks, of Chester, South Carolina; James B., a stock-raiser of Lubbock county; S. D., our subject; Sallie M., wife of John C. Coleman; Rebecca, wife of Dolphos Robinson; John J., a locomotive fireman on the G. C. & S. F. railroad; Theodore; and Bettie, wife of Rev. C. T. Scaife, of Woodruff, South Carolina.

Our subject spent his school days at King's Mountain Military Institute, South Carolina. He was married in Cleburne, in 1885, to Miss Mattie George, a daughter of D. C. and Mary (Scott) George, natives of South Carolina. Mr. Mobley has always taken an active part in politics and for five years was in the Collector and Assessor's office. He joined the K. of P. in 1888, and has filled the chairs of M. A., V. C., C. C. and P. C., and was a representative to the Grand Lodge of Texas in March, 1891. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and was Secretary one term of this lodge. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Mobley is special agent of the Fidelity Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and is also business manager for F. A. Scurlock, who owns about $75,000 worth of real estate in Johnson and Somervell counties.

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GEORGE D. GREEN, one of the representative citizens of Cleburne, Johnson county, was born in Andrew county, Missouri, in 1852, a son of Samuel B. and Amanda (Davis) Green, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. The father owned a large plantation near St. Joe, Missouri, and was also a classical graduate, having held a diploma in both physics and law. He died in 1858, and the mother in 1865. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom reached years of maturity, namely: Lizzie, deceased, was the wife of James W. Taylor, of Omaha, Nebraska; Samuel B., an attorney, died at St. Joe in 1889; George D., our subject; Alexander D., an attorney of Omaha, Nebraska; Alford D., a capitalist of that city.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days at Canton, Lewis county, Missouri, and attended the law department of the Washington University at St. Louis, that State. He was admitted to the bar of St. Joe in April,1874, and in 1888 began practice at Meridian, Texas, and the next year located in Cleburne. He has practiced in all the courts of this section, and has been very successful both in civil and criminal practice. Mr. Green has made a success of his profession since coming to Texas, both in a financial and professional way, and has gained for his clients several large cases, in which a considerable amount of money was involved.

He was married at St. Joe, Missouri, in 1875, to Miss Lizza, a daughter of George W. Belt, proprietor of the St. Joe Gazette; and a prominent man in this State.

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JOHN L. B. WILLIAMS, a prosperous farmer of Johnson county, is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Goodin) Williams. The father was born in Edgefield district, South Carolina, in 1845, was a farmer by occupation, and was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. The parents were married about 1765, and had five children, viz.: Bertha, deceased; William, deceased; Delila, deceased, was the wife of James Visage, of Crawford county, Georgia; Mary A., deceased, was the wife of Jacob Visage, of the same county; and John L. B., the subject of this sketch.

The latter was born in Crawford county, Georgia, November 4, 1837, and remained with his parents until after the war, when he came to Johnson county, Texas. He rented land for seventeen years, and then bought his present farm of 200 acres, four and a half miles west of Alvarado, ninety acres of which is cultivated. In 1861 Mr. Williams enlisted in the Sixth Georgia Infantry, Company C, under Colonel Cleveland and served until the close of the war. He was in twelve bombardments around Charleston, at the battle of Fort Sumter, at Johnston's Island, Averysboro, Bentonville and at the surrender of Greensboro. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

Mr. Williams was married in 1868 to Mattie Robinson, a native of Crawford county, and they had three children: Albert, of Johnson county; Elbert, deceased; Nettie, at home. The wife and mother died in 1872, and in 1873 Mr. Williams married Missouri Whittsip, and they have had seven children, namely: Eliza, at home; Eldred, John, Luella, Ora, Samuel and W. Poindexter.

* * * *

ROBERT M. JAY, a successful farmer of Johnson county, is a son of W. H. Jay, who was born in Cherokee county, Georgia, in 1830. Our subject's mother was formerly Amanda A., daughter of Thomas Starnes, of Tennessee. On his father's side Mr. Jay had two aunts, Emma and Maria, while his immediate family consisted of but one sister, Jennie, now Mrs. J. W. Griffith, of Johnson county. Robert M. our subject, was born in Cherokee county, Texas, in 1858, and at the age of ten years his mother died, and the following year he mourned the death of his father. For eighteen months he was under the care of an uncle, after which he came to Johnson county, and has since fought his own battles. His early manhood was spent on the plains as a cowboy, but steering clear of the path trodden by the average individual, he is today the owner of a snug home and a well improved farm, a director of his school district, and a Steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jay is a fine example of what pluck, mixed with uprightness and honest dealings will do for a poor orphan boy in this part of the Southwest.

November 3, 1881, he married Sarah J., a daughter of W. H. and Celia A. Griffith, of Johnson county. To this union has been born five children, viz.: Lula L., James H., Ernest, Clifton and Fred. In politics, Mr. Jay affiliates with the Democratic party, and is also a member of the Knights of Honor.

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CHARLES A. and HUGH F. SOUTHERN, farmers of Johnson county, are sons of J. B. Southern, who was born in Murray county, Tennessee, 1815. He was for many years a brick mason and contractor in Memphis, Tennessee, and also followed his trade in Columbus, Georgia, thence in Louisiana, and after the Mexican war he settled at Williamsport, Tennessee, where he continued contracting, and also owned an interest in a woolen mill. Four years later he went to Yalobusha county, Mississippi, two years afterward to Hardin county, same State, and in 1877 to Pleasant Point, Johnson county, where he died in 1882. Grandfather Isaiah Southern, was a native of Virginia, a solder in the war of 1812, a member of the Methodist Church, and died at the age of ninety-six years. The mother of our subject, nee True, was born in 1825, and resides with her sons. The maternal great-grandmother was a cousin of Andrew Jackson, who raised her from childhood. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Southern were married in 1848, and were the parents of eight children, viz.: Hugh F., a farmer of Johnson county; David F., a real estate agent of Fort Worth; John S., who died when young; Willard F., also deceased when young; Solon E., a farmer of Johnson county; Mary E., who died in infancy; William J., a farmer of Johnson county; and Charles A., also a farmer of this county.

Hugh F., the eldest child, was born in Williamsport, Tennessee, in 1849, and remained with his parents until 1885, when he married Amy C. Teague, a daughter of John J. and Mary J. Teague. They have had two children: Nellie E. and Hugh F. Charles A. Southern, was born in Hardin county, Tennessee, March 18, 1867, and came to Texas with his parents in 1877. One year later he began farming on rented land, and in 1888, in company with his brothers, Hugh and Will, he bought 309 acres of land, four miles south of Alvarado. This land was divided among the three brothers, and Charles and Will built a pleasant house on their land, where they reside with their mother, and Hugh also built his home within a short distance of his brothers. The brothers are energetic, enterprising and thrifty farmers, and are worth about $4,000 each.

Solon Southern was married in 1884, to Mary Metsey, and they have two children: Mattie O. and Willie Grace. He resides on an adjoining farm of sixty acres.

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PROF. JOHN A. FOX. -- There is no class or profession in a community who exert so much influence on the moral and high social tones of society as those whose profession is to instruct the young. Especially is this so when the one filling this position has a natural love for the art, and has spent years of close application to prepare himself for his life work, and coupled with this has a high moral character and genial nature. Such a person is Prof. John A. Fox, professor of music and the high arts.

He was born in 1859, in Bavaria, that picturesque and romantic province of Germany, the home of so many musical celebrities. He received his literary education at Wurzburg, where he also began his musical studies, and afterward attended the musical conservatory at Munich, but finished his studies at Leipsic. He was a pupil of the distinguished pianist, composer and teacher, Franz Liszt. Having finished his musical court, Prof. Fox spent three years in teaching in his native country, and then came to America. He spent his first year in Baltimore, Maryland, as musical instructor in Knapp's institute, and also taught in private families. He then spent some time in Richmond, Virginia, as principal of St. John's school, having two American assistants, and was organist at St. John's Church. From Richmond our subject was called to Flatonia, Texas, as instructor in German, drawing and music in the public schools of that place. In 1886 he came to Cleburne, and was not long in securing the patronage of the best families in the city, and his success in this palce is a pleasure both to himself and his many patrons. For two years he was professor of music in the Irving Select School for young ladies, and September 1, of this year, he was elected a member of the Associate Faculty of the Western Conservatory of Music, located at Kansas City, Missouri. A branch department of that institution has been located at Cleburne, with Prof. Fox as associate teacher, authorized to teach a regular course of studies prescribed by the institution, and to grant certificates of proficiency from the conservatory to such pupils as shall satisfactorily complete the course.

By this means pupils living at too great a distance from the conservatory are enabled to pursue a regular course of studies at their homes and obtain a certificate of proficiency. The course in piano music consists of four progressive grades, the pupil being required to pass a satisfactory examination in each grade before passing on to the next. Thorough instructions are also given in vocal music as well as the organ, violin and cello.

Professor Fox was married at Flatonia, in 1887, to Miss Lexie Wennmohs, of that city, and they are now numbered among the substantial citizens of Cleburne.

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JAMES C. PETERSON, a farmer and stock-raiser residing eighteen miles northwest of Cleburne, was born in Denmark, March 30, 1845. He began life as a sailor, and followed that occupation until coming to America in 1868, settling in Christian county, Missouri. In 1877 he removed to Johnson county, Texas, where he has a farm of 260 acres, sixty-five acres of which is in a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Peterson was born in Christian county, Missouri, February 25, 1872, to Miss Hulda M., a daughter of David Williams, a native of Tennessee. They have had four children: Elizabeth, William R., Frank C., and Anna. Politically, Mr. Peterson is a Democrat, and religiously, both he and his wife and eldest daughter are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Peterson settled in this county when all was new and wild, and has made all his property by his own industry and perseverance.

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WILLIAM T. LAMBERT, a farmer and stock-raiser, living nine miles northwest of Cleburne, was born in Cannon county, Tennessee, fifteen miles east of Murfreesboro, a son of James L. Lambert, a native of Virginia. The latter moved to Tennessee in an early day in 1860 to Franklin county, same State, in 1866, to Saline county, Illinois, in 1867 to Fannin county, Texas, five years later to Dallas county, and in 1879 to Johnson county, settling nine miles west of Cleburne. He remained on this farm eleven years, after which he removed to Cleburne, where he now resides. He is a member of the

I. O. O. F. and of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lambert married Miss Margaret, a daughter of William Patterson, a native of Ireland, and a hatter and weaver by trade. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Jane, William T., Martha, Robert A., Tennessee, Jefferson P., Alfred P., Maggie, Anderson and John.

William T., our subject enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, in Company A., Eighteenth Tennessee Regiment, under Colonel Palmer. He was captured at the battle of Fort Donelson, carried to Camp Butler, Illinois, where he remained thirteen months, was then exchanged and taken to Vicksburg, then to Mobile, next to Montgomery, then to Chattanooga. They were reorganized at the latter place and went to Knoxville, then to Chattanooga and Murfreesboro, where they remained until the surrender. After the close of the war Mr. Lambert returned to Franklin county, Tennessee, where he engaged in farming, but one year later went to Saline county, Illinois, then to Crittenden county, Kentucky, again to Franklin county, Tennessee, and ten years later, in 1878, to Dallas county, Texas. After remaining in that county nine years he came to Johnson county, settling on his present farm of 347 acres, 160 acres of which is under a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Lambert was married February 15, 1863, to Miss Clemie, a daughter of Elijah Stovall, a native of Tennessee. To this union has been born eight children, as follows: John P. (deceased), Addie, Walker H., Jennie, Maggie, Anna, Willie, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Lambert is a Master Mason, is identified with the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

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A. BUGBEE, one of the leading farmers of Johnson county, was born in Ohio, in 1838, a son of Lorain and Emily (Cooley) Bugbee, of Scotch and Irish parentage. The father was born in New York and his father, Aaron Bugbee, came from Scotland to America when a young man. The parents of our subject had three children: Mary E., wife of William Laramore, of Michigan; A., our subject; and James of Chicago. The mother died when Mr. Bugbee was a small boy, and the father was again married and now resides in Michigan.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of

Ohio, and at the age of eighteen years came to Texas, via New Orleans. He settled in Tyler county, and two years later, 1860, moved to Hill county, where he taught school one year, and then joined Company K, Eighth Texas Infantry, and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He was appointed First Lieutenant of his company, and for three years was Inspector General, under General Hubbard, and while in the service was in the battles of Mansfield and all the engagements under General Banks, fought in Louisiana and Arkansas. After the close of the war Mr. Bugbee surrendered at Hempstead, Texas, and then returned to Hill county, where he taught school several years. In 1870 he bought his present farm of 200 acres, paying $12.50 per acre, and now has a handsome residence, good barns, and 150 acres cultivated to corn, cotton and wheat. He raises about twenty-five bales of cotton annually, about thirty-five bushels of corn per acre and fifteen bushels of wheat per acre. He also owns fifty acres of timber land in this county, and 100 acres in Hill county.

Mr. Bugbee was married in 1868, to Miss Mary F. Nunn, of Hill county, and a daughter of Captain M. M. and Jane M. (Jones) Nunn, natives of Tennessee. The parents came to Hill county, Texas, in 1856, but they now reside at Acton, Hood county. Mr. and Mrs. Bugbee have had three children: L. G., attending school at Austin; O. C., at Home; and Ora A., deceased. Mrs. Bugbee is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

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JAMES P. HUTTON, -- Although Johnson county, Texas is noted for its progressive farmers Mr. Hutton ranks among the foremost, for besides being progressive and up with the times, he is thrifty and industrious. He is a son of Jonathan W. Hutton, who was born in Kentucky in 1809, but afterward became a resident of Tennessee, where he still resides. He was educated for the law at Murfreesboro, and commenced practicing that noble profession when about thirty-five years of age, but since 1881 has devoted most of his attention to his farming interests. He is a Democrat, and in 1874 was elected a Representative of Marshall county, Tennessee, and while a member of the legislative body of that State, displayed much ability and sound judgment. He has been an Elder of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for about fifty years, and during this time has displayed the characteristics of a true Christian. He was married to Mary Frances Moore, and by her became the father of ten children: Susan; Thomas C., who resides in Middle Tennessee; Martha J. (deceased) was the wife of Samuel J. Warner, of Tennessee; William J. was a member of Company A, of the Fourth Tennessee Regiment, and was killed in a skirmish; Ann Elizabeth (deceased) was the wife of J. W. Whitman, President of the First National Bank of Louisburg, Tennessee; Rosa and Lou (twins), the former being the wife of J. M. Wilbon of Tennessee, and the latter the widow of Simon Hancock, who was a hardware merchant of that State; James P.; George who died in infancy; and Robert W. (deceased). James P. Hutton was born in Tennessee, in 1846, and was there reared. In 1861, at the age of fifteen years, he enlisted in Company A, Captain Alexander, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, under Colonel B. Smith, and was a participant in the following engagements: Perryville, Murfreesboro, where he had a finger shot off, was wounded in the right shoulder and had a horse shot from under him; and in the retreat from Murfreesboro to Chickamauga, he had two horses killed under him. In the battle of Chickamauga, he was shot through the leg and had another horse killed under him. He lost two horses on the trip from Chickamauga to Nashville, and in the skirmish at Tunnel Hill, another horse which he was riding was killed. He lost two horses on the retreat from Resaca to New Hope Church; in the engagement at Atlanta, he received a slight flesh wound; at Jonesboro he lost another horse, which was killed while he was riding it, and the last prominent engagement in which he took part was at Benville where two more horses were killed under him, making in all sixteen horses that he lost while on duty. He served until May, 1865, when he returned home to Tennessee, where he remained until he had attained his majority, when he left home to enter school at Chapel Hill, where he remained three years. He was then married to Mary Frances Wilbon of that State, a daughter of Johnathon and Elicia Wilbon, but in 1873, he was called upon to mourn her death, she having borne him four children: William J., who resides with his grandfather in Tennessee; Elicia, who died in infancy; Beatrice H., who is the wife of S. E. Golding of Alvarado, Texas; and Mary F. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Hutton removed to this State (1868), and first settled four miles south of his present home, but afterward removed to Mansfield where he purchased a farm and remained for one year. Succeeding this he returned to the farm on which he first settled, where his wife was soon after called from life. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was a noble and model wife and mother. He resided on the old place for about three years, and during this time was married to Mary C. Hogle, whose parents, Captain A. C. and Susan Hogle, were residents of this county. She died in the spring of 1875, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By her Mr. Hutton became the father of one child: Creed. In 1879 Mr. Hutton opened a general mercantile establishment at Alvarado, which he successfully conducted for one year, and during this time he wooed and won for his third wife Miss Jeffie Lee Barnes, a daughter of Moses and Patty Barnes, and in 1886 moved to his present home. His present wife has borne him five children: Adella, who died when young; Robert Lee; Henry C.; Susan; and James P. Mr. Hutton has relied upon his own resources since he was fifteen years of age, and as a result is now an independent thinker and a successful business man. He received a legacy of about $3,000, and now has a fine farm of 252 acres well stocked and improved. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; he is a Democrat in his political views, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F.

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THOMAS W. HOLLINGSWORTH, a well-known member of both agricultural and commercial circles in Johnson county, was born in Jacksonville, Alabama, in 1840, and is the only child of Wyly and Martha M. (Harris) Hollingsworth, natives of Tennessee and Alabama respectively. He passed an uneventful youth amid the scenes of his birth, and had just reached his majority when the war between the North and South broke out. In February, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, first joining Peter Forney's company; afterward he was a member of Company A, First Alabama Infantry, under Colonel Moorey. He was on duty in the garrison at Fort Morgan, and thence was transferred to Fort Pillow; he joined General Bragg, near Nashville, and participated in the engagement at Murfreesboro; previous to this time, however, when his company was mounted, he had been with John H. Morgan's command. After the battle of Murfreesboro he was on picket-line duty for six months, was with Longstreet at Knoxville, and with Johnston through the Atlanta campaign. He was in the service four years and three months, and was one of the thirty survivors of a company of 250. He passed through the conflict wihtout wounds or captivity, was off duty only one day on account of illness, and had only thirty days' furlough. This is, indeed, a record worthy of any patriot. After the cessation of hostilities, when he took an inventory of his earthly possessions, Mr. Hollingsworth found that the list began with a mule and ended with a bale of cotton, with little between.

Through the kind assistance of Colonel Gurney, of Jacksonville, he was enabled to make a start in the commercial world; this gentleman furnished him with goods which he sold upon commission, a business which he conducted in Jacksonville, Alabama, for nine months. Yielding to the attractions of the Lone Star State, he came to Brazos county, where he resided one year. He next came to Johnson county in 1870, and engaged in farming; the county was all new and unimproved and thinly settled.

Mr. Hollingsworth now owns five hundred acres of land in an advanced state of cultivation; he makes a specialty of the raising of live stock, having fine herds of Durham and Jersey cattle. In addition to his agricultural interests he carries on a large mercantile business; he owns a large store building in Marystown, and keeps a stock of well assorted goods, valued at $1,200. He takes an active interest in the movements of the Democratic party, and is also a member of the grange and of the Alliance.

In 1869 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of Stephen P. and Martha A. (Elston) Hollingsworth, and his first cousin. Of this union four children have been born: Wyly C., Stephen P., Mattie C., and Margie M. The family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Hollingsworth has given the same earnest attention to church matters that has characterized his dealings in the commercial world, and has been a most zealous supporter of those movements which have tended to elevate the morals of the community.

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JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Johnson county, is a son of Henry H. and Levina (Jones) Johnson. The father was born in Tennessee in 1790, was a farmer by occupation, and died in Mississippi in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were married about 1815, and had ten children, viz.: Mary, deceased, was the wife of Albert Jones, of Newton county, Mississippi; Isaac, deceased; Diana, deceased, was the wife of Mathew Cook, of Hancock county, Mississippi; Rebecca, deceased, was the wife of Calvin Jones; Nancy R., deceased, was the wife of James Phelps, of Newton county; Levina, deceased, was the wife of Richard Usury; and James H. and John B., twins.

The subject of this sketch was born in Winston county, Mississippi, in 1834, and at the age of twenty-five years, he went to Independence, Arkansas. In 1869 he came to Johnson county, Texas, settling two and a half miles northwest of Alvarado, where he remained eight years, and then came to his present location, two and a half miles southeast of that city. In 1862 Mr. Johnson enlisted in Colonel Newton's cavalry regiment, and remained until the close of the war. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party; socially, is a Master Mason, and a K. of H.; and religiously, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1853, to Margaret A. Jones, and they have had five children, as follows: James H., a farmer of this county; Nancy R., wife of O. M. Jordan, of Jack county, Texas; Isaac N., a farmer of Johnson county; William A., also of this county; and Josiah M., who died when young.

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JOHN A. MOORE, a successful farmer of Johnson county, was born in Union county, Arkansas, March 4, 1837, a son of George W. Moore, who was born in Perry county, Alabama, January 13, 1818. The latter moved to Union county, Arkansas, in 1837, and to Ellis county, Texas, in 1866. He married Miss Fannie Reed, a daughter of John Reed, and they had eight children, viz.: Mary F., John A., Marsalis, Benjamin F., Lydia, Eliza O., Alice and Lee.

The subject of this sketch began life for himself as a farmer in Ellis county, Texas, and in 1889 he came to Johnson county,settling near Godley, where he has a fine farm of 1,000 acres, 200 acres of which is cultivated. In March, 1862, Mr. Moore enlisted in the Confederate army, in Company G, Nineteenth Arkansas Regiment, and after the battle of Vicksburg he joined the Fourth Louisiana Cavalry, Company I, under Captain Harris Sledge. He was in the battles of Corinth, Baker's Creek and many others. Mr. Moore is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, was Church Clerk fifteen years, and was Notary Public for Ellis county for ten years. He was married September 13, 1866, to Maggie a daughter of Felix Studley, a native of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had nine children, viz.: Robert S., a resident of Kentucky; Mattie E.; Anna M., of Godley, Texas; Hugh, Hiram, Richard, Fannie B., Maggie and Anna.

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THOMAS C. FLOW, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Giles county, Tennessee, October 7, 1837, a son of Thomas J. Flow, a native of North Carolina. The latter moved to Tennessee in an early day, and thence to Missouri, settling in Lawrence county, where he died in 1865. Thomas remained in his native State until 1854, when he settled on a farm in Lawrence county, and at the age of twenty-three years he moved to Sangamon county, Illinois. In 1870 he came to Texas, settling in Johnson county, near where he now lives. He owns 200 acres of fine sandy soil, 100 acres of which is under a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Flow was married September 5, 1857, to Letha A. Lowder, a daughter of Matthew Lowder, a native of Virginia. They have had ten children, viz.: Robert V., deceased; Eveline, deceased; William C., Thomas B., Josephine C., Lela L., Eugene L., Matthew H., Letha and Dee. The children are all at home except one daughter, who married John McClanahan. Politically, Mr. Flow is identified with the Democratic party; and religiously his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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JAMES M. TOWNES, a physician and surgeon of Joshua, Johnson county, was born in Carroll county, Tennessee May 17, 1846, a son of J. M. Townes. The latter was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, November 19, 1817, and in 1838 he moved to Carroll county, Tennessee, and later to Gibson, same State, where he still resides. He served his people as Justice of the Peace for about forty years, has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South about fifty years, and is still engaged in farming. He was married in 1836, to Miss Sarah A. Jones, a daughter of Colonel

Thomas Jones, a native of Ireland. He was a Colonel in the war of 1812, and died about 1850, at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Townes had ten children, as follows: Stephen T., who was killed at Atlanta, Georgia, in the late war; George H., who was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee; Catherine V., of Paris, Texas; Mary, deceased in Tennessee in 1873; James M., our subject; Amanda M., who died in Johnson county, Texas, in 1874; John B., of Atwood, Carroll county, Tennessee; Willie M., of the same county; Martha A., of Hope Hill, Gibson county, Texas; and William A. of Tennessee.

The subject of this sketch began life for himself as a schoolteacher in Carroll county, Tennessee, and in 1867 he began the study of medicine, entering the University of Tennessee, at Nashville. He moved to Texas in 1868, and began the practice of his profession in Red River county, where he remained until 1870. In that year he removed to Kaufman county, same State, where, in addition to his practice he was engaged in farming. In 1871 the Doctor came to Johnson county, settling six miles northeast of Cleburne, and in 1875 he graduated at the Vanderbilt College at Nashville. In 1888 he came to Joshua, same county, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine, and also conducts his farm of 220 acres, 150 acres of which is cultivated. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Grange and Farmers' Alliance, is Class Leader and Steward of the Methodist Church, and his wife and five oldest children are also members of the same church.

Dr. Townes was married April 27, 1870, in Jackson, Tennessee, to Miss Mary J. Fortune, a daughter of James V., a native of Virginia. The Doctor and wife have had nine children, namely: Laura V., S. Worden, J. Halcut, Charles B., G. Reed, Marcy, Stella, J. Marvin and Vernon. Politically, Dr. Townes, is identified with the Democratic party.

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SIMEON E. FREEMAN, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Hamilton county, Tennessee, August 9, 1850, a son of John A. Freeman, a native of Roane county, that State. The latter was a physician by occupation, and practiced his profession in Montgomery county, Arkansas, three years, and in 1864 he removed to Dallas county, settling four and a half miles west of the city of Dallas, where he was engaged in practice until his death, June 8, 1871. Socially, he was a member of the Masonic order, and religiously, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was also County Judge of Montgomery county, Arkansas, for two terms. Mr. Freeman was married in 1831, to Miss Kate, a daughter of Jesse Eldridge, a native of Roane county, Tennessee, and they had eight children, viz.: Jefferson C., Mary J., Martha, Sarah, deceased; Susan C., deceased; William A., deceased; James M. and Simeon E. The father was married a second time, October 4, 1858, to Miss Nancy Tallery, a native of Tennessee, and they were the parents of nine children, namely: Rachel C., deceased; John G., deceased; Robert M. and George W., twins; Francis M., deceased; Andrew J.; Lee, deceased; Katie, and one who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch came to Texas with his father in 1864, and ten years later he removed to Johnson county, settling on Station branch, on the farm where he now lives. He owns a fine place of 320 acres, fifty-five acres of which is under a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Freeman was married October 23, 1873, to Miss Mandy, a daughter of Augustus H. Martin, a native of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are the parents of two children: Marshall B. and Bertha C. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are members of the Methodist Church, of which the former has been Steward and Trustee. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

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FRANCIS M. GLENN, a farmer and stock-raiser twelve miles northwest of Cleburne, was born in Franklin county, Alabama, January 11, 1844, a son of James E. Glenn, a native of Greenville district, South Carolina. The latter subsequently moved from his native State to middle Tennessee, and next to Franklin county, Alabama, where he was engaged as a farmer and stock-raiser until his death. He married Miss Sarah, a daughter of Alfred Braby, a native of Tennessee, and they had eight children, viz.: Walter B., James E., Mary E., Sarah E., Caroline C., Angeline A., Andrew A. and Francis M. Three of the children, James E., Mary E. and Andrew A., are deceased, and the two brothers died while fighting for their country.

The subject of this sketch moved from Franklin county, Alabama, to Texas in 1867 , settling in Hood county, on the Brazos river, ten miles south of Granbury. In 1879 he removed to his present farm of 689 acres in Johnson county, 250 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation, and he also owns 180 acres of timber land in Hood county. In 1861 Mr. Glenn enlisted in the Confederate army, in Company L, Fourth Alabama Cavalry, and was in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth and a number of others. He was wounded at the battle of Harrisburg, on the right side of the head, but was only disabled about one-half day, after which he again took up his arms and served until the close of the war. After the close he returned to Alabama and resumed farming. Mr. Glenn is a Master Mason and has served as Worshipful Master one term and Senior Warden two terms; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is identified with the Democratic party.

He was married in January, 1866, to Miss Catherine Hardy, a native of Tennessee. They have had nine children, namely: Mary S., John R., Bettie C., Finis B., James E., George T., and Laura A.

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JOHN E. ODOM, a farmer and stock raiser of Johnson county, was born in Wayne county, Mississippi, February 16, 1827, a son of Ephraim Odom, a native of Georgia, but who was raised principally in Wayne county, Mississippi. In 1850 he moved to Texas, settling in Cherokee county, where he remained until his death. He married Miss Grace Coplin and they had ten children, viz.: Joshua, deceased; John E., our subject; Nancy, deceased; James F., Cornelius, Martha, Benjamin F., Simeon, who was killed at the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana,; Josephine and C. Jefferson.

The subject of this sketch came to Texas with his father in 1850, settling in Cherokee county, where he remained until 1854; and in that year he emigrated to Ashley county, Arkansas, four years later returned to Cherokee county and a short time afterward to Johnson county. He now owns a fine farm of 222 acres, 160 acres of which is under a good state of cultivation. In 1863 Mr. Odom enlisted in the Confederate army in Company B, Childress' Cavalry, Stone's Second Regiment, and was in the battles of Yellow Bayou, La-Force's Crossing, Shell Lake and many others. He has been a devout Christian for over twenty-five years, is a member of the Masonic order and of the Farmer's Alliance. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

Mr. Odom was married March 4, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Sam Coplin, at that time a resident of Ashley county, Arkansas. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Charles J., born October 1, 1857; Martha J., December 31, 1855; Arbell, May 20, 1859; Pinkney, May 15, 1862; Cornelius, October 5, 1863; Berry, October 3, 1868; Arkey, November 11, 1870; Ellis, February 26, 1873, and Lee, May 10, 1875. The wife and mother died August 18, 1880, and August 4, 1881, Mr. Odom married Mrs. Elizabeth J. Lott, a daughter of Mrs. Lavina Metzger, a native of Pennsylvania.

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ROBERT EMMET JOHNSTON, of Johnson county, was born in Fairfield district, South Carolina, November 19, 1829, a son of John C. Johnston, who was born in the same place October 15, 1798. The latter a farmer by occupation, moved to Greene county, Alabama, in 1835, and in 1857 to Choctaw county, where he died in 1877. Our subject's mother, nee Julia Johnston, was a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Sergeinour) Johnston. On both sides the family is of Irish descent, having come to this country from county Antrim, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were married in 1827, and were the parents of nine children, viz.: Samuel C., deceased; Robert, our subject; Rebecca M., deceased; Mary A., deceased, was the wife of Charles G. Finly, of Choctaw county, Alabama; Charlotte N., deceased; Amanda B., deceased, was the wife of J. G. Williams; William E., Juliet; and John G., deceased.

The subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Greene county, Alabama, in 1835, and thence to Choctaw county, where he received a good education, and also, at the age of seventeen years, entered the Columbia College, South Carolina, where he remained two years. For the next seven years he was engaged as his father's bookkeeper, after which he engaged in farming with his father and brothers. In 1865 Mr. Johnston was elected County Surveyor of Choctaw county, and served four years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fortieth Alabama Infantry, Company F, under Colonel A. G. and Captain F. W. Coleman, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Vicksburg, but most of the time was assigned high post duty or in the quartermaster's department, on account of suffering with the rheumatism.

Mr. Johnson was married in Greene county, Alabama, in 1850, to Matilda, a daughter of Reason Ridgeway, a native of Kentucky. They had four children: John C., Mary and Bradley H., deceased in infancy; and Matilda, deceased at the age of ten years. The wife and mother died, and in 1860 Mr. Johnston married Margaret A., a daughter of John and E. J. Finly. To this union have been born nine children, viz.: Robert E., of McLellan county; Henry H., of Johson county; Maggie C., wife of S. S. Armstrong of this county; William E. of McLellan county; Jennie at home; the sixth child died in infancy; Walter S., of Johnson county; Samuel P., at home; A. Sydney, also at home; and Debbie, deceased in girlhood. Mrs. Johnston died, and he was again married in 1887, to E. A. Finly. Politically, Mr. Johnston is a Democrat; socially, is a member of the Alliance; and religiously, both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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WILLIAM S. LONG, a farmer six miles northwest of Cleburne, was born in Anderson district. South Carolina, October 30, 1848, a son of Rev. William B. Long, a native of the same place. The paternal grandfather William Long, was also a native of Anderson district, and the family originally were from Virginia, and of Irish descent. Rev. William Long began life for himself as a school teacher, and also as minister of the gospel, in Anderson district, preaching in the Missionary Baptist Church. He moved to Jasper county, Texas, in 1867, to Dallas county in 1868, to Johnson county in 1871, next to Mineral Mills, Palo Pinto county, and thence to Montague county, where he now resides, at the age of sixty-five years. He is a member of the Masonic order, and was private surveyor in Johnson county, Texas, for a number of years. He married Miss Jane E., a daughter of Samuel Smith, a native of Anderson district, South Carolina, and they had seven children, viz.: William S., Nancy O., John B., Henry F., Carrie T., Benjamin F., and one who died in infancy.

William S., the subject of this sketch, was first engaged as a tanner in his father's shops. In South Carolina, and later, in 1867, he removed to Jasper county, Texas, one year afterward to Dallas county, and in 1872 to Johnson county. He settled on his present farm of 253 acres, 100 acres of which is under a fine state of cultivation. He served about six months in the Confederate army, in the State militia, is identified with the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Long was married October 1, 1869, to Miss Nettie A. Harper, a daughter of N. M. Harper, a native of South Carolina. They have had four children: William N., Zulieker M., Theodore F. and Almer C.

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JAMES S. MOSS, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, August 12, 1831, a son of Daniel P. Moss, a native of Buckingham county, Virginia. The latter moved to Franklin county, Kentucky, with his father in an early day, where he was a member of the Baptist Church and a devoted Christian. He married Miss Mary Sullenger, a daughter of Gabriel Sullenger, of an old Virginia family. Our subject's grandfather served in the Revolutionary army and his son, the father of our subject, has the old musket which he carried through the war. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Moss had eleven children, viz.: Francis W. of California; Gabriel L. of Johnson county, Texas; James S., our subject; Mary A., deceeased in Kentucky; John J., who died in Grayson county, Texas; Margaret A., also deceased in Grayson county; Reuben J., of Johnson county; Gustavus, who died in Louisiana during the war; Emily, deceased in Kentucky; Samuel H., who died in Hickman county, Kentucky, and one who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in Franklin county, Kentucky, until fifteen years of age, and he then moved to Texas with his father in 1846, settling in Kentuckytown, Grayson county. He came to Johnson county in 1865 locating on the farm where he now lives and where he has about 600 acres on his home place, 200 acres of which is under a good state of cultivation. In 1863 Mr. Moss enlisted in the Confederate army, Company C, Martin's Regiment, Colonel Gano's command, and served until the close of the war. He was married August 20, 1865, to Miss Lydia W. Pierce, a daughter of William Pierce, a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Moss have three children: Anna L., William H. and Lula B., all of whom are living at home. The family are members of the Farmers' Alliance, and Mrs. Moss is identified with the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Moss came to Texas before Johnson county was organized, when the Indians were yet plentiful, and he also visited California, New Mexico, Arizona and other new countries in an early day.

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CAPTAIN AMOS T. HECOCK, a stockman living seventeen miles northwest of Cleburne, and near the headwaters of Mustang creek, was born in Monroe county, Michigan, July 28, 1839, a son of Samuel E. Hecock, who was born in Schenectady, New York in 1790. The latter was a cooper by trade, but the latter portion of his life was spent in farming. In 1824 he moved from New York to Michigan, settling in Monroe county, where he subsequently died. He was Colonel of his company during the late war, was a model farmer, and a man of considerable note in his community. He was married in 1818, to Miss Catherine, a daughter of Samuel Lynch, of Irish and Welsh descent. Catherine, the mother of our subject, was born in 1800, in Orange county, New York, and was the mother of eight children, viz.: Maria C., who died in Monroe county, Michigan, in 1873; Betsy A., deceased in Dundee, same county, in 1872; Hannah M., a resident of the latter city; John M., who resides with our subject in Johnson county, Texas; Thomas L., a resident of Dundee, Monroe county, Michigan; Daniel, who died in Michigan; Amos T., the subject of this sketch; and Susan, deceased in Michigan.

Amos. T. Hecock began life for himself as an apprentice in a grocery house in Dundee, Michigan, when twelve years of age, where he worked during the summer seasons, and attended school in the winters. He was so engaged about five years, when, having accumulated sufficient means, and the highest esteem of his fellow townsmen, he engaged in the general merchandise business for himself in Dundee, which he followed with great success until 1859. In that year Mr. Hecock sold his stock of goods and decided to visit the delightful climate of California, in search of the gold regions. He remained in that State only a short time, when he returned to Michigan, and in 1860 moved to Toledo, Ohio, where he bought a stock of groceries. He remained there only a short time, and again returned to Dundee, where he bought a general mercantile stock, and followed this business until August 22, 1861. In that year Mr. Hecock enlisted in the Federal army, and his company was sent to Washington city, where he was promoted as Second Lieutenant, then to First Lieutenant, and in June, 1862, was made Captain of his company, and served in this capacity until the close of the rebellion. He was in the battle of Leesburg, and many others, and in the spring of 1865 he returned home, and engaged in the produce and commission business, but at the surrender of Lee he found himself bankrupt. In the fall of 1865 he was in West Virginia prospecting for oil, but the next year he returned to Dundee, Michigan, and engaged in the general mercantile trade. In the spring of 1868 our subject sold out and moved to Monroe, same State, where he took up the study of law, in the office of Governor & Ranch, and remained with this firm until 1869. In that year he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, and in the fall of 1870 he was elected County Treasurer of Monroe county, Michigan, in which he served two years. In 1879 he made a visit to Texas, and after returning to Dundee, he moved with his brother, John M. Hecock, to this State, and they bought the Winfield Scott ranch in Johnson county, where they now live.

November 22, 1873, Mr. Hecock married Mrs. Cynthia Zeliff, widow of Linus S. Zeliff, and a daughter of Ebenezer Slaton. The wife died March 7, 1879, and December 27, 1884 at Cleburne, Texas, Mr. Hecock married Mrs. Anna M. Underwood, widow of Lewis C. Underwood, and daughter of James G. and Mary A. (Pope) Jordan. The father was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and his father, Ephraim Jordan, was a native of Germany. Mrs. Hecock was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, April 24, 1843, and was educated in the public schools of that city, and also in the academies and colleges. Mr. Hecock has been a Royal Arch Mason since 1864, and both he and his wife are believers in Spiritualism.

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WILLIAM HURLEY, a successful farmer of Johnson county, was born in Bibb county, Alabama, in 1832, a son of William and Eveline (Anderson) Hurley. The parents came to Texas in 1853, first settling at Austin and two years later removed to Lampasas, where he was engaged at the saddlers' trade, and also in merchandising. The father died in that city in 188- , and the mother in 1890. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom survive: Eliza, wife of William Dyson, of Austin; Melvina, wife of Ambrose Bradley, a miller and farmer of Lampasas; William, our subject;

Frank V., of Austin, and Elmina, wife of _____ Dunman, a stock raiser of Austin.

William Hurley came to Texas in 1853, and first settled in Washington county, and later at Lampasas Springs. In 1862 he enlisted in the late war, in Captain Sour's company, and they were detailed to intercept overland mail routes, and were attached to Baily's regiment. They were engaged in several battles and skirmishes, and after the close of the war he returned to Washington county, and in the spring of 1866 came to Johnson county. He settled one and a half miles north of Grand View, where he was engaged in stock-raising until 1874; and then went into business in the old town of Grand View. Mr. Hurley owns 1,000 acres of fine land, 650 acres of which is cultivated to cotton, corn and oats, and where he is extensively engaged in stock raising.

He was married in 1855 in Independence county, Arkansas, to Sarah J. McFarland, a daughter of William and Caroline McFarland, natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Hurley have had thirteen children, nine now living: Thomas; Frank L., engaged in business with his father; Mattie, wife of R. D. Gunn; Mary, wife of Roy Elkins, of Navarro county; Ella and Della, twins; George, Maud and Minnie. Mr. Hurley is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the office of Sheriff of Lampasas county three terms.

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SAMUEL ROBINSON, a successful farmer of Johnson county, is a son of Alexander and Christina (Kirk) Robinson. The father was born in Wythe county, Virginia, about 1779 was a soldier in two Indian wars, the Creek and Black Hawk, and died in 1849. The parents were married in 1800, and had eleven children, namely: Kate , deceased, was the wife of John Bailey, of Warren county; William, deceased; George, deceased; J. Wesley, deceased; Nancy, deceased, was the wife of William Lee of Missouri; James, who died in the Mexican war; Polly, deceased, was the wife of James Robinson, of Tennessee; Alexander, of Clarksville, Tennessee; Betsey, deceased, was the wife of Riley Brookshire, of Missouri; Jacob, of Richmond, Missouri and Samuel, our subject.

The latter was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, July 4, 1839, and he remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, when he moved to Nashville, and engaged in selling produce of all kinds. In 1872 he came to Texas, and six years later bought his present farm, six miles east of Alvarado. In 1847 Mr. Robinson enlisted in the Mexican war, in the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, Company B, and served nine months, and he now draws a pension for his services in that war. Politically, he votes with the Democratic party, socially, is a member of the Alliance, and religiously, both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he was licensed to preach in that church about fifteen years ago.

He was married in 1849, to Bettie, a daughter of James and Sarah Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have had six children: Mary, wife of Charles Dawson, of Dallas; Steven, deceased; Houston, a physician of Nacogdoches, Bettie, wife of E. M. Edge, of Haskell; Jacob, of Austin, Texas; Nancy, wife of Charles Fraley, of Haskell; and Emma at home. The wife and mother died in 1881, and in 1883 Mr. Robinson married Mrs. Alice Miles Fraley, of Ellis county, and they have had four children: Jeremiah, Belle (deceased), Robert Lee and George. Mrs. Robinson had one son by her former marriage, Eddie.

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JOT J. SMYTH, one of the leading farmers and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in north Alabama in 1836, a son of John and Sarah (League) Smyth. (For parents' history see sketch of T. V. Smyth). Our subject received only a common school education in his native State, and at the age of nineteen years he began work on a farm. In 1856 he came to Texas, and for two years resided with his brother, T. V. Smyth, after which he was engaged as an overseer in Henderson county. The following year was spent in the same occupation in Fort Bend county, and December 29, 1861, he joined Company A, Colonel Nicholson's Regiment of Texas Troops, and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department. He participated in the battles of Bayou, Fordoche -- where his command captured 1,200 prisoners, -- at Brashear City, where they captured General BAnks' army, with supplies and stores; and also many other minor engagements. During the capture of

General Banks they lost only two soldiers, and about 1,000 or more of the United States troops were captured or killed. They disbanded at Hempstead, Texas, in 1865.

After the close of the war Mr. Smyth went to Leon county, Texas, where he farmed on rented land one year and then purchased and improved a farm in Anderson county. In 1877 he moved to his present location, where he purchased 800 acres of prairie land, paying $5 per acre. He now owns about 1,300 acres with 800 acres under a fine state of cultivation, a good residence, outbuildings, etc. He is one of the most extensive traders in cattle in the county, having shipped 1,000 head of beef cattle in 1891, and during the winter of 1892 he fed about 2,500 head, which he still has on hand. He has also shipped three car loads of fine hogs of his own raising, all of improved breeds. From 1881 to 1888 Mr. Smyth was extensively engaged in the mercantile business at Grand View, having a trade amounting to $40,000 annually.

Mr. Smyth was married in February, 1886, to Miss Mary Duran, of Cherokee county, a daughter of Jesse and Sallie Duran, pioneer settlers of Texas. Mrs. Smyth died in 1868, and the following year he was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Wren, of Alabama, a daughter of Marshall and Mary (Coleman) Wren. To this union has been born five children: Tom B., Lulu, J. T., Mary L. and Marshall W. Mr. Smyth became a member of the A. F. & A. M. in 1866, and is now a member of Grand View Lodge, No. 266, of the R. A. M., No. 69, and of Cleburne Commander, No. 12. He is a man who is worthy to be called a self-made man, having begun life with comparatively nothing, and with but a limited education. In an honorable way he has succeeded in amassing considerable real estate and personal property, and few farmers in this section are capable of successfully handling the amount of stock he ships each year. He is a much respected citizen of Johnson and the surrounding counties.

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W. D. McKOY, an attorney of Cleburne, Johnson county, was born in Robeson county, North Carolina in 1862, and was educated in the university of his native State, at Chapel Hill. He came to Texas in June, 1887, settling in Cleburne, where he read law under Smith & Davis, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1888. He began the practice of his profession at once, and was elected City Attorney in April, 1890. Mr. McKoy formed a partnership with C. V. Myers in November, 1891, which still exists.

C. V. Myers, of the law firm of Myers & McKoy, was born in Johnson county, Texas, in 1866 a son of John Myers, one of the pioneers of the county, and who still resides in this city. Mr. Myers received his literary education at Mansfield College, Mansfield, Tarrant county, Texas, and read law under Furman & Stedman of Fort Worth. He took a course of lectures at the State University at Austin, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1887, before Judge J. M. Hall of the Thirteenth Judicial District. He began practice at once at Cleburne, where he has since remained. He was elected county Attorney of Johnson county, in November, 1890, and at the same time formed a partnership with W. D. McKoy, under the firm name of Myers & McKoy. Mr. Myers is a popular young man, an efficient public officer, and a good student, and a rising member of the bar.

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MARTIN V. BAIN, of the firm of Linch & Bain, grocers, of Alvarado, was born in Alabama in 1840, the eighth child of John J. and Sarah E. (Mitchell) Bain, natives of North and South Carolina. The parents removed to Alabama in an early day, where the father was an extensive farmer and slave-owner. He was an influential man in his county, but never had any desire to enter the political arena, and always remained a quiet citizen. His death occurred in that State in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Bain were the parents of eleven children who grew to years of maturity: Catherine C., wife of J. C. Doss, of Alabama; Margaret A., deceased, was the wife of D. C. Murphy; John Y., of Alabama; W. J., deceased during the late war; Sarah E., wife of James M. Austin, of South Carolina; M. V., our subject; H. J., a twin of the former is also deceased; James K., deceased; M. M., deceased, and Zachariah D., of Alabama. The mother died in 1868, and both she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Martin V. Bain was educated in the common schools of Blount and Marshall counties, Alabama, and at the age of twenty years commenced farming on his own place. About this time the war came on and he joined Company G, Colonel Bedford Forrest's First Regiment, raised in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. Mr. Bain was with Colonel Forrest in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Perryville and in the raid through Tennessee. Colonel Forrest was promoted after the West Tennessee raid as commander, and the regiment to which our subject belonged was reorganized and called the Fourth Alabama Cavalry, under General Wheeler, and was in the battle of Chickamauga, Wheeler's raid through Tennessee, with General Longstreet to Nashville, and many other minor engagements. Mr. Bain was captured at Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, and was paroled in the latter part of 1863. In 1864 he returned home and for the next four years was engaged in farming, after which he embarked in the grocery business at Huntsville, Madison county, Alabama, and a few years later added groceries. In 1880 Mr. Bain came to this county and purchased a farm of 185 acres, but four years later sold this place and located in the new addition of Alvarado, where he was engaged in the grocery business with Allen Morris. In 1886 the present firm of Linch & Bain was established, and they now do an average business of $25,000 annually.

Mr. Bain was married in 1885 to Miss Nannie Buckner, a native of Jackson county, Alabama, and a daughter of Wilson and Sarah (Talley) Buckner, natives of Tennessee and Alabama. Mrs. Buckner was a member of one of the most prominent families of north Alabama, and a number of her relatives filled honorable official positions in both county and State offices. Mr. and Mrs. Bain have had six children: Sallie T., wife of James St. John of this city; Lena E., wife of John Chatman, also of this city; Mary A., John W. and William J., at home, and Emma B., deceased. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Bain is also a member of the A. F. & A. M., Alvarado Lodge; of the Morning Star Lodge of Alabama, and both he and his wife are members of the K.& L. of H.

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THOMAS M. WESTBROOK, a farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson county, was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi, in 1840, a son of John B. and Martha (Hargrove) Westbrook, natives of Greene county, Alabama, and of Brownsville, Haywood county, Tennessee. The father moved with his parents to Mississippi after arriving at mature years, and was married at Holly Springs, in 1838. Thomas Westbrook, grandfather of our subject, was one of the pioneer settlers of that place, and was a prominent planter and slave-owner. He came originally from North Carolina. After coming to America the Westbrook family first settled in Virginia, and several members of the family were soldiers in the war for independence.

John B. Westbrook received a common-school education, and after arriving at years of maturity, he engaged in planting in Mississippi, owning quite a number of slaves. He and his father came to Texas about 1841, but on account of the war between the two factions known as the Moderators and Regulators, they did not unload their wagons, and immediately returned with their negroes to Holmes county, Mississippi. In the fall of 1850 John B. Westbrook came again to this State, and the first year resided in Cherokee county, moving thence to Henderson county, where he engaged in the sawmill business. He sawed many piles of lumber that were hauled to Ellis, Johnson and other counties of the State, and in 1853 he sawed the lumber used for the first courthouse of Ellis county, the contract of which was let to David P. Ferris, who hauled the lumber on ox wagons. After residing in Henderson county three years Mr. Westbrook removed to Ellis county, settling near where Milford now stands. In 1857 he came to Johnson county, locating five miles north of Grand View, on 500 acres of unimproved land. He erected the first steam flouring and saw mill, and sawed the first post-oak lumber in the county, and also sawed the lumber to erect the first jail in the county. This could hardly be called lumber, more properly speaking squared logs, and they are still standing on N. R. Roof's farm west of Cleburne. Mr. Westbrook engaged in milling and improving his farm until the late war, and, on account of old age, he did not participate in that struggle. On first settling in the county he was obliged to reside in tents until log houses could be built, and for a time the corn was ground on a steel mill, operated by muscular power, and wheat was ground in the same mill. In 1869 Mr. Westbrook settled in Erath county, where he resided until his death, in 1875, at the age of about sixty-nine years. He had been twice married, first to the mother of our subject, who died in 1845. To this union were born three children: Thomas M., our subject; Louisa R., wife of H. A. Mead, of Sherman, Grayson county; and Josephus Loving, deceased in infancy. The mother was a niece of General Loving, of Tennessee. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Westbrook married, in Mississippi, Miss Jane Anderson, of that State, and they reared the following children: Mary J., wife of Berry Stanford, of Waco, Texas; John H., engaged in sheep-raising in Knox county; Ann E., wife of J. Britton, of Bosque county; W. A., a miner of Arizona; Ella, wife of John Milan, of Cleburne; Lola, wife of James Blackwell; and three died in infancy. Mrs. Westbrook now resides with Berry Stanford, of Waco.

Thomas M., our subject, was educated at Milford, Ellis county, under Prof. J. C. Wood. At the age of twenty years he engaged as a ranger in Captain Morrow's company, on the frontier of Texas, under Colonel Jack Baylor. He participated in two minor engagements, one at the head of the Big Wichita, and the other at Double Mountain, where four Indians, were killed and scalped, and the scalps were divided among the boys as trophies. After serving his term in this command, he remained at home until 1861, when he joined Company C, Twelfth Texas Cavalry, under Captain W. J. Neal and Colonel W. H. Parsons. He served in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and his first skirmish was at Searcy, Arkansas, in 1862; was in the battles of Cotton Plant and L'Anguille, where a Wisconsin brigade was captured; followed General Banks from Mansfield to the mouth of the Red river; was in several skirmishes and disbanded at Little River, Texas, in June, 1864. After returning home Mr. Westbrook at once engaged in farming and stock-raising. He commenced life with comparatively little, accumulated considerable property, and is now one of the influential men of his county.

He was married in 1866, to Miss Jennie Kennard, a daughter of Drew and Sarah (Smith) Kennard, early settlers of Johnson county. Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook have had seven children, namely: Sarah, wife of John P. Hamilton, of Grand View; May, deceased, was the wife of Dr. Charles M. Yater, also of this city; Virgie, Thomas and Pearl, at home; and two deceased in infancy. Mrs. Westbrook died in 1882, at the age of thirty-five years. She had been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church since girlhood. Our subject is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Grand View Lodge, No. 93. He has traveled extensively since the war, and resided in the Territory of Arizona two years, where he was engaged in prospecting and mining. He was among the extensive stock men of this country, engaged in raising, buying, feeding and shipping cattle. He is considered one of the leading and enterprising farmers of the county, is a member of one of the leading families of the State, and married into one of the oldest Texas families.

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J. J. RAMSEY, a representative and honored citizen of Cleburne, Texas, was born in Calloway county, Kentucky, in 1832. His parents, William and Mary (Wade) Ramsey, were both natives of North Carolina, and were widely known and highly esteemed. His father was a farmer and politician, and served for several years as Sheriff of Calloway county, Kentucky. In 1836 the family removed to Newton county, Arkansas, then a new and sparsely settled country. The father remained here until 1856, following his usual pursuit of farming. His ability, exalted integrity of character and progressive spirit, marked him as a leader among men as was emphasized by his election as Representative of Newton county to the State Legislature, in which capacity he served two terms, distinguishing himself for excellent judgment and the highest honor. In 1856 he removed to Texas, first settling in Gonzales county, where he remained until 1861, when he removed to Johnson county, where he died in 1877, aged seventy-six years, universally lamented. His faithful wife still survives at the age of eighty years, greatly beloved by all who knew her.

This worthy couple were the parents of nine children, eight of whom attained to maturity, one having died in infancy. The subject of this sketch is the eldest; Emeline, deceased, became the wife of David Stunitt, also deceased; Catherine married James H. Owen, and is now deceased; William, deceased, went through the war with Forrest's cavalry, and died in 1866; Samuel P. died aged twelve years; Martha married Joe Mettzo, of Gonzales county, and died four years ago; Josephine married B. B. House, of this county, and both have since died; B. F. is a merchant of Pleasant Point, this county; Kansas married Bony Wood, of this county, and now resides in Oklahoma.

The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days in Arkansas, where his educational advantages were limited, owning to the newness of the country.

At the age of twenty-one, in 1853, he married Miss Nannie Clark, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Silas and Orpha (Ayres) Clark, highly esteemed residents of Arkansas.

After his marriage Mr. Ramsey located in Falls county, where he made a farm crop of forty acres, which the bears ate up. He was sick at the time and could not protect his crop. Discouraged by this experience, he moved in July, 1855, to Bell county, locating on the present site of the town of Howard. He was without money, and walked seven miles to make rails, taking his pay in soapgrease. It was while here that his first child, W. F. Ramsey, was born. Mr. Ramsey's uncle then came to his assistance and helped him to return to Gonzales county, where he and his family remained until the winter of 1861. In 1857 Mr. Ramsey took a drove of horses to Kentucky, which he disposed of at a very good price. Returning to Texas via the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico, he was shipwrecked between Berwick's island and Galveston bay. Twenty-seven passengers were lost besides a number of the crew, and Mr. Ramsey lost his money in the gulf, feeling thankful, however, to escape with his life. He then moved his family to Johnson county, where his father lived. Leaving his family with his father, he joined Captain Boisscan's Company of Cavalry, Colonel Sweet's Regiment, in the Trans-Mississippi army. He accompanied his regiment to Little Rock Arkansas, where he was attacked with the measles, which settled on his lungs and he was discharged.

He then returned to Johnston county, Texas, where he engaged in the traffic of grain, live stock and tobacco, getting 12,000 pounds of tobacco South before the blockade. During the war he lost 500 bales of cotton. At the close of the war he had a flock of 500 sheep, which he drove to Little Rock, Arkansas, and sold for a good price. He then engaged in the mercantile business in Alvarado in 1867, which business he followed successfully for eight years, when, in 1875 he removed to Cleburne with the snug little sum of $25,000. Here he engaged in the wholesale machinery and implement business. He trusted out large amounts which he was unable to collect and failed. He is now successfully engaged in the real-estate and loan business.

By his first marriage Mr. Ramsey had six children, four of whom are now living. William F., the oldest, is now a distinguished lawyer of Cleburne; Mary, married Henry Friou, and died in 1887, leaving three children; John S. is married and is living on the Brazos river; Sam P. is Deputy County Clerk; Lillie married Mr. E. Caruthers, of Gila Bend, Arizona; Nannie is deceased. The faithful wife and devoted mother died in Alvarado, Texas, October 10, 1871, leaving her family and many friends to mourn her loss.

In 1872, Mr. Ramsey married Miss Isadora M. Anderson, an estimable lady, and a daughter of Judge William G. Anderson, an old and honored pioneer of the Lone Star State. By this marriage there have been six children, three now living: James J., died at the age of twelve years; Beulah, died in infancy; Tony, Wade and Dessie D. are attending school; Robert I., died in infancy. Mr. Ramsey lost his second wife on February 25, 1886. She was a lady of superior education and attainments, was refined and intelligent and possessed many amiable qualities. She had a large circle of acquaintances and friends, by all of whom she was greatly mourned.

Mr. Ramsey, mindful of his own early disadvantages, which, however, his natural ability and perseverance have overcome, has given all of his children excellent educational opportunities, which, it is needless to say, they have industriously improved, the older members now filling positions of prominence in business and society.

In politics, Mr. Ramsey is Democratic, to which party he is attached by education and interest.

Thus is exemplified what intelligence combined with persistent effort can accomplish, no difficulties being too great for them to overcome, and no obstacles being able to bar them from final and glorious success.

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MAJOR E. M. HEATH, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, October 6, 1830, and was but six years old when his parents removed from the Hoosier State to Iowa, then Black Hawk purchase, and settled near the present site of Mt. Pleasant. He was reared in that vicinity, and resided there until 1852, when he came to Texas and settled in Johnson county. He grew up on a farm, and has all his life been identified with agriculture. He has lived in this county about forty years, and is one of the oldest inhabitants; he has passed through many vicissitudes and privations, and has bravely carried the burden of toil and responsibility which marks the progress of civilization on the frontier. He naturally feels that warmth of affection for his adopted home that the parent cherishes for the child whom he has watched develop from helpless infancy to rugged manhood. The Major's parents also came to this county, and their remains are interred within its borders.

Lambeth Heath, his father, will be remembered by many of the older citizens of the county. He settled here some time in the '50s, coming from

Iowa. He was a pioneer in the best sense of that term, spending his entire life on the frontier, whither he carried the arts and industries of the most progressive age the world has yet seen. He was a native of North Carolina, and removed to Indiana at an early day when a young man; there he was married, and later went to Iowa, and thence to Texas. He died in Johnson county in 1880, at the age of eighty-three years. Lambeth Heath's wife was named Nancy Johnson; she was a daughter of Archibald Johnson, an early settler of Tennessee, and in that State she was born and partly reared. Her parents were also pioneers of Indiana, and there she met and married the father of Major Heath. She died in Johnson county, in 1871, at the age of seventy years. Major Heath had two brothers and three sisters who came to Texas after he took up his residence in the State: Archibald Johnson, who is now in the western part of the State; Mrs. J. N. Holland, now resident of Thorp's Springs, Hood county, Texas; Mrs. S. E. Howerton, who died at Mansfield, Tarrant county; Mrs. S. N. Harris, who died at Alvarado, Johnson county; and Oliver S., who was for many years a citizen of that county; he died in Cleburne, in December, 1887.

Major Heath was married near Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, January 9, 1849, to Miss Mary Shaw, a daughter of Milo C. and Elizabeth Shaw; her father was a native of Mississippi and an early settler of Illinois, while the mother was born in Virginia; they were married in Tennessee and removed thence to Illinois. Mrs. Heath was born near Decatur, Illinois, and she was only a girl when her parents removed to Iowa and settled near Mt. Pleasant; there her mother died in 1862, and her father in 1864.

Major and Mrs. Heath are the parents of the following named children: Chester L., who is now the cashier of the First National Bank of Cleburne, a full sketch of whom is found on another page of this volume; Elbert N., an invalid at home; Ella, one of the teachers in the public schools of Cleburne; Myra E., wife of Prof. J. W. Mahan, principal of Mahan's Commercial Colleges at Sherman and Corpus Christi, Texas; Delia, widow of H. C. Allen; Pet, who is at home with her parents; and Lee Davis, a resident of Cleburne. The father, mother and children, with one exception, are members of the Christian Church. The Major's parents were members of the same church, but Mrs. Heath's people were Presbyterians.

Major Heath is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandry. He is a strong advocate of temperance reform, and during the great fight over the Prohibition question in this State a few years ago he led the Prohibition forces in Johnson county and did effective work in the cause. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the free-school system, and has done the part of a good citizen in promoting this important institution in his county. He is a man of singularly temperate habits and is possessed of a fine physique in consequence; he is six feet one and a half inches in height, and is straight as an arrow; he has clear, blue eyes, a fresh complexion, and a step as elastic as in youth. He is well informed upon all the topics of the day, and is an encyclopedia of information upon the history of Johnson county. Since coming to the county he has occupied a position peculiarly his own, one that will be left vacant when he passes from the scenes of which he has no long been a part. That Johnson county realizes her indebtedness to Major Heath is clearly shown by the high regard in which he is held by all classes of citizens.

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<ins>JOSEPH, "UNCLE JOE," SHAW</ins>, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, August 10, 1798. In 1845 he moved to Gibson county, Tennessee, as poor as North Carolina emigrants generally are. December 23, 1854, he arrived here in Johnson county, with his family, pitching his tent near Buchanan. He stopped here, however, because he ran out of means to carry him further. In 1857 he was elected Sheriff, to fill the unexpired term of Charles Colston. The county seat was then at Buchanan. In August, 1858, at the general election, he was re-elected to the same office, for the full term of two years, and was again re-elected in 1860, after which time he held no office. In his politics he was an old Henry Clay Whig, and after his party died he joined the Democratic. He amassed a snug little fortune, by his good judgment in the management of property. His town lots yielded a handsome monthly revenue. He continued to reside in Cleburne, conducting a hotel and saloon at the northwest corner of the public square, south from the Cleburne House, and also engaged in brokerage and lending money, until his death, about 1882, when he left a widow and children.

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COLONEL JOHN SCHAFFER, who may be considered one of the godfathers of Cleburne, was born in Richmond county, Georgia, March 19, 1813, and at the age of thirteen was taken by his parents, in change of residence, to Augusta, where his father, James S. Schaffer, was elected to a high and responsible office in the city government.

In 1831 the family removed to Dallas county, Alabama, where they engaged in farming, and where young Schaffer married Miss Cynthia Harris, in 1837.

February 15, 1846, he arrived with his family at Bonham, Fannin county, Texas, where he resumed his occupation as planter. He resided in the village of Bonham, however, where he also engaged in the newspaper business. In connection with Joseph A. Clark, later of Thorp's Springs, he published the Western Argus, a popular paper. In 1858 he moved to Parker county. On the breaking out of the war between the States, in 1862, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of a frontier regiment. At the expiration of eighteen months' service our hero gave up his sword for the plowshare. In 1866 he settled in Johnson county, near where Cleburne now stands. The next year he and his old friend, Jo Clark, erected the first grist and saw mill at or near Cleburne.

* * * *

COLONEL BARZILLAI J. CHAMBERS, one of the pioneers of Johnson county, and father of the city of Cleburne, is a most highly esteemed citizen, and worthy of the space which has been accorded him in this record of the lives of those men who made the first settlements in the Lone Star State. He is a son of Walker and Talitha Cumi (Mothershead) Chambers, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. The father when a young man removed to Kentucky, where he married and made his home; he was a farmer, was fairly prosperous in this avocation, and lived to a good old age; he died in Owen county, Kentucky, in 1870. His wife was the daughter of an old Revolutionary soldier who settled in Kentucky, after seven years of service in the war for independence; she died in her native State in 1877, also well advanced in years. Their children were named as follows: Moses, who died young; Uriel, who went to Indiana after growing up, and settled near Indianapolis, where he died a few years ago, leaving a family; Barzilla

J., the subject of this notice; Creath Basom, now residing in Navarro county; Ruth, who became the wife of C. S. Forsee; Frances, who married Dr. J. B. Vallandingham; Ruth and Frances are both deceased.

Barzilla J. Chambers was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, December 5, 1817, and lived there until the age of twenty years; in 1837 he offered himself as a volunteer in the Texas Revolution and joined a regiment at Louisville, Kentucky, which was raised by his uncle, Colonel T. J. Chambers; he received a commission as captain of which he made use in raising recruits, but never had charge of a company, his service being on his uncle's (General T. J. Chambers) staff. When the regiment reached Texas, the battle of San Jacinto had been fought, and the independence of Texas won.

Colonel Chambers determined, however, to make the Republic his home. Having studied surveying in Kentucky and become quite proficient, he offered his services to the new settlers in locating their claims, and soon worked up a profitable business in this line. For two years he was in the southern part of the State; in 1839 he removed to the section then known as the old Robertson land district, which embraced all the territory between the Brazos and the Trinity rivers; the land office was at the old town of Franklin, which is now the county seat of Robertson county and bears the same name. For a number of years he was engaged in surveying in this district, and during that time located many thousands of acres of land. He experienced numerable hardships, and had many adventures among the Indians, exhibiting that courage, daring and skill in which Texans have surprised the world.

It was in the capacity of surveyor that he first came to Johnson county in 1847, seven years before the county was organized and at a time when there were no actual white settlers within its present limits. He was a deputy surveyor of the Robertson Land District in which Johnson county was then situated. He was busily occupied laying certificates and running out public lands until 1855, and December 20 of that year he took up his permanent residence here, having acquired a title to considerable land in this vicinity. He settled in what now constitutes the lower part of Cleburne, and resided there until after the death of his wife. In April, 1857, he left the county and did not resume his residence here until the fall of 1865, since which time Cleburne has been his home.

Colonel Chambers, acting as agent of Colonel W. F. Henderson and for himself, offered 100 acres, sixty for the colonel and forty for himself, as a town site for a new county seat. Even in 1865 the county was not thickly settled, and the county seat, which was then at Buchanan was only a straggling village. The offer was accepted. The place was then known as Camp Henderson, but was soon named Cleburne, in honor of Genral Patrick Cleburne, of Confederate fame. The county seat was moved in 1867, Colonel Chambers being one of the commissioners appointed to locate it. He aided in planning the town and assisted in surveying it and laying off into lots, and since that time he has been untiring in his efforts for the welfare of the place, and has aided every enterprise that has been projected for its benefit.

He has been an active business man, and at one time was the largest land-holder in the county. He once held title to 4,000 acres, a large part of which he sold for little, soon after the war, and used the money in improvements in Cleburne. He now owns between 5,000 and 6,000 acres, the most of which lies in Johnson county and about 1,500 acres in the immediate vicinity of Cleburne.

He has been actively interested in politics, but has never held public office except local positions, as District Surveyor, Alderman, etc. He was in an early day Deputy Surveyor and afterwards Surveyor of the Robertson Land District, which fact was mentioned in the first part of this article. In 1876 he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States on the Greenback ticket with General J. B. Weaver, of Iowa. For some years he has been out of politics: He is a man well-posted on the current topics, is an original thinker, and fearless in the expression of his opinions. In former years he was interested in the mercantile business and banking in Cleburne, but dropped the latter enterprise long ago, and has owned no stock nor had any connection with such an institution. He is opposed to corporations being invested with the ownership and control of any of the mutual or common properties of the people to be used for private benefit, on general principles.

Colonel Chambers has been married three times: First, in Limestone county, Texas, in 1852, he was united to Miss Susan Wood, a daughter of J. B. Wood, a native of Mississippi; she was born in that State, and died in Springfield, Limestone county, within a year of her marriage, leaving no child. In 1854 the Colonel married Miss Emma Montgomery, a native of Tennessee, whose parents emigrated to Texas in 1848; this lady also died shortly after marriage, leaving one child, which died soon, in infancy. In Johnson county, in 1861, Colonel Chambers married Harriet A. Killough, a daughter of Isaac Killough, who was a native of Tennessee; the mother was born in the same State; by this marriage there have been three children: Mary, the wife of William Poindexter, attorny at law, of Cleburne, of whom an extended notice will be found elsewhere in this volume; Pat Cleburne, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Cleburne; and Isabella, residing with her parents. The Colonel is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, the chapter and commandry; he is also a member of the Christian Church.

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GREENBERRY H. MAXEY, who had the earliest law license in this county (dated February 22, 1845, at Glasgow, Kentucky), although retired from legal practice, may yet be considered a member of the Johnson county bar. This most honored resident and one of the most efficient up-builders of the community during the prime of his life, was born in Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Kentucky, August 22, 1822, the son of Edward and Jane Maxey, his father of Virginia stock and his mother a native of Tennessee, of Irish ancestry on her mother's side. These parents were striking examples of chivalry and noble deeds.

As he grew up young Maxey was employed on a farm and in learning the cabinet-maker's trade. At the age of twenty-two he entered the law school at Glasgow, Kentcuky, where he graduated at the date of his license already mentioned. The same year he moved to La Fayette, Tennessee, where he lived thirteen months, practicing law, when he volunteered in the Mexican war, in Colonel Campbell's First Tennessee Regiment, which body of men acquitted themselves as nobly as any regiment in the world. At the close of the war he located at Dardanelle, Arkansas, and followed cabinet-making for a year and legal practice two years longer.

Then in 1852, he went to California, where he followed mining the first winter, and after that engaged in carpentering and in selling goods. His career in California was attended with fair success, excepting that he lost a great deal of money by bad credits. Leaving that State at San Francisco, December 1, 1854, he returned to his old home in Kentucky, where he was married in February, 1855. In September of that year he came to Johnson county, locating two and a half miles north of Buchanan, intending to follow farming, but was almost immediately elected county clerk, when he moved to Buchanan, then the county seat; meanwhile he worked some at carpentering. In August, 1862, he was re-elected county clerk and again re-elected in 1864, but the next year he was "re-constructed" out by Jack Hamilton. The very next year, however, he was restored to that office by the people for four years; and this time he continued to hold it until 1868, when General Reynolds, the military Governor, "re-constructed" him out again, causing him to be succeeded by Peter W. Wynne.

In 1873 Major Maxey was elected district clerk, which office he continued to fill until April,1876, when the offices were divided by a change in the constitution of the State, and he was again elected county clerk for a two-year term. Since that time he has held no office, excepting that of notary public, but he resumed the practice of law for a time.

He has been initiated into the three main branches of Freemasonry.

At the date mentioned he married Elizabeth Walker, daughter of William C. Walker, of Tennessee, and she is still living, young looking, hale and hearty. They have no children, but brought up a nephew of Mrs. Maxey, named Greenberry M. Walker, who was killed on the railroad November 5, 1882.

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BENJAMIN BARNES. -- This gentleman is a son of Benjamin Barnes, Sr., who was born in Georgia in 1803, passed his life in that State, and died there in 1885. He was a wealthy and influential planter, owning a large number of slaves, and about 2,000 acres of land in Crawford county, besides saw, flouring, woolen and rice mills. Before the war he was estimated to be worth $100,000. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Democrat. For some time he was a justice of the peace in Crawford county, and while acting in that capacity he performed his father's second marriage ceremony. He was an earnest Christian man and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which for a number of years he was a class leader and steward. He was twice married. In 1820 he wedded Patience Spears, a native of Stewart county, Georgia. By her he had ten children, as follows: Moses, a capitalist of Alvarado, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work; Sarah, widow of Robert Vinson, is a resident of Johnson county; John, deceased, was the founder of the village in this county named Barnesville, and was a stock-raiser and speculator; Martha, the fourth-born, has been thrice married; her first husband, Henry Hardison of Houston county, Georgia, died, leaving her with one child, and her second husband, John Cowart, of Bibb county, Georgia, was killed in the Confederate service; her present companion, W. W. Hardie, is a large property owner in Burnswick, Georgia, where they reside; Patience, deceased, was the wife of Benjamin Lightfoot, of Johnson county; Benjamin, the subject of this sketch; Andrew J. resides near Barnesville, Johnson county, Texas; Eliza, of Montezuma, Macon county, Georgia, is the widow of John Adams; Remeleson, who was first married to William Adams, now deceased, is the wife of James Adams, of Johnson county; William and James Adams were brothers and were from Macon county, Georgia, the tenth-born died in infancy. For his second wife Mr. Benjamin Barnes, Sr., married Mary Hamilton, by whom he had seven children: Joseph, a resident of Houston county, Georgia; Lou, the widow of Daniel Smith, Macon county, Georgia; Eugenia, wife of L. Evans, of Alvarado, Johnson county, Texas; Anna, wife of Joseph Adkins, Crawford county, Georgia; Adin, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Elizabeth, who died when young; the seventh died in infancy. John Barnes, the grandfather of Benjamin, Jr., a native of Georgia, was killed by one of his slaves (who was hung the same day).

Benjamin Barnes, the subject of this sketch, was born in Crawford county, Georgia, in 1833, and there worked on his father's plantation until he reached his majority. He then came to Texas and made his home with his brother Moses for ten years, during which time he speculated in live-stock. On May 27, 1865, he married and settled on the Robinson farm near Alvarado, Texas. In 1869 he drove about 1,400 head of cattle to California, and in this business venture he lost about $10,000, and two and a half years of hard service, dry weather and failing crops having caused the price of cattle to fall; there was no grass and cattle were fed on sage brush in the mountains; during this time he was accidentally shot through the foot with a Henry rifle. While holding cattle in the mountains, one dark night as he was sleeping with his horse tethered near him, a band of seven wild Indians cut the rope and stole his horse, leaving him to herd the cattle on foot. The most of the cattle he had bought on time, and his liabilities amounted in all to $10,000. All he asked of his creditors was time, and, that being granted, he paid every cent of his indebtedness. This and other losses he has met since coming to Texas have amounted to $35,000; but, notwithstanding these difficulties and embarrassments, he has risen from a poor young man without means to a position of wealth and influence. He is now the owner of 1,032 acres of land, well-stocked, and nicely improved; and is vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Alvarado.

During the war Mr. Barnes enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming a member of Company C, Twelfth Texas Cavalry. He went in as a private, and came home a first lieutenant; was wounded at Searcy Lane, Arkansas, and Yellow bayou , Louisiana. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Barnes, like his father and grandfather, has been twice married. In May 27, 1865, he was joined in wedlock with Mattie Sigler, daughter of George and Elizabeth Sigler. She died in 1867. They were the parents of Cicero and Mattie. The former is deceased and the latter is the wife of James P. Fielder, a druggist of Alvarado. September 27, 1874, Mr. Barnes married L. B. Arterburry, daughter of Thompson and Elizabeth Arterburry, of Monroe county, Kentucky. This union has been blessed with five children: Alice, Walter, Lee (deceased), Lula and Willard.

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PROF. S. M. N. MARRS, superintendent of the Cleburne public schools, was born in Fayette county, Virginia (now West Virginia), January 2, 1862, and was reared and educated in the public schools of that section of the State. His father and five uncles were soldiers in the Confederate army, so that his sympathies were naturally with the South in her reorganization and reconstruction. He began teaching at the age of sixteen, and taught three winters in the public schools of Fayette and Nicholas counties. At his first examination he would have received a certificate of the first grade had it not been against the policy of the examiners to issue said certificates to an inexperienced teacher. However, the two succeeding schools were taught under first-grade certificates. Teaching country schools four and five months in the year was not very remunerative, so he spent the intervening summers in working on the farm and in the coal mines which abound in that State. A part of his farm life was as a hired hand, receiving $8 and $10 per month.

In the spring of 1881, at the age of nineteen, he came to Texas, locating in Erath county. His first school in Texas was taught on the Bosque river, in a little log cabin, without windows; the doors were made of clapboards, and the floor was "Mother Earth." Eighteen months were spent in the country schools, when he was called to Hico, Hamilton county, as associate principal of the Hico public school. From there he went to Lebanon, Ohio, where he took his degree in 1884. Having received a unanimous petition from the people of Hico to return and assume control of their schools, he did so and associated with him his classmate, Prof. J. R. Keaton, who, is now a practicing attorney in Guthrie, Oklahoma.

After one session in Hico, he was called to Stephenville, the county seat of Erath county, and given full control of her schools. This position he filled satisfactorily three years, and voluntarily left the town with the hearty endorsement of both the board of trustees and his numerous patrons. While residing at Stephenville he was married to Miss Anna R. Heslip, of Fayette county, West Virginia, August 18, 1886.

The climate of Texas not seeming to agree with the health of his wife, in the summer of 1888 he returned to West Virginia, with the intention of giving up teaching. He, however, received an offer to take charge of Hamilton College, at Hamilton, Texas, which he accepted, and was in charge of that institution two years (1888 - '90), during which time he succeeded in getting it established on a secure basis.

At the death of Prof. J. N. Long, superintendent of the Cleburne public schools, he was elected to fill that position, June 3, 1890. In his new position he has given the best of satisfaction, and the citizens of Cleburne speak in the highest terms of him and his work. At his request during the fall of 1891 a committee was sent by the State University to examine the Cleburne High School, with a view to the admission of its graduates into the classes of the university without examination. The report of the committee was favorable, and the Cleburne High School is now an auxiliary of the State University.

On May 4, 1891, Prof. Marrs was re-elected superintendent for the ensuing year, and Prof. J. E. Wallace was elected principal. The salaries remained the same as preceding year, except the second assistant principal , who now received $60 per month.

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ALONZO C. SCURLOCK, was born in Newmarket, Madison county, Alabama, in 1847, the son of James F. and Rebecca (Criner) Scurlock, of German and English ancestry. His father was a native of South Carolina, and his mother of Alabama. His father was a Lieutenant-Colonel of militia during the last war, and was one of the most prominent men in his county. He died during the war, in Louisiana.

In 1855 the family moved to Texas, settling about five miles south of Grand View, Johnson county. "Lon" was brought up to farm life. At the age of fifteen years he entered Bosqueville College, in McLennan county, but the very next year he entered the Confederate service, in which he remained a year, in Company G, Colonel Waller's Battalion, General Tom Green's Brigade, and was in several engagements.

Returning home he attended Oakland College, in the southern part of Johnson county. Next he was on the farm again for about two years, and then for a time he was engaged in mercantile business in Grand View, where he was justice of the peace for a while; and finally, in 1878, he came to Cleburne and purchased an interest in the Cleburne Chronicle ; subsequently he became the sole proprietor. The Chronicle has been burned out twice, the first time in November, 1888, when Mr. Scurlock's loss was very heavy. The building, a two-story brick, was entirely consumed. At this time the file of the Chronicle was badly damaged. The last fire occurred December 14, 1890, when the loss was nearly as great. The paper, however, was issued regularly through this ordeal.

In his social relations Mr. Scurlock is a Knight Templar, and a Knight of Pythias. He is a gentleman of quick, lively fancy, well-educated in the political philosophy of the country; and he is one of the most accomplished and useful members of the press fraternity of the State, and is at present vice-president of the Texas Press Asssociation. Editorially, therefore, he has a wide and lasting influence.

He was married in Cleburne April 3, 1884, to May Julia, the daughter of Dr. T. D. Lorance (often mentioned elsewhere in this volume; find his sketch in the index), and his children are: Jessie, Bolyne, Claude, Alonzo C., Jr., and Lorance; the first two are deceased.

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N. F. HIGGINS, city editor of the Cleburne Chronicle, was born in 1864, at Grand View, the son of A. J. and Josephine (Echols) Higgins. His father was engaged in the live-stock business, was one of the associate justices of the county before the war, and died in September, 1883, at Grand View and his mother afteward moved to Cleburne where she died in 1885. From the age of fourteen to seventeen years he was in attendance at Add Ran College at Thorp's Spring; then for three years he was engaged in the drug business at Grand View and Whitney. Next he entered the office of the Cleburne Telegram and learned the printing trade;in 1886 he went into the office of the Cleburne Chronicle and set type for a year, and then became the city editor.

On September 20, 1888, he married Miss Ela May Poole, a native of Cleburne and a daughter of R. A. Poole. She died August 12, 1889. During the same year he purchased and ran the Tri-Weekly Enterprise of Cleburne for several months, with financial success. His health failing he sold the paper to A. H. Yeager, and he was sick for several months. Recovering, he traveled, collecting debts for a business man, and since then he has been connected with the Chronicle again.

He was electec city secretary April 7, 1891, and he is also secretary and manager for the Electric Lighting Company in Cleburne. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is a very intelligent, polite and accommodating gentleman.

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T. L. SANDERS, is a native of Louisiana, born in Minden, 1864, his father English and his mother native American. At the age of eight years he came with the family to Texas, settling in Coryell county, where he learned the printer's trade; and since 1877 he has been a resident of Cleburne, engaged in printing and journalism. At first he was employed here by Graves & Yeager.

He is married, having a wife and child. He and his wife and five others had a narrow escape from drowning in West Buffalo creek during the floor of 1887.

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W. H. GRAVES, who is now the proprietor and editor of the Cleburne Tribune, was born in Indiana, January 8, 1820. His father was a native of Massachusetts and of English ancestry, and his mother a native of Genessee county, New York, and of Irish parentage. His boyhood was spent in a tannery, but ever since he was a grown man, he has been in the printing office as printer and journalist, except that during ten years, including the war period, he was engaged in mercantile business in Missouri, of which State he was a resident from 1835 to 1870. In 1838 he went to Jefferson City, where he was married. While living in Missouri he was a member of the Legislature from Springfiled, and Register of the United States Land Office duirng Buchanan's administration.

He came to Texas about twenty years ago, stopping first at Fort Worth for awhile, and for the last seventeen years he has been a resident of Cleburne. The first year here near Cleburne, he followed farming, and then in 1873, in partnership with B. B. Paddock, purchased the Fort Worth Gazette, the principal paper of that city. On his return to Cleburne he took charge of the Chronicle office, belonging to his brtoher, but was soon after purchased by himself and Mr. A. H. Yeager, and was connected with it until 1881. He is a Freemason and a member of the Legion of Honor.

He has a son who graduated at Yale College in 1872, and is now living in Hartford, Connecticut, where he is superintendnet of the public schools. Another son, the youngest of the family, is living at Springfield, Missouri; and there are two daughters, one living at St. Louis, Missouri, and the other at Independence, same State.

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F. B. BAILLIO. Early in 1892, from the Alvarado Bulletin, purchased a half and controlling interest in the Review, and is the editor. Mr.

Baillio is one of a family of ten children. His father, Judge Gervais Baillio, was a prominent and leading man of the parish of Rapides, Louisiana, and was for eleven years parish judge of Avoyelles parish. He descended from one of the original French settlers of Louisiana, and married Rebecca Leonhard, of Massachusetts parentage, - old Pilgrim stock.

Mr. Baillio was born at the village of Cocoville, Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, February 6, 1848. In December, 1864, he enlisted in the Confederate army in Captain Joseph A. Benjamin's company of cavalry, at that time stationed at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and served as the escort of Major-General S. B. Buckner. December 11, 1867, he left his Louisiana home for Alvarado, Johnson county, Texas, coming across the country on horseback, and reaching Alvarado December 22, 1867. February 3, 1870, he married Miss Mattie M. Criner, daughter of Granville Criner, one of the first settlers of Johnson county. From that time until December, 1887, he lived at Grand View, Johnson county, Texas. He has had four children: Sarah Rebecca, born September 8, 1871; Helen Celeste, March 18, 1874; Martha Evans, February 9, 1877 and Gervais Granville, February 10, 1881. The latter died March 4, 1881.

Leaving his parents when only nineteen years old, an inexperienced boy, with scarcely any education, -- certainly not more than is possessed now-a-days by twelve year old boys -- Mr. Baillio's life has been a checkered one. He worked at anything he could find; has been a farm hand, a cotton gin hand, a school teacher, a farmer, a commercial tourist, a merchant, a wagoner, a cowboy, farmer again, and lastly editor. Feeling early the need of an education, he began just after his marriage to obtain what the war had prevented him from attaining, in common with so many other Southern boys. He worked hard by day, and then lay awake at night studying. Many and many a night, stimulated and encouraged by his noble wife, he studied after a hard day's plowing, until midnight. During 1885-'87 he plowed and hoed and paragraphed for the Alvarado Bulletin,then owned by G. C. Fahm, and received many handsome compliments for the work he did on that paper. In December, 1887, he moved his family to Clay county, and was a farmer there until his removal to Alvarado, in January, 1889.

In January, 1888, he bought a half interest in the Bulletin, and became its editor. In June following he bought the entire plant, and as sole editor and proprietor conducted that paper until February 16, 1892, when he purchased a half and controlling interest in the John County Review at Cleburne, and became its editor.

These main facts and features constitute but a meager outline of the ups and downs of Mr. Baillio's life. He has always been struggling, taking for his guidance the scriptural induction, "Whatsoever thou findest for thy hands to do, do it with thy might." He never assumed any undertaking in his life but that he tried to get as near as possible to the top, as he always thought there was more room there than at the bottom or about the center. Whatever advancement he has made he credits to his noble wife. Mr. Baillio, in the estimation of the community, is really a superior man intellectually, and therefore socially; for we firmly believe that one cannot be highly intellectual without being "level-headed," social and kindly. Mr. Baillio's politeness is cosmopolitan, while his heart is as large as any man's within the circle of our acquaintance.

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GROVER C. FAHM, one of the early newspaper men of his section, was born in South Carolina, in 1846, a son of George W. Fahm, a rice planter of South Carolina. The latter subsequently moved to Georgia, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. The paternal grandfather of our subject, John J. Fahm, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was Major of the regiment in which he served. The mother of our subject, Sarah L. (Coe) Fahm, was a native of Newark, New Jersey, and a daughter of Dr. Grover Coe, a native of England. G. W. Fahm was a prosperous planter and merchant at the breaking out of the late war, but after the firing at Fort Sumter he joined the Twenty-sixth Georgia Infantry as a private, and was promoted to Regimental Officer, and participated in a number of battles in Louisiana and Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Fahm had thirteen children, only six of whom lived to be grown, viz.: Frances, widow of E. Summerall, of Georgia; George E., engaged in railroading in Georgia; Rosa, wife of Alfred Green; Eliza, widow of G. McMitchell; Grover, our subject; Benjamin A., of Georgia. The father died in 1876, and the mother in 1888.

Grover C. Fahm received his education in Georgia, and at the age of fifteen years he entered Company K, Twenty-sixth Georgia Infantry, but was transferred to the Twenty-second Battalion of Georgia, and attached to

General Joseph E. Johnston's army. He participated in the memorable battles of Chickamauga, Oulusta, in the siege of Savannah, was at James' Island during the siege and surrender of Charleston, Branchville and Dingle's Mills, where he lost his right leg, and was also shot through the arm. He was in the hands of the enemy a few hours, and this occurred April 9, 1865, the day of General Lee's surrender. After ten months Mr. Fahm had recovered sufficiently as to be able to go on crutches, and he attended school for some time, and then engaged in the newspaper business, having worked as a journeyman some time. In 1876 he came to Texas, locating in the southwestern part, where he remained until 1880, and in that year he bought a one-half interest in a paper in Cleburne. In the spring of 1881 he came to this city and established the Alvarado Bulletin, which he conducted successfully until 1889, and then sold to F. B. Baillio; but in February, 1892, he bought back the paper. This paper has enjoyed from the start a very large patronage, and under the able management of Mr. Fahm it is a power. The paper is and has been a welcome visitor to many firesides in this and adjoining counties, being Democratic in its principles. Mr. Fahm is also engaged in fire insurance. In 1888 he was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., and the duties of this office were such that he could not attend to both his editorial work and fill his position at the same time, and accordingly, in 1889, he sold the paper, as before stated. He is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, Alvarado Lodge, No. 128.

Mr. Fahm was married in 1868, to Miss E. E. Frazer, a native of Georgia, and a daughter of George R. Frazer, a native of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Fahm have had seven children, namely: Lou, deceased; John F., of Alvarado; Grover W., Benjamin C. and Laura A., at home. The parents are members of the Methodist Church.

* * * *

LEMUEL B. TRULOVE, president of the bank of Cotter, Trulove & Co., and one of the most prominent farmers of Johnson county, was born in Alabama, in 1823, a son of William and Malinda (Bird) Trulove, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee respectively. The parents removed to Alabama in an early day, while the Indians were still in that section, and where the father was engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Trulove reared a family of three boys and four girls, namely: Lemuel B., our subject; Margaret, wife of Reuben Vaughan, of Palo Pinto county; Elizabeth, widow of J. O. Robinson, and a resident of this county; Calledonia, wife of C. M. Bess, of Johnson county; Victoria, deceased, was the wife of W. R. Bounds; and John, who died in the Confederate army in the late war.

Lemuel Trulove received a limited education, attending school only seven months, but since arriving at man's estate has applied himself closely to study, and is now recognized as one of the best posted men in his county. He began life for himself as a farmer at the age of nineteen years, and one year later engaged in the mercantile business,and also in trading in stock, etc. At the breaking out of the late war he was worth about $60,000, but at its close had only about one fifth of that, and he engaged in farming, with free negro labor. In 1870 he came from Alabama to this State with wagons, requiring six weeks to make the trip, and landed in Dallas county, June 10, 1870. A few months later Mr. Trulove bought part of his present farm, 600 acres, paying from $3 to $4 per acre, and he now has over 2,000 acres under a fine state of cultivation. He has a handsome residence, and all the necessary outbuildings to be found on a well regulated farm; he also owns an interest in two ginning plants. In 1883 he engaged in the banking business, under the firm name of Cotter, Trulove & Co., and does a general banking business.

Mr. Trulove was married in 1852, in Alabama, to Miss Anna B. Spears, a daughter of John and Edith (Atkins) Spears, natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Trulove have had eight children, -- Alice, who died in this county at the age of nineteen years; Jauniata, deceased; K. S., of Johnson county; L. B., Otis, Halley Alice and one deceased in infancy. Mr. Trulove is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of Alvarado Lodge, No. 132, R. A. M., and Mrs. Trulove belongs to the Methodist Church.

* * * *

REV. W. C. CRAWFORD, the only survivor of the signers of the Texas declaration of independence, is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Kounce, two miles south of Alvarado. He is now about eighty-eight years of age, a zealous Methodist. That declaration of independence, the reader will recollect, was made in 1836, at Washington, on the Brazos.

* * * *

JESSE M. HILL. -- When one would go in search of patriotism, patriotism of that intensity that would sacrifice not only fortune and every prospect of material success, but life itself, let him come to the South, the scene of the late Confederate Government. It has been wisely remarked that little credit would be due the North if any army of cowards had only been vanquished, and perhaps no one realizes the metal of his Southern brother better than does the man who fought in the Union ranks. Among the many citizens of the South who were loyal to their convictions in the face of the horrors of war, was Jesse M. Hill, whose history is outlined briefly as follows: He was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, January 15, 1839, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Mayfield) Hill, natives of South Caroline; both the father and mother came to Tennessee in early life, their families removing to McMinn county about the year 1810. The maternal grandfather of Jesse M. Hill was Jesse Mayfield; his father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and participated in some of the noted engagements of that struggle. James Hill was a farmer by occupation; he was not spared to give to his son that guidance and direction which only a parent's love suggests, his death occurring when his only child was between three and four years old; the mother passed from this life ten years later, so that in childhood Mr. Hill was thrown upon his own resources. He received a superior education for that day, and at the age of eighteen years apprenticed himself to a brick-maker; he had just finished his term of service in this capacity when the memorable year of 1861 dawned upon the world.

Responding to the call, he enlisted in Company C, First Tennessee Cavalry, Vaughan's Brigade. This company first served on escort duty as couriers and guards, was in several small skirmishes and participated in the battle of Rock Castle, Kentucky, under General Zellicoffer; the company then returned to Cumberland Gap and joined General Bragg on his raid through Kentucky, returning to Tennessee and remaining at Murfreesboro until ordered to Vicksburg; here Mr. Hill participated in the siege, was taken prisoner and paroled July 7, 1863, and exchanged September 12, 1865. Company C then joined General Bragg immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee, continuing with him some time; a portion of the company then went to McMinn county, gathering recruits and deserters, being reunited at the battle of Missionary-Ridge only to be cut in two by the enemy. Mr. Hill next went with a portion of his company to General Longstreet, and his first engagement after the company was dismounted was at New Hope Church; the first important engagement after this was at Martinsburg, where some 400 or 500 Federals were captured; thence the company went to Maryland and participated in the struggle at Fredericksburg, going afterward to a point within three miles of the city of Washington and capturing the outer works; they then fell back, crossed the Potomac river at Leesburg; then followed the engagement on the Washington and Winchester pike, thus ending a march of 600 miles interrupted with numerous skirmishes. After the siege of Vicksburg he made Third Lieutenant, and was promoted to the place of First Lieutenant, and finally became Captain, although his commission did not reach him until after the surrender. This was a just recognition of his merit, but Mr. Hill was willing that hostilities should cease with the new title untried. During General Early's raid Mr. Hill commanded a company, for at New Hope Church a great many officers were killed and captured, and from this cause Mr. Hill was senior officer, and really filled the position of Captain during a long period of the war. He was in the battle of Winchester and then at Fisher's Hill, where he was wounded in his left shoulder; he did not stop for treatment, though his arm was disabled; after the battle he remained at a farm house for ten or twelve days, and then made his way to General Early's headquarters, only to find his command had been sent into Tennessee. He received a pass and transportation from General Early to Bristol, Virginia, where his company was rejoined. After this a few minor battles were fought, and then came news of Lee's surrender; the division moved over into North Carolina, thence to Washington, Georgia, and there disbanded.

After the declaration of peace Mr. Hill made his way directly to Texas, locating in Hill county, whre he remained eighteen months. His first occupation was gathering up horses and cattle, and then he secured a contract for laying brick at Waco, thus going back to the vocation of his early youth. He carried on this trade until 1872, when he came to this county and settled where he now resides, purchasing 550 acres of land in 1873, and began making improvements; he has added to this tract until he now owns 900 acres, all of which is under cultivation excepting 150 acres, which are in pasture. He makes a specialty of raising fine mules for the market, and is the owner of some thoroughbred horses which might arouse the envy of a Kentucky breeder. He has contributed very materially to the development of this business in the county, and is able to exhibit some of the finest specimens of horses and mules in the county.

Mr. Hill was first married in September, 1870, to Miss Fannie A. Barnes, a daughter of A. J. Barnes (see sketch of Moses Barnes). Mrs. Hill died in the year 1872. In 1875 Mr. Hill was united to Miss Maggie Atchley, a daughter of Dr. Calvin Archley, of this county; he settled here in 1868,and died in 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill were born three children: Willie, Mattie, who died at the age of two years, and Bettie. The mother of these children died in 1883. In February, 1886, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Hermione Barrett, of Anderson county, Texas, a daughter of John and Mary Barrett. Of this union four children have been born, only one of whom is living -- Jessie. Mrs. Hill is a worthy member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Hill has for many years been associated with the Masonic fraternity; he is also a demitted member of the I. O. O. F. of Alvarado.

* * * *

PHILIP WALKER, one of the oldest settlers of the eastern part of Johnson county, Texas, was born in Chester district, South Carolina, in 1815, to James and Martha (Telford) Walker, the former of whom was of Irish descent, and was also born in Chester district. He was a tiller of the soil, which occupation his father, Philip Walker, also followed. About 1821 James Walker removed with his family to Madison county, Alabama, and two years later to Jackson county, two or three years were then spent in Pickens county, six years in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, and one year later, in Shelby county, the parents were called from life, both dying in 1845.

In 1834, Philip Walker left home and for one year thereafter, traveled from place to place, then came to Texas in the spring of 1835, and the subsequent two or three years were spent in the lumber business. One summer was then spent at Belgrade on the Sabine river; but while at St. Augustine the war came on, and in 1836 he enlisted for the Mexican service under Captain William Ratcliffe, and started for Houston, but upon reaching the Nueces river they were sent back in double quick time to meet the Mexicans at Natchitoches, but no battle was fought and they soon moved onward. After three months, active service, he received his discharge, in July, but very shortly afterward was taken ill and returned to St. Augustine, where he remained for two years, during which time he did but little work, owing to impaired health. In 1839, he removed to Shelby county and purchased a headright of 1,400 acres, upon which he at once began to make improvements, with the aid of two hired men. The country was in its primitive state at that time and provisions were very expensive, meal costing $4 per bushel, and salt 37 cents a pound. All expedients were resorted to for economy's sake, but the first year of his residence here he raised some corn, potatoes, pumpkins, peas, etc., and also erected him a pole cabin twelve feet square, and considered himself quite well off, considering the fact that wild game could be easily killed. In 1844 his parents came to the locality in which he resided, and there made their homes for one year.

In 1845, Philip Walker was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Job and Elizabeth (Landrum) Cooper of Tennessee, and their union resulted in the birth of the following children: Martha Ann, wife of John C. Lockett, but both are dead, three children surviving them; Solon S., is a farmer and stockman of Stephens county, and is married to Clemence Hill, by whom he has seven children; Sarah Jane is the wife of William A. Clack, a preacher, farmer and blacksmith of Stephens county, and is the mother of three children; James H., a farmer and school teacher of Fisher county, married J. Gathen and has four children; and J. Effie F. married Dr. James Dodson, a practicing physician of Newberry, and has one child.

In 1855 Mr. Walker came to Johnson county, purchased his present farm, and although he at first resided in a little log cabin he in 1859 erected his present substantial residence, hauling the lumber from Cherokee county. His farm then consisted of 320 acres, but he now has between 600 and 700 acres and 350 under cultivation. Although he devoted the most of his attention to raising stock until the opening of the war, he has also raised cotton, corn, oats, millet, etc. During the civil war he furnished many horses to the Confederate army, also a large amount of beef, blankets, shoes, guns, etc. During this time he remained at home to care for the families whose natural protectors had gone to the front, but he was later called upon to shoulder arms in defending the homes of the settlers from the depredations of the Indians, who had become hostile.

The first Mrs. Walker died in 1867, at the age of forty years, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in November, 1874, he was married to Eleanor Laney, a native of North Carolina and widow of Squire Stephens, but has no children by his second wife.

He is a Democrat, a member of the A. F. & A. M., of which order he has been a member for the past thirty years, and in the support of worthy enterprises has shown himself to be a liberal patron. He saw his first railroad train in 1855, at Decatur, Alabama.

Mr. Walker's early life was marked by many adventures of great interest, but space forbids a detailed mention of them; suffice it to say that he has seen the ups and downs of life, and although starting out in life for himself with little means he now has a comfortable competency for his declining years. He is one of the very earliest settlers of the country and can well remember the time when when the now well tilled fields were covered with buffalo, deer, wild horses, etc.

* * * *

COLONEL LARRAMORE, deceased was born in Arkansas, in 1826, in which State his parents resided for many years, his father passing from life there. In 1855 the widowed mother came with the subject of this sketch to Alvarado, Texas, of which place they were among the first settlers. Colonel Larramore was married in Washington county, Arkansas, on the 1st of July 1849, to Miss Rebecca Ann Delaney, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Edmondson Delaney, of Arkansas. These parents died in Arkansas. Their children were: Rebecca (Mrs. Larramore); Minerva, who married Wesley Burrow, of Washington county, Arkansas; James, who died during the war, leaving a wife and two children; John, who resides in Tom Green county, Texas, Crawford, Sallie and Melissa, -- these three deceased.

Mrs. Larramore was born in Clark county, Arkansas, and her union with Colonel Larramore was, in time, blessed in the birth of twelve children: William L., a farmer of this county; Martha, wife of Allen Seals, a farmer of this county, by whom she has four children; Alice, wife of George Trimble, deceased, later the wife of Robert Tarleton, a farmer of Erath county, and is the mother of four children; Anna is the wife of Robert Montgomery, a tiller of the soil of this county, by whom she has four children; Christopher married Selama Rogers and has three children; Rhoda married John Pritchard, a farmer of this county, and has seven children; Samuel married Jennie Braswell of this county; Frank married Della Todd, by whom he has four children; Fannie, the wife of William Ray, of Alvarado, has four children; William at home; John, deceased, married Rebecca Meals and had three children, and the remainder of the children died in infancy. Colonel Larramore enlisted in the Confederate service in 1863 as a private. He was faithful in the discharge of his duties, and was courageous and fearless in battle. He was a member of Cleburne Lodge, No. 315, of the A. F. & A. M., and was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was reasonably successful in his agricultural operations, and became the owner of a fine farm of 300 acres which his widow is now residing. One hundred and sixty-five acres are under cultivation and are devoted to the culture of cotton and corn. At the time of his location in Texas the country was but very little settled, and the broad prairies were unadorned with buildings or fences for many miles around. Colonel Larramore became well known throughout this section of the country, and was a man who ever upheld the principles of right and justice. He was Justice of the Peace of Alvarado for one term, during which time he dispensed justice with an impartial hand. While in the prime of life he was cut down by the hand of death, his death resulting from an accident in a cotton gin December 2, 1879.

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